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R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :
TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(19.)—

PRISONS (IRELAND); PRISONS (SCOTLAND);
CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND); MILITARY PRISONS;
DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

Session
6 February — 10 August 1872.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1872.

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

PRISONS (IRELAND):

- c. 535.] Fiftieth Report of the Inspectors General on the General State of the Prisons of Ireland, 1871; with Appendix - - - p. 1

PRISONS (SCOTLAND):

- c. 481.] Thirty-third Report on Prisons in Scotland, being (in continuation of the Reports of the late General Board of Prisons) the Eleventh Annual Report of the Managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860 - - - 641

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DUBLIN HOSPITALS:

- c. 488.] Thirteenth Report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals; with Appendices - - - 767

FIFTIETH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1871;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1872.

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CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,	vii

APPENDIX.

PART I. TABLES,	1
---------------------------	---

PART II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS BY INSPECTORS- GENERAL:

NORTH DISTRICT.

Antrim County Gaol, at Belfast; Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney Bridewells,	71
Armagh County Gaol, at Armagh; Ballybot, Lurgan, Markethill, and Newtownhamilton Bridewells,	29
Cavan County Gaol, at Cavan; Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Cootehill Bridewells,	104
Donegal County Gaol, at Lifford; Buncrana, Donegal, Glenties, and Letterkenny Bridewells,	117
Down County Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells,	130
Fermanagh County Gaol, at Enniakillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell,	144
Leitrim County Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells,	157
Londonderry County Gaol, at Londonderry; Coleraine, Magherafelt, and Newtownlimavady Bridewells,	169
Longford County Gaol, at Longford,	183
Louth County Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell,	195
Drogheda County of the Town Gaol,	207
Mayo County Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swinesford, and Westport Bridewells,	217
Meath County Gaol, at Trim; Kells and Navan Bridewells,	233
Monaghan County Gaol, at Monaghan; Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, and Clones Bridewells,	243
Roscommon County Gaol, at Roscommon; Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown Bridewells,	257
Sligo County Gaol, at Sligo; Ballymote Bridewell,	270
Tyrone County Gaol, at Omagh; Clogher and Dungannon Bridewells,	281
Westmeath County Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell,	295

PART II. SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS—*concluded*.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Page
Carlow County Gaol, at Carlow,		309
Clare County Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistimon, Killaloe, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Tulla Bridewells,		319
Cork County Gaol, at Cork; Bandon, Bantry, Charleville, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Kanturk, Kinsale, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Queenstown, Skibbereen, and Youghal Bridewells,		332
Cork City Gaol; Cork Bridewell,		352
Galway County and Town Gaol, at Galway; Ballinasloe, Clifden, Eyrecourt, Gort, Loughrea, Oughterard, Portumna, Tuam, and Woodford Bridewells,		365
Kerry County Gaol, at Tralee; Caherciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert Bridewells,		382
Kildare County Gaol, at Naas,		397
Kilkenny County and City Gaol, at Kilkenny; Callan, Thomastown, and Urlingford Bridewells,		409
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell,		424
Limerick County Gaol, at Limerick; Bruff and Rathkeale Bridewells,		436
Limerick City Gaol,		451
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradbally Bridewells,		462
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Borrisokane, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,		473
Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Caher, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary Bridewells,		487
Waterford County and City Gaol, at Waterford; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,		501
Wexford County Gaol, at Wexford; Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross Bridewells,		514
Wicklow County Gaol, at Wicklow; Baltinglass and Tinahely Bridewells,		528

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Dublin County Gaol, at Kilmainham,	541
Richmond Bridewell, City of Dublin Gaol for Males,	555
Grangegorman Penitentiary Gaol for Females,	574
Four Courts Marshalsea,	588

INSPECTORS— { SOUTH DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.
 GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, HON. CHARLES F. BOURKE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

31st May, 1872.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Most Honorable

The Marquess of HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FIFTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

THE annexed statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1871, are compiled from returns furnished to us by the authorities of the different gaols under our inspection, to which are added such observations as we consider will elucidate the various matters which they contain, and assist in the comparison of the prison statistics of the last with former years.

*Fiftieth
Report.*

1871 compared with 1870—

Exclusive of Debtors.	Number confined—Males, Decrease, 773; Females, Decrease, 343.		Numbers of prisoners committed, and daily average number in custody.
	Total Decrease,	1,116	
	Commitments—Males, Decrease, 918; Females, Decrease, 323.		
	Total Decrease,	1,241	
	Daily average Number confined—Males, Decrease, 31; Females, Decrease, 21. Total Decrease,	52	
	Individuals committed—Males, Decrease, 627; Females, Decrease, 59. Total Decrease,	686	
	Individuals committed for <i>first time</i> —Males, Decrease, 164; Females, Decrease, 244. Total Decrease,	408	
	Commitments—Males, Decrease, 4.66 per cent.; Females, Decrease, 2.55 per cent. Total Decrease per cent.,	3.45	
	Individuals committed—Males, Decrease, 1.01 per cent.; Females, Decrease, 0.9 per cent. Total Decrease, per cent.	3.04	
	DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 11; Females, Increase, 2. Total Decrease, 9.		
JUVENILES, i.e., Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—			
Commitments—Males, Decrease, 152; Females, Increase, 49. Total Decrease,	103		
Individuals—Males, Decrease, 140; Females, Increase, 37. Total Decrease,	103		

The foregoing abstract, comparing the returns for the last two years, shows a decrease (exclusive of debtors) of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the number of commitments, and of 3 per cent. in that of individuals committed to the several county and borough gaols in 1871. This decrease extends to prisoners of both sexes, the males having been over 4 per cent. and the females 2 per cent. under the numbers committed in 1870.

The commitments of males for debt in 1871 were 628, against 634 in 1870, while on the other hand the commitments of female debtors were 3 in excess of those in 1870. The daily average number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, confined during 1871 was 52 less than the previous year, namely, 31 of males, and 21 of females.

The decrease in the number of commitments of juveniles, i.e., prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age, was 103, but we regret to observe that it does not extend to both sexes—the commitments of males being 152 less, and that of females 47 in excess of 1870.

The decrease in the number of individual male juveniles committed in 1871 was 140, while the females under 16 years of age

*Fiftieth
Report.*

numbered 87 more than in 1870, and the same individuals were more frequently recommitted in 1871 than in the previous year.

In the above numbers, prisoners committed to Bridewells are not included, but we are happy to find there is a decrease in 1871 of 5,519 in those also, as is shown in table xxvi.

Numbers in
custody on the
1st January in
each of the last
22 years.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS (of all Classes)—

On 1st January, 1851, .	10,084	On 1st January, 1862, .	2,916
Do. do. 1852, .	8,803	Do. do. 1863, .	3,055
Do. do. 1853, .	7,604	Do. do. 1864, .	3,023
Do. do. 1854, .	5,755	Do. do. 1865, .	2,747
Do. do. 1855, .	5,080	Do. do. 1866, .	2,663
Do. do. 1856, .	3,561	Do. do. 1867, .	2,332
Do. do. 1857, .	3,419	Do. do. 1868, .	2,463
Do. do. 1858, .	3,365	Do. do. 1869, .	2,024
Do. do. 1859, .	2,844	Do. do. 1870, .	2,029
Do. do. 1860, .	2,535	Do. do. 1871, .	2,161
Do. do. 1861, .	2,488	Do. do. 1872, .	2,098

This table shows the total number of prisoners, in the county and borough gaols of Ireland, on the 1st January in each year from 1851 to 1872. From it we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to the gaols during that period. The number in custody on the 1st of January in the present year (1872) was 2,098, while on the corresponding day in 1851 it amounted to 10,084 individuals; and the numbers on the 1st January in the present year, 1872, were lower by 68 than at the commencement of the previous year.

Monthly return
of prisoners in
custody last
21 years.

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,317	12,223	10,669	9,408	8,485	8,247	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,631	7,089	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	6,781
1854, .	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,886	5,977	5,816	5,686	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,373	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,637	4,582	4,285	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,596	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,496	3,337	3,484	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,395
1858, .	3,366	3,322	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,780
1859, .	2,844	3,228	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860, .	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,538	2,580	2,736	2,743	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,608
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,905	3,058	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,061
1863, .	3,065	3,309	3,248	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,950	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	3,035	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,735
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867, .	2,322	2,390	2,438	2,344	2,040	2,844	2,809	2,722	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,498
1868, .	2,463	2,379	2,398	2,307	2,163	2,158	2,248	2,233	2,244	2,335	2,110	2,025
1869, .	2,024	2,056	2,107	2,159	2,230	2,219	2,336	2,270	2,316	2,383	2,165	2,197
1870, .	2,029	2,166	2,128	2,236	2,426	2,456	2,546	2,502	2,497	2,512	2,332	2,376
1871, .	2,161	2,152	2,315	2,343	2,224	2,409	2,419	2,418	2,361	2,389	2,363	2,310

From this table we learn the number of prisoners of all classes in the gaols of Ireland on the 1st of each month for a long series of years. It shows a decrease in each month of 1871 as compared with the previous year, except in the months of January, March, April, and November.

Table No. 3, pp. x. xi., contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed to the several gaols of Ireland in the years 1870 and 1871, distinguishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewise details the relative numbers of the different sexes, the daily average number confined in each prison, the highest and lowest numbers in custody at any one time, the highest and lowest aggregates in the gaols during those years.

Fiftieth Report.

Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

The highest aggregate number of all classes confined in the borough and county gaols of Ireland at any one time in 1870 was 3,276, the lowest 1,531. The highest in 1871 was 2,966, the lowest 1,523, showing a reduction of 310 in the highest in favour of 1871, while a difference of but 8 appears between the lowest numbers in either year. Again, the highest number of males at any one time in custody in 1870 was 2,408, the highest in 1871 2,189. The females never numbered more than 1,044 in 1870, or than 947 in 1871.

This table also shows the small number of prisoners, especially of females, committed to some of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, and hence the necessity to make the change we have so frequently recommended, by which the large expenditure incurred in keeping up expensive establishments may be avoided; for instance, the total numbers of prisoners of all classes, including debtors, in Leitrim county gaol in 1871, were 176 males and 28 females, in Carlow 180 males and 42 females, in Roscommon 159 males and 63 females, in Drogheda 158 males and 73 females, in Fermanagh 237 males and 74 females.

Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols.

The number of females daily in custody in Carlow and Longford gaols averaged under 4 during 1871, in Leitrim 1, and in Meath, King's county, the North Riding of Tipperary, and Fermanagh under 5.

The daily average number, omitting fractions, of males in Drogheda gaol was 6, in Carlow gaol 13, and in Leitrim 14. In Fermanagh the average number was 17, in Kilkenny 20, in Clare, Queen's county, Roscommon, and Sligo 21 during the year 1871.

In Leitrim and Longford county gaols there were periods of the year 1871 when no female prisoner was in custody; in the gaols of Carlow, Donegal, Fermanagh, Drogheda, Meath, King's, and Kilkenny only 1; in six other county gaols but 2; and in Westmeath and Sligo counties 3. In four other jurisdictions the female prisoners numbered as low as 5 and 6 respectively during a portion of the year 1871.

The male prisoners, also, in some gaols were at periods very few. In Drogheda the number of male prisoners was reduced to 2 during a portion of 1871, and in four other gaols the male inmates were from 7 to 8.

[TABLE.

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	NUMBERS OF COMMITMENTS								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.				1869.		1870.		1870.		1871.	
	1870.		1871.		1870.		1871.		1869.		1870.		1870.		1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	2,328	1,952	2,072	1,828	106	12	106	9	160	68	180	86	2,594	2,032	2,358	1,918
Armagh, . . .	436	161	355	160	37	2	41	4	47	17	57	22	520	180	453	186
Carlow, . . .	182	44	161	37	8		7	3	7	9	12	2	197	53	180	42
Cavan, . . .	267	95	297	104	18	1	14		28	3	31	4	313	99	342	108
Clare, . . .	191	68	221	56	15		19	3	21	4	19	5	227	67	259	64
Cork County, . .	718	286	778	262	33	4	39	6	89	39	95	30	840	329	912	296
„ City, . . .	1,061	1,473	1,328	1,720	38	7	50	8	56	61	80	53	1,155	1,541	1,452	1,781
Donegal, . . .	302	73	279	65	11		9	1	29	4	17	5	342	77	305	71
Down, . . .	341	226	373	219	46	4	42	5	30	26	30	12	417	256	445	286
Dublin County, .	787	482	700	471	35	5	31	6	71	19	58	18	863	506	792	490
Dublin City :																
Richmond B. .	4,176		3,489						215		241		4,391		3,730	
Grangegorman P.		4,347		3,722						114		97		4,461		3,819
Fermanagh, . . .	200	69	220	71	13		7		10	10	10	3	223	79	237	74
Galway, . . .	†262	87	256	90	12		10	2								
{	†215	166	212	220	5	1	7		23	9	34	16	517	263	519	328
Kerry, . . .	440	133	457	182	10	2	9	1	35	8	48	7	485	143	514	190
Kildare, . . .	471	349	382	452	7		13		64	12	54	18	543	361	448	470
Kilkenny, . . .	†113	28	123	24	6	1	3	1	8	3						
{	†93	62	164	79	4		4	1	11				22	7	235	94
King's, . . .	152	67	155	56	5	2	9		25	5	25	5	182	64	219	60
Lettin, . . .	171	34	157	27	5		2		10	2	17	1	186	36	176	28
Limerick County, .	451	88	316	74	7	1	12	1	68	14	60	13	526	103	338	88
„ City, . . .	648	311	566	297	25	3	22	1	26	20	28	19	699	334	616	317
Londonderry, . .	501	227	601	417	29	7	18	1	39	5	32	16	559	239	646	434
Longford, . . .	307	73	361	82	6		6	2	9	3	13	3	322	76	380	87
Louth, . . .	276	136	271	129	6	1	9	1	26	9	25	12	308	146	305	142
Drogheda Town, .	168	86	148	69	2		2		4	4	8	4	174	90	158	73
Mayo, . . .	479	175	507	125	8		9		25	7	36	6	512	182	552	131
Meath, . . .	275	52	261	40	5		7		22	3	16	4	302	55	234	44
Monaghan, . . .	287	75	182	70	27		21		19	11	41	8	333	86	250	78
Queen's, . . .	246	49	264	51	7	2	4		20	4	21	9	273	55	299	60
Roscommon, . . .	219	48	136	60	3		2		23	5	21	3	245	58	159	63
Sligo, . . .	247	77	270	70	8		9	1	27	5	22	4	282	82	301	75
Tipperary, N. Rid.	433	84	347	80	7	1	15	4	26	4	24	7	466	89	396	91
„ S. Rid. . .	677	348	564	236	7	1	14	1	50	26	57	15	734	375	635	252
Tyrone, . . .	322	180	394	199	29	3	21	3	29	15	17	20	380	198	432	222
Waterford, . . .	†138	29	128	29	10	1	7									
{	†249	234	409	238	8	1	1		37	26	48	22	542	291	593	289
Westmeath, . . .	298	90	269	113	6		5		18	7	35	5	322	97	309	118
Wexford, . . .	225	74	266	99	8	1	16		23	9	31	11	256	84	313	110
Wicklow, . . .	267	58	301	41	12		4		20	5	2	6	290	63	326	47
Total Males, . .	19,680		18,771		634		623		1,440		1,596		21,763		20,990	
Total Females, .		12,681		12,358		63		65		595		573		13,339		12,996
Total M. & F. .	32,370		31,129		697		688		2,035		2,169		35,102		33,986	

† County prisoners.

‡ City prisoners.

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1870 and 1871.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEBTORS.																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				
1870.		1871.		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	
158-26	101-46	165-83	88-58	326	273	188	192	178	178	154	110	180	134	58	58	Antrim.
60-08	18-66	34-78	19-1	101	76	48	31	85	54	32	26	31	16	10	12	Armagh.
8-59	3-62	13-5	3-85	20	23	8	10	14	18	9	8	7	8		1	Carlow.
22-36	4-58	25-41	6-62	39	50	14	19	33	40	8	12	13	15	1	2	Cavan.
18-7	4-37	21-91	6-33	39	45	13	19	30	36	13	9	9	14	1	4	Clare.
104-48	32-48	107-11	32-	173	171	112	106	131	131	43	45	81	79	24	21	Cork County.
70-31	59-	79-15	50-13	232	160	84	101	111	102	95	71	38	60	36	31	„ City.
27-56	6-53	25-26	5-21	53	48	20	15	48	40	12	10	13	13	3	1	Donegal.
34-1	20-98	33-17	18-23	84	71	33	33	51	46	33	27	20	22	9	11	Down.
74-79	20-24	57-9	14-3	140	91	63	48	107	74	38	23	45	39	14	8	Dublin County.
264-5	.	349-	.	341	317	211	195	341	317	.	.	311	195	.	.	Dublin City:
129-	.	126-	.	173	181	97	90	.	.	173	181	.	.	97	.	Richmond B.
13-26	8-13	17-06	4-92	38	32	8	11	27	26	13	10	6	7	2	1	Grangegorman I.
34-77	14-42	42-69	15-19	77	78	26	39	53	59	26	24	19	25	6	9	Fermanagh.
38-24	7-96	37-33	13-89	71	73	25	37	54	56	17	23	19	23	3	6	Kerry.
71-98	15-94	55-2	19-7	110	96	67	61	96	69	28	29	49	45	7	10	Kildare.
23-35	4-38	30-47	6-4	40	40	20	13	33	36	16	13	11	8	1	1	Kilkenny.
19-45	3-91	30-39	4-65	33	35	11	16	28	30	8	9	11	13	1	1	King's.
13-67	2-81	14-28	1-03	67	28	7	9	63	25	7	3	6	8	1	.	Leitrim.
53-56	3-48	51-5	9-4	88	77	44	41	77	69	15	14	36	34	5	6	Limerick County.
23-44	17-97	27-3	17-73	57	63	23	32	36	40	28	27	13	17	8	10	„ City.
31-98	11-68	40-41	14-10	67	77	24	30	54	56	19	22	19	19	5	6	Londonberry.
21-69	3-67	22-45	3-53	41	47	12	14	38	44	7	9	11	12	.	.	Longford.
23-52	9-17	24-95	8-68	50	51	22	24	38	35	15	16	15	17	4	4	Louth.
6-7	5-06	6-56	5-3	25	21	5	4	18	14	10	11	2	2	2	1	Drogheda Town.
38-74	10-86	45-2	9-3	69	70	32	29	60	57	19	15	26	24	4	2	Mayo.
26-61	5-27	34-82	4-48	53	46	19	16	47	39	9	9	16	15	2	1	Meath.
42-14	10-23	24-08	9-64	111	47	24	20	102	37	15	15	15	14	6	5	Monaghan.
18-96	5-48	21-68	6-62	33	46	17	15	28	38	11	10	11	12	3	2	Queen's.
28-46	5-9	21-41	5-39	47	34	23	18	42	31	12	10	19	16	3	2	Roscommon.
19-15	6-82	21-15	6-55	46	41	12	16	38	31	13	13	10	12	1	3	Sligo.
33-52	5-99	34-14	4-78	56	56	26	22	50	50	12	11	25	18	1	3	Tipperary, N. Rid.
57-66	22-24	50-64	15-71	102	91	59	46	76	70	36	22	36	33	3	9	„ S. Rid.
27-12	16-29	24-97	18-27	64	55	26	28	44	41	23	23	11	13	10	10	Tyrone.
43-73	25-92	30-3	23-35	94	92	43	39	61	65	36	33	26	25	10	14	Waterford.
23-41	7-94	27-37	8-95	53	56	23	21	44	47	16	15	15	14	3	3	Westmeath.
26-44	8-97	36-38	13-57	50	63	25	38	37	47	13	20	17	27	6	9	Wexford.
24-18	4-61	33-3	5-2	41	46	18	25	35	43	10	9	14	19	1	2	Wicklow.
1623-35	.	1597-55	.	.	.	.	.	2,408	2,189	.	.	1,058	1,069	.	.	Total Males.
.	648-83	.	637-18	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,044	947	.	.	361	358	Total Females.
2,377-17	.	2,234-63	.	3,376	2,966	1,531	1,523	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total M. & F.

*Fiftieth
Report.*

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Eighteen Years.

Commitments
last 18 years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1868, .	29,501	2,130·6
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1869, .	29,879	2,123·8
1861, .	30,087	2,631·3	1870, .	32,370	2,277·2
1862, .	32,159	2,895·9	1871, .	31,129	2,224·8

By this table we find that commitments of criminal prisoners, which in 1854 numbered 60,445, were reduced in 1866 to 29,097; they increased in 1867 to 30,067; in 1869 they numbered 29,879; in 1870 they again increased to 32,370; but in 1871 diminished to 31,129.

Daily average
numbers in
custody.

The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols was lower in 1869 than in any previous year included in the above table; it numbered 5,701 in 1854, and in 1866 (when the number of commitments was less than in any year within the entire period) the daily average number amounted to 2,559, while in 1869 it was only 2,124, although the commitments in 1869 exceeded those of 1866 by 782. In 1870 it increased to 2,277, and in 1871 again fell to 2,225.

Number of
prisoners com-
mitted, dis-
tinguishing the
sexes and
offences.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1870 and 1871, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons,	801	306	1,107	735	297	1,032
Misdemeanants, } At Assizes and	994	118	1,112	820	144	964
Criminal Lunatics, } Quarter Sessions	10	1	11	13	4	17
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	1,159	666	1,825	1,052	591	1,643
Misdemeanants, } Summary	8,043	6,452	14,495	7,759	5,537	13,296
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2	4	2	2	4
Under Revenue Laws,	74	24	98	49	28	77
Under Poor Law Acts,	223	116	339	166	114	280
By Courts Martial,	299	—	299	366	—	366
Deserters,	144	—	144	196	—	196
Under Vagrant Acts,	250	246	496	247	221	468
Drunkards,	4,971	3,992	8,963	4,771	4,638	9,409
TOTAL,	16,970	11,921	28,891	16,174	11,574	27,748
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted),	183	67	250	200	56	256
(No Bill, or no Prosecution),	122	45	167	108	58	166
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	211	24	235	165	40	205
(No Bill, or no Prosecution),	104	29	133	142	33	175
For further Examination & Discharged,	1,776	516	2,292	1,689	516	2,205
TOTAL,	2,396	681	3,077	2,304	703	3,007
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	323	79	402	293	81	374
GENERAL TOTAL,	19,689	12,681	32,370	18,771	12,358	31,129

*Fiftieth
Report.*

Convictions by
juries.

In the foregoing table is given a comparative statement of the convictions and non-convictions of prisoners during the years 1870 and 1871, distinguishing the tribunals before which they were tried, the various descriptions of crimes under which convictions were had, as well as the numbers of each class of prisoners detained under special statutes, such as lunatics, supposed deserters, &c. We here learn that 1,795 males and 424 females were convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions in 1870, and 1,555 males and 441 females in 1871, being a decrease of 240 males and an increase of 17 females on the numbers so convicted in 1870.

Summary
convictions.

The convictions under summary jurisdictions in 1870 included 15,165 males and 11,496 females. In 1871 they numbered 14,606 males and 11,129 females, being a decrease in the year 1871 of 559 males and 367 females. The summary convictions of prisoners of all classes in 1870 were 89 per cent., and in 1871 they were 92 per cent. of the entire convictions.

Non-
convictions.

The non-convicted in table No. 5 include prisoners acquitted and those against whom no bills were found or prosecutions entered upon. In 1870 these numbered 785, of whom 620 were males and 165 were females. In 1871 they amounted to 615 males and 187 females.

Remands and
discharges.

The numbers committed for further examination, but discharged without having been sent for trial during the year 1870, were 2,292 (1,776 males and 516 females); in 1871 2,205 commitments were of this class, viz., 1,689 of males and 516 of females. At the close of the year 1870, 323 males and 79 females were in custody awaiting trial; and 293 males and 81 females at the end of 1871.

Lunatics.

Prisoners found insane on trial in 1870 numbered 10 males and 1 female, and in 1871 13 males and 4 females.

Two lunatics (males) were committed in 1870 "as dangerous" to prison, under the 1st Vic., cap. 27, notwithstanding that the statute was repealed in 1867, by Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 116. Insane persons are likewise occasionally committed to gaols and bridewells by magistrates nominally for assaults and on other criminal charges, by which means the beneficent intentions of the framers of the Act of 1867 are frustrated.

Misdemeanants.

In our report for 1869 we pointed to an increase in the number of summary convictions of male misdemeanants compared with that of the previous year. In 1870 they further increased to 8,043. In 1871 they numbered 7,759 which is still an increase on the numbers in 1868.

Summary convictions of females of the class of misdemeanants have decreased since the year 1868 by 1,172.

Other summary
convictions.

Table No. 5 shows a decline under the headings of offences against the Revenue Laws, the Poor Law and Vagrant Acts, while commitments by Courts-martial, and Deserters show an increase in 1871 as compared with 1870.

Drunkards.

Commitments for drunkenness in 1871 have also largely increased amongst the female sex, numbering 646 more than in 1870, while commitments of males show a decrease of 200; and we desire to draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments for this vice since the year 1867,

*Fiftieth
Report.*

when they numbered 6,645, while in 1868 they amounted to 7,034, in 1869 to 7,510, and in 1870 they rose to 8,963, being 2,318 in excess of 1867, while in 1871 there was a further increase of 446 as compared with the previous year. These numbers are only of persons committed to county and borough gaols, but, in addition we find that in 1867 7,524 persons were committed to bridewells for drunkenness, and in 1870 7,056, showing a total increase of 1,850 in the number of drunkards committed to gaols and bridewells in 1870 as compared with 1867. In 1871 they numbered 5,652, being a decrease of 1,404 as compared with 1870.

No. 6 (a)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1870 and 1871, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1870.			1871.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	14,009	4,475	18,484	13,509	4,486	17,995
Twice,	1,435	814	2,249	1,407	783	2,190
Thrice,	428	354	782	335	384	719
Four times,	151	198	349	154	202	356
Five times and upwards,	144	580	724	135	507	642
Total,	16,167	6,421	22,588	15,540	6,362	21,902
	{ Males,					
	{ Females,					
	{ M. & F.,					
No. Committed for the <i>first</i> time,	10,759	3,035	13,794	10,595	2,791	13,386

Recommit-
ments in 1871.

From this table we learn that of the 21,902 prisoners committed in 1871, 2,190, or 10 per cent. of the entire number, were twice committed; 719, or 3 per cent., were three times; 356, or 1.5 per cent., were four times; 642, or 3 per cent., were committed five times and upwards—in the course of the year 1871.

We find from the details of the foregoing table that the recommitments for second offences, and of grave offenders five times and upwards in custody, decreased in 1871 as compared with 1870; recommitments of offenders with three previous convictions recorded against them slightly increased in both sexes, viz, 3 of male, and 4 of females. The large number of recommitments of prisoners of both sexes (although less by 686 than in 1870, still numbering 21,902) in 1871, when compared with the number of first committals (13,386) during the year, is evidence that prison discipline, as carried out at present, has but little deterrent effect on habitual offenders. As regards the comparative numbers of each sex, the first committals, 1871, of males decreased by 500, and those of females increased by 11; second committals of males decreased by 28, those of females by 31; third and fourth committals decreased, the males by 90, the females by 84. A decrease of 9 is also observable in the number of males, and of 73 in those of females committed five times and upwards during 1871.

Recommit-
ments of
females.

We feel it our duty here to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that the great number of recommitments of females as shown in the above and following tables is one of the greatest blots on the prison system as enforced in the county and borough gaols of

this country. Of the 6,362 females committed in 1871, 1,876 were committed more than once during the year, and 709 four and five times, and upwards. By table No. 6 (b) it will be seen that 703 of these women have been in gaol twenty-one times or more; 432 from twelve to twenty times; 769 from six to eleven times; and 2,041 have two, three, four, and five committals recorded against them. Thus a small number of females, recommitted month after month, and year after year, occupy the gaols of the country, some spending eight, nine, and ten months of the year in prison, and occasionally recommitted within a few days, or perhaps hours, after being discharged. Of the 6,362 females who were inmates of the gaols in 1871, 3,571, or 56 per cent., had been previously in gaol.

Fiftieth Report.

Females, constantly recommitted, occupy the gaols.

It is also worthy of note, as showing the frequent recommitments of females, that although the total number of individuals of that sex committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland in 1871 amounted only to 6,362, yet these women are known to have undergone no less than 56,117 terms of imprisonment, 5 having upwards of 200 commitments registered against each of them in the records of the gaols, and one so many as 300.

Amongst the 15,540 males committed in the year 1871, 10,595, or 66 per cent., had never before been in gaol, and 4,945, or 34 per cent., had previously been in custody.

About 44 per cent. of the inmates of the Irish prisons in 1871 had more than one commitment recorded against them; and the constant recurrence of the same individuals to gaol shows that the criminal classes are limited *comparatively* to few individuals; hence the necessity for dealing with such persons, so that the expenses of repeated prosecutions may be avoided, and their labour in gaol utilized, instead of in a great measure being wasted as is the fact at present in many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland.

Habitual offenders comparatively few individuals.

Under the existing laws and regulations, our gaols, more especially those for females, are occupied chiefly by a class of prisoners (prostitutes and vagrants) who regard these more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment or for reformation. We trust, therefore, that the alterations in our prison laws, so long contemplated, and so urgently required, will soon be definitely settled, and that the evils of which we complain will be remedied.

Suggestions for legislation.

No. 6 (b).—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED DURING 1870 AND 1871; SHOWING THOSE WHO HAD BEEN ONCE, TWICE, THRICE, FOUR TIMES, &c., &c., IN CUSTODY, FROM THEIR FIRST COMMITMENT IN ANY YEAR UP TO THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, IN EACH YEAR.

COMMITTED.	1870.						1871.					
	Not exceeding 16 years of age.			Above 16 years of age.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.			Above 16 years of age.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	Total.
Once only,	893	113	1,006	10,114	2,497	12,611	776	119	895	9,022	2,298	11,320
Twice,	106	11	117	2,291	816	3,107	102	29	131	2,049	868	2,917
Thrice,	34	4	38	1,096	485	1,581	27	11	38	963	499	1,462
Four times,	14	1	15	645	348	993	6	4	10	605	356	961
Five times,	2	.	2	424	248	672	.	3	3	407	271	678
Six times,	3	.	3	287	207	494	1	2	3	276	280	556
Seven to eleven times, . . . . .	.	4	4	761	586	1,347	.	1	1	714	536	1,250
Twelve to sixteen times, . . . . .	.	1	1	275	294	569	.	1	1	250	297	547
Seventeen to twenty times, . . . . .	.	.	.	127	172	300	.	1	1	126	133	259
Twenty-one times and upwards, . . . . .	.	.	.	147	634	781	.	.	.	217	703	920
No. of Individuals,	1,052	134	1,186	16,167	6,287	22,454	912	171	1,083	14,629	6,191	20,820
	M. & F.			M. & F.			M. & F.			M. & F.		
	1,186			22,454			1,083			20,820		
No. of Commitments represented in above,	1,291	204	1,495	42,344	52,293	94,637	1,091	298	1,389	40,982	55,819	96,801
	M. & F.			M. & F.			M. & F.			M. & F.		
	1,495			94,637			1,389			96,801		

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners who in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, are included under the heading "committed twenty-one times and upwards":—

Fifth Report.

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1868.

Habitual offenders.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	67	216	131 to 140 times,	—	3
31 to 40 "	22	112	141 to 150 "	1	3
41 to 50 "	9	72	151 to 160 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	2	59	161 to 170 "	—	3
61 to 70 "	—	33	199 times,	—	1
71 to 80 "	2	17	224 "	—	1
81 to 90 "	—	10	267 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	—	11			
101 to 110 "	2	10	Total,	107	565
121 to 130 "	—	6			
111 to 120 "	1	4	M. & F.,	672	

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1869.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	79	240	141 to 150 times,	—	6
31 to 40 "	14	116	151 to 160 "	1	1
41 to 50 "	12	83	161 to 170 "	1	4
51 to 60 "	4	55	171 to 180 "	—	1
61 to 70 "	3	44	181 to 190 "	—	1
71 to 80 "	1	22	232 times,	—	1
81 to 90 "	1	13	260 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	1	6			
101 to 110 "	1	12	Total,	118	620
111 to 120 "	—	7			
121 to 130 "	—	5	M. & F.,	738	
131 to 140 "	—	2			

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	85	211	141 to 150 times,	—	4
31 to 40 "	33	143	151 to 160 "	2	1
41 to 50 "	12	85	161 to 170 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	5	51	171 to 180 "	1	2
61 to 70 "	2	39	181 to 190 "	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	35	202 times,	—	1
81 to 90 "	3	15	244 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	2	11	288 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	—	9			
111 to 120 "	—	11	Total,	147	634
121 to 130 "	—	6			
131 to 140 "	—	4	M. & F.,	781	

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	152	245	161 to 170 times,	—	1
31 to 40 "	37	129	171 to 180 "	1	2
41 to 50 "	13	99	181 to 190 "	1	3
51 to 60 "	5	60	191 to 200 "	—	2
61 to 70 "	1	49	205 times,	—	1
71 to 80 "	2	33	207 "	—	1
81 to 90 "	1	21	226 "	—	1
91 to 100 "	2	13	252 "	—	1
101 to 110 "	1	8	300 "	—	1
111 to 120 "	—	11			
121 to 130 "	1	9			
131 to 140 "	—	8			
141 to 150 "	—	1			
151 to 160 "	—	4			
				217	703
					920

The return for 1869 included 118 males and 620 females, ^{Sentences on prisoners.} showing an increase of 11 males and 55 females on the numbers of 1868. The returns for 1870 exhibited a further increase in these numbers, viz.:—40 males and 69 females over 1868, and of 29 males and 14 females over those of 1869. Those for 1871 show

*Fiftieth
Report.*

a still greater increase, the males amounting to 217 and the females to 703, being an increase of 70 males and 69 females on the numbers of 1870.

SENTENCES ON PRISONERS.

Sentences on
prisoners.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1871 and 1870.

		1871.		1870.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaths,		4	1	3	1
Penal Servitude for Life,		1	—	2	—
"	above 15 years,	—	—	1	—
"	15 years and above 10 years,	2	—	5	1
"	10 " " 7 "	14	4	13	2
"	7 years,	51	41	84	36
"	5 " " "	72	31	74	32
Total,		144	77	182	72
		221		254	

During 1871 4 males and 1 female were sentenced to death, and 140 males and 76 females to various terms of penal servitude, viz.:—1 male for life, 2 males for 15 and above 10 years, 14 males and 4 females for 10 and above 7 years, 51 males and 41 females for 7 years, and 72 males and 31 females for 5 years; 3 males and 1 female were sentenced to death in 1870, and 179 males and 71 females were sentenced to penal servitude. Sentences to penal servitude in 1871 of males were 36 less, and of females 5 more than in 1870.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1871 and 1870.

		1871.		1870.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only,		2	1	5	—
Unlimited,		220	10	157	2
Sentences respited and not passed					
during the year,		153	29	204	41
Total,		375	40	366	43
		415		409	

The above class of sentences which in 1870 amounted to 366 on males and 43 on females, numbered 375 on males and 40 on females in 1871. 184 Deserters awaiting escort in 1871 and 131 in 1870 are included in this class.

No. 9.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1870 and 1871.

		1871.		1870.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years	and above	3	—	1	—
2 "		37	6	43	5
18 months		49	4	72	15
12 "		213	64	238	55
9 "		108	24	79	16
6 "		630	192	620	210
3 "		782	407	899	413
2 "		1,424	541	1,419	540
1 month		2,903	1,186	3,121	1,195
14 days		2,571	1,934	2,455	1,953
7 "	48 hours,	2,968	3,050	2,726	2,856
48 hours,		2,577	2,183	2,623	2,634
24 "		1,578	1,919	2,282	1,962
Total,		15,843	11,510	16,578	11,854
		27,353		28,432	

From table No. 9 we learn that sentences on prisoners for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1871 were less numerous than those passed in 1870, showing a decrease in such sentence on males of 785, but an increase on females of 344.

By Table
Report.

Sentences on
prisoners.

Forty males and 6 females were sentenced for terms exceeding 18 months in 1871, and 44 males and 5 females in 1870.

Sentences for terms above six and not exceeding eighteen months in 1871 were 370 on males and 92 on females, as compared with 389 on males and 86 on females in 1870. Sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two numbered 1,412 on males and 599 on females in 1871, and 1,519 on males and 623 on females in 1870, being a decrease of 107 males and 24 females on the number so sentenced in 1870.

Again, sentences for two months and above one were 1,424 on males and 541 on females in 1871, and 1,419 on males and 540 on females in 1870.

Sentences to county and borough gaols for one month and under numbered 12,597 on males and 10,272 on females in 1871, and 13,207 on males and 10,600 on females in 1870, showing a decrease of 610 on males and of 328 on females compared with 1870.

The sentences for one month and under on males, if calculated at their greatest extent, in 1870 amounted to 148,468 days, and those on females to 87,924 days; the like sentences in 1871 gave a return of 144,786 days on males and 87,919 days on females, showing a decrease of 3,682 days in the periods of imprisonment of males and of 5 days only in those of females in 1871.

No. 10.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1871.

Sentences for
short terms on
prisoners.

			Maximum Number of Days of 24 hours represented.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 month and above 14 days,			2,903	1,186	=	81,284 and 33,208
14 days	7	„	2,571	1,934	=	35,994 and 27,076
7 „	48	hours,	2,968	3,050	=	20,776 and 21,350
48 hours,	.	.	2,577	2,183	=	5,154 and 4,366
24 „	.	.	1,578	1,919	=	1,578 and 1,919
Total, 1871,	.		12,597	10,272	=	144,786 and 87,919
			22,869		232,705	

Average, 10 days and 4 hours.

Nearly eighty-four per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment in the Irish county and borough gaols passed in 1871 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, giving an average of 10 days 4 hours for each. In 1870 these sentences also were 84 per cent. of the entire number, and averaged 9 days and 22 hours each. In 1869 they were 84 per cent. of the sentences, and each averaged 10 days and 2 hours.

From Table No. 11 we learn that during 1871 commitments of persons not exceeding 16 years decreased, as compared with 1870, by 153 on males, but increased by 49 on females. Commitments of those above 16 and not exceeding 21 years amounted to 8,825

*Fiftieth
Report.***Ages of
prisoners.**

of males, and 1,357 of females. In 1870 they were 4,016 of males, and 1,314 of females, being a decrease of 191 of males, and an increase of 43 of females.

Commitments of males whose ages exceeded 21 years in 1870 numbered 14,419, and 13,852 in 1871. Commitments of females of same ages were 11,184 in 1870, and 10,756 in 1871, showing a decrease of 567 in the number of commitments of males, and of 428 in that of females of this class, during the year 1871, as compared with the previous year.

No. 11.—SUMMARIES OF AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PRISONERS committed in 1870 and 1871.

AGES.

	1871.		1870.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	20	2	40	3
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	971	216	1,104	166
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,825	1,357	4,016	1,314
„ 21 to 31 „	7,842	5,874	8,239	6,216
„ 31 to 41 „	3,407	2,828	3,405	2,917
41 years and upwards,	2,603	2,054	2,775	2,051
Not ascertained,	103	27	110	14
Total,	18,771	12,358	19,689	12,681
	31,129		32,370	

**Education of
prisoners.****EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.**

	1871.		1870.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote,	8,808	2,629	9,089	2,646
Read imperfectly,	2,756	2,770	3,088	3,062
Knew Spelling,	586	296	579	253
Knew Alphabet,	481	179	435	161
Wholly illiterate,	5,987	6,436	6,366	6,540
Not ascertained,	153	48	132	19
Total,	18,771	12,358	19,689	12,681
	31,129		32,370	

From the preceding abstract it appears that 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females committed in 1870 and 1871 could read and write.

The number of males wholly illiterate committed in 1870 was 6,366, or 32 per cent. of the whole; the females numbered 6,540, or 51 per cent. In 1871, 5,987 males or 32 per cent., and 6,436, or 52 per cent., of the females were without any literary education.

Prison schools.**SCHOOLS.**

	1871.		1870.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,598	1,066	3,527	1,106
Average daily number of Pupils,	384	133	379	139
Number of Teachers,	38	22	37	22

The number of prisoners who attended the prison schools, in

1870, are stated to have averaged 379 of males daily, and 139 of females. The numbers were 384 males and 133 females in 1871. Officers whose duty it was to instruct the prisoners were, 37 males and 22 females in 1870, they numbered 38 males and 22 females in 1871.

*Fiftieth
Report.*

Prison schools.

Although schools are generally held in most of the gaols, under our inspection, the educational teaching in the majority, especially of females, is not satisfactory, as the persons employed to give instruction are not as a rule selected for their qualifications as teachers, and the prisoners are often unwilling to learn from them. Very few of the teachers possess certificates of having been trained under any public educational body, and frequently the offices of warder and clerk are assigned to them, in addition to their duties as teachers. Thirteen prison schools placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, are inspected by the officers of that Board, and are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates, and in others it is doubtful whether much advantage is derived from the instruction given.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

Religious
professions of
prisoners.

	1871.		1870.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Protestant Episcopalians of				
Ireland,	2,020	1,383	2,097	1,672
Presbyterians,	562	299	621	294
Roman Catholics,	16,009	10,630	16,790	10,683
Other Professions,	30	1	31	5
Not ascertained,	150	45	150	25
Total,	18,771	12,358	19,689	12,681
	31,129		32,371	

The number of prisoners in 1871 registered as Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland were 2,020 males and 1,383 females, being a decrease of 77 males and 289 females as compared with 1870. Those registered as Presbyterians numbered in 1871 562 males and 299 females, being a decline of 59 males and an increase of 5 females.

16,009 males and 10,630 females were registered as Roman Catholics in 1871, being a decrease of 781 males and 55 females as compared with the previous year.

Thirty-one males and 5 females were returned as "of other religious professions" in 1870 against 30 males and 1 female so classified in 1871. Prisoners whose religious profession was not ascertained included 150 males and 25 females in 1870, and 150 males and 45 females in 1871.

[TABLE.]

JUVENILES.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total in 1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felons, . . . . .	.	.	60	16	60	16	33	8
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	.	15	3	15	3	12	4
SUMMARILY CONVICTED.								
Misdemeanants,	11	2	648	150	659	152	822	125
Vagrants, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	8	1	5	3
Courts-Martial and Deserters, . . . .	.	.	5	.	5	.	1	.
Total,	12	2	736	170	747	172	873	140
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felons, . . . . .	.	.	19	3	19	3	28	3
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	.	10	2	10	2	7	3
For further Examination, and Untried,	8	.	207	41	215	41	236	23
Total,	8	.	236	46	244	46	271	29
Total, 1871,	20	2	972	216	991	218		
{ Males,	20	.	972	.	991	.		
{ Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	216	.	218		
{ M. & F.	22		1,188		1,209			
Total, 1870,	40	3	1,104	166			1,144	169
{ Males,	40	.	1,104	.	.	.	1,144	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	3	.	166	.	.	.	169
{ M. & F.	43		1,270		.	.	1,313	

Workhouse
offenders.

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total in 1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders, . . . . .	.	.	25	.	25	.	37	.
On leaving Workhouse, . . . . .	.	.	19	1	19	1	30	2
Total, 1871,	44	1	44	1	44	1		
{ Males,	44	.	44	.	44	.		
{ Females, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	1		
{ M. & F.	45		45		45			
Total, 1870,	1	2	66	2			67	2
{ Males,	1	.	66	2	.	.	67	2
{ Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ M. & F.	1		68		.	.	69	

Juveniles committed during the last three years averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols; in 1868 they were nearly 5 per cent. of the numbers of that year.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5·8 per cent. of the total males committed in 1870, and 5·3 per cent. in 1871.

Female juveniles were 1·3 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1870 and 1·8 in 1871.

Acquittals of
juveniles.

Acquittals of juveniles numbered 29 of males and 5 of females in 1871, and 35 of males and 6 of females in 1870.

Juveniles committed on remand, or discharged, and not tried, were 236 males and 28 females in 1870, and 215 males and 41 females in 1871. Sixty-seven males and 2 females included in the preceding figures were charged in 1870 with workhouse offences, or offences on leaving workhouses, and 44 males and 1 female in 1871.

*Fiftieth
Report,
Juveniles.*

The returns of 1871 exhibit a decrease of 53 in the total number of commitments of males, and an increase of 49 in the number of those of females, not exceeding 16 years of age as compared with the numbers committed in 1870. On analysing the tables we observe that 45 male juveniles tried by juries were convicted of various offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1870 and 75 in 1871. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 12 in 1870, and 19 in 1871. Summary convictions of juvenile prisoners were 828 of males and 128 of females in 1870, and 672 of males and 153 of females in 1871.

During the year 1871 243 male and 46 female juvenile offenders were (in addition to the sentences passed as a punishment for their offences), directed to be sent to Reformatories at the termination of such sentences; of these 284 males and 46 females were so transmitted, and 5 boys were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year. Eight males so ordered to be sent to Reformatories during the year were refused to be received into these institutions by the managers, under the 19th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

No. 13.—COMMITMENTS of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in the years 1871 and 1870.

Ages.	Committed during 1871.										Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
Under 10 years,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	39	
	826	135	53	26	11	4	2	3	.	1	892	169	1,013	13
Total, 1871,	{ Males,		846		{ 53		11		{ 2		912			
	Females,		137		{ 26		4		{ 3		{ 171			
	{ M. & F.,		983		{ 79		15		{ 5		{ 1,083			
Total, 1870,	{ Males,		977		{ 60		13		{ 2				1,052	
	Females,		119		{ 7		4		{ 2		{ 2		{ 134	
	{ M. & F.,		1,096		{ 67		17		{ 4		{ 2		{ 1,186	

This table shows that 846 individual male and 137 female juveniles were committed but once during 1871, while 53 male and 26 females were twice committed, 11 males and 4 females 3 times, 2 males and 3 females 4 times, and 1 female 5 times and upwards. The number of individual juveniles committed in 1871

*Fiftieth
Report.*
Juveniles.

was less by 140 of males, but in excess by 47 of females of that in 1870. The commitments of the males somewhat decreased in number, but those of the females have considerably increased in 1871 as compared with 1870.

Sentences
passed on
juveniles.

No. 14.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE on JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870.

1871. None.

1870. 1 male for 5 years Penal Servitude.

One male under 16 years of age was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 5 years in 1870, but none in 1871.

No. 15.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment.

	1871.		1870.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	1	—	—	—
Fine only,	—	—	—	—
Sentence respited and not passed,	5	1	4	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals,	7		5	

No. 16.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1871 and 1870.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18 Months and above 12, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
12 Months and above 9, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
9 Months and above 6, . . . . .	.	.	13	.	13	.	7	.
6 Months and above 3, . . . . .	.	.	16	4	16	4	23	5
3 Months and above 2, . . . . .	.	.	37	11	37	11	43	6
2 Months and above 1, . . . . .	.	.	138	18	138	19	170	21
1 Month and above 14 days, . . . . .	.	1	306	60	314	60	324	46
14 Days and above 7,	8	.	120	33	122	34	118	30
7 Days and above 48 hours,	2	1	61	29	63	29	110	13
48 Hours,	2	.	35	14	35	14	71	18
24 Hours, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1871,	Males, 12		729		741			
	Females, 2		169		171			
	M. & F., 14		898		912			
Total, 1870,	Males, 27		841				868	
	Females, 1		138				139	
	M. & F., 28		979				1,007	

From table No. 16 we learn that 741 males and 171 females were sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1871, being a decrease of 127 males and an increase of 32 females as compared with 1870. During the year 1870 the highest sentence of imprisonment on any juvenile was for 12 months, 2 having received that sentence, whereas in 1871 only one juvenile was committed for that term.

No. 17.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1871.

Fifteenth Report.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.	Sentences on juveniles for short terms.
1 Month and above 14 days,	138	19	157	4,396	
14 Days and above 7 „	314	60	374	5,276	
7 Days and above 48 hours,	122	34	156	1,092	
48 Hours,	63	29	92	184	
24 Hours,	35	14	49	49	
Total, 1871,	672	156	828	10,957	
„ 1870,	793	128	921	11,899	
Average in 1871,		13 days 7 hours.			
„ 1870,		12 days 22 hours.			

The average duration of sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on juveniles for periods not exceeding 1 month was 12 days and 22 hours in 1870, and 13 days and 7 hours in 1871. These sentences constituted in 1871, 90 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 91 per cent. on those on females.

No. 18.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870.

Percentage of juveniles.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	12	2	567	103	579	105	641	80
Having both parents dead,	1	.	89	80	90	80	133	21
Having father dead,	6	.	197	48	202	48	232	54
Having mother dead, . . . . .	.	.	103	32	103	32	123	13
Not ascertained,	2	.	15	3	17	3	16	1
Total, 1871,	20	2	971	216	991	218		
{ Males,	20	.	971	.	991	.		
{ Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	216	.	218		
{ M. & F.,	22		1,187		1,209			
Total, 1870,	40	3	1,104	166	.	.	1,144	169
{ Males,	40	.	1,104	.	.	.	1,144	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	3	.	166	.	.	.	169
{ M. & F.,	43		1,270		.	.	1,813	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	1	80	9	80	10	38	13
Having stepmother,	31	9	31	9	45	1
Abandoned by parents,	31	6	31	6	51	6
Abandoned from parents,	1	.	28	6	29	6	24	.
Illegitimate,	18	4	24	.

From the previous table we learn that the parents of more than one-half of the juvenile offenders committed to gaol in 1871, were then living; 90 males and 30 females were destitute of both parents; 305 males and 80 females had lost one parent; the surviving parent of 61 males and 19 females had remarried; 31 males and 6 females had been abandoned by their parents; 29 males and 6 females had absconded from their homes, and 10 males and 4 females were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

Fiftieth
Report.

No. 19.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870.

Previous
residence of
juveniles.

		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,		20	2	833	203	853	205	912	149
Other localities, . . . . .		.	.	136	12	136	12	228	20
Not ascertained, . . . . .		.	.	2	1	2	1	4	.
Total, 1871,	Males,	20	.	971	.	991	.		
	Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	216	.	218		
	M. & F.,	22		1,187		1,209			
Total, 1870,	Males,	40	.	1,104	.	.	.	1,144	.
	Females, . . . . .	.	3	.	166	.	.	.	169
	M. & F.,	43		1,270		.		1,313	

This table shows that in 1871 136 males and 12 females were strangers in the localities in which they were committed; 85 per cent. of the male and 4 per cent. of the female juveniles committed in that year belonged to the jurisdictions in which the gaols were situate.

Education of
juveniles.No. 20.—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of JUVENILES in 1871
and 1870.

		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,	. . . .	7	.	440	64	447	64	438	50
Read imperfectly,	. . . .	.	.	139	37	139	37	226	32
Knew spelling,	. . . .	5	.	50	12	55	12	82	7
Knew alphabet,	. . . .	2	.	55	21	57	21	59	23
Wholly illiterate,	. . . .	6	2	286	82	292	84	344	57
Not ascertained,	. . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total, 1871,	Males, . .	20	.	971	.	991	.		
	Females,	.	2	.	216	.	218		
	M. & F.,	22		1,187		1,209			
Total 1870,	Males, . .	40	.	1,104	.	.	.	1,144	.
	Females,	.	3	.	166	.	.	.	169
	M. & F.,	43		1,270		.		1,313	

From this table we learn that 586 male and 101 female juvenile offenders, or 57 per cent. of the former, and 46 per cent. of the latter, could read more or less perfectly; of these 45 per cent. of the males, and nearly 30 per cent. of the females could also write. Fifty-five males and 12 females could spell, 57 males and 21 females knew the alphabet, and 344 males and 57 females were wholly illiterate. These figures show very little advance in the educational status of the juveniles committed to prison in 1871, as compared with those in custody in 1870.

No. 21.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILES in 1871 and 1870.

Fiftieth Report.

	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.		Religious professions of juveniles.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland,	2	.	98	16	100	16	111	17	
Presbyterians, . . . . .	.	.	26	2	26	2	35	1	
Roman Catholics,	18	2	845	198	863	200	996	151	
Other Religions, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	
Total, 1871,	Males,		971		991				
	Females,		216		218				
	M. & F.,		1,187		1,209				
Total, 1870,	Males,		1,104				1,144		
	Females,		166				169		
	M. & F.,		1,270				1,813		

From this table it appears that nearly 10 per cent. of the males and 8 per cent. of the females not exceeding 16 years of age committed to the county and borough prisons in Ireland were Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland, 26 males and 2 females were Presbyterians, and 89 per cent. of the males, and 91 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1870 the proportions were, nearly 10 per cent. of both sexes belonged to the Established Church, 2½ per cent. were Presbyterians and 87 per cent. Roman Catholics.

ESCAPES.

Escapes.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix No. I.) it will be seen that 6 escapes were effected from gaols and bridewells in Ireland during 1871. One was from Kilkenny county gaol; another from Limerick city gaol; two from the bridewell of Youghal, and one from each of the bridewells of Kiltrush and Killaloe. Particulars of these escapes are given in the separate Reports on the counties, No. II. annexed to this Report. Four of the prisoners were retaken.

LUNATICS.

Lunatics.

As lunatics are still sometimes committed to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, we here repeat the observations we have made in our last year's Report on the subject.

Since the repeal of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, which empowered magistrates to commit lunatics as "dangerous" to gaols and bridewells in Ireland, the number of inmates belonging to the insane class in Irish prisons has considerably diminished; the beneficial results of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, by which that Statute was repealed, is now generally felt, and we look forward to the time when persons labouring under diseases of the mind will no

*Fiftieth
Report.*

Lunatics.

longer be committed to establishments intended for the punishment of criminals. We regret, however, to observe when making our inspections of gaols and bridewells throughout Ireland that magistrates still occasionally, instead of availing themselves of the provisions of the 10th section of the Act above referred to, commit on remand insane persons to prisons, thus not only causing injury to the individuals, and seriously interfering with the discipline of the gaols, but by so doing they exercise functions which no longer belong to their office, as is shown by the following opinion of the law officers of the Crown, "*that such committals are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118.*" The law adviser further adds, "*I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge.*"

Forty lunatics, viz., 21 males and 19 females were during the year 1871 in custody in gaols for an average period of 34 days each; of these thirteen males and four females were criminal lunatics.

This return does not include the insane lodged in bridewells.

Dietary.

DIETARY.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on these days.

*Fiftieth
Report.*
Dietary.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup is directed to be made according to the following formula :—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled or sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable: when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread to be of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change: the equivalents to be for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

The above dietary scale is now in use in all the County and Borough Prisons of Ireland.

In their report for 1867 the Inspectors-General published *in extenso*, for the information of the prison authorities, the very elaborate and well-considered report of the Medical Committee appointed by the Executive to frame a scale of dietary suited to the county and borough gaols of Ireland. As, however, the system of hard labour in force in the gaols of England and Wales has not been generally extended to this part of the United Kingdom pending legislation, the Inspectors-General then obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to establish in the different gaols throughout the country the scale of dietary framed by that Commission for use in the prisons as at present constituted, and which is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland; but in some gaols the scale has not been adhered to strictly as it should be, as will be seen by our separate Reports, and especially in regard to the recommendations of the Committee at paragraphs No. 4 and 5 of the Circular 235 issued from our office for the guidance of the gaol authorities in cases where good potatoes cannot be procured.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, was as follows :—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Ordinary diet,	£13,141	£13,846	£14,261
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	247	204	258
Hospital diet,	824	804	928
Extra diet to lunatics,	40	6	2
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	1	-	1
	£14,253	£14,860	£15,450
Average number of all classes in cus- tody during the year,	2,206	2,361	2,318
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£7	£6 6s.	£6 13s.

Fiftieth
Report.

Dietary.

The average cost of ordinary diet per head per annum was £6 8s. in 1869, £6 10s. 7d. in 1870, and £6 11s. 2d. in 1871, varying in the different gaols from £4 14s. 8d. to £8 6s. 11d. The improved diet now furnished to prisoners is attended with a small increase of expenditure, but, when compared with the total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the gaols, is trifling, and our experience strengthens the opinion which we expressed in our report for 1869, namely, that the improved dietary now given to prisoners has been attended with beneficial results as regards their health and well being. In most gaols the medical officers are not now compelled to order a large amount of extra diet, as was the case previously to the introduction of the present dietary scale; and the greatly diminished mortality in the gaols is evidence that the health of the prisoners is good. The cost of extra diet given in 1870 was less by £44 than in 1869; but in 1871 this item amounted to £257 19s. 10½d., being an increase over the previous year of £54 3s. 8½d.

Health of
prisoners.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1871 has been very satisfactory. They were for the most part free from epidemic diseases. Only 19 deaths are recorded in 1871, of these 2 males were executed, and 1 male, a juvenile, hanged himself in his cell in Belfast prison under very painful circumstances. The mortality in 1871 was 1 in 1,733 prisoners, being less in proportion to the number in custody than in any previous year included in the subjoined table. The number in 1870 was 1 in 1,526, in 1869 1 in every 1,715.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850 . . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851 . . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852 . . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853 . . .	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854 . . .	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855 . . .	54,531	4,418·8	98, or 1 in 556
1856 . . .	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857 . . .	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858 . . .	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859 . . .	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860 . . .	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861 . . .	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862 . . .	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863 . . .	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864 . . .	36,807	2,843·3	65, or 1 in 566
1865 . . .	36,262	2,718·8	68, or 1 in 532
1866 . . .	32,386	2,559·4	65, or 1 in 498
1867 . . .	33,034	2,540·63	42, or 1 in 787
1868 . . .	32,690	2,130·63	32, or 1 in 1000
1869 . . .	32,592	2,123·82	19, or 1 in 1715
1870 . . .	35,102	2,277·17	23, or 1 in 1526
1871 . . .	33,986	2,224·83	*19, or 1 in 1783

* Includes 2 executions and 1 suicide.

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1871.*

Fiftieth Report.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Amounts paid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of convicted prisoners.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Antrim,	598 11 3	Limerick County,	279 18 4	
Armagh,	149 7 11	" City,	127 2 8	
Carlow,	59 19 10	Londonerry,	198 18 8	
Cavan,	86 9 3	Longford,	65 9 7	
Clare,	108 12 0	Louth,	111 18 1	
Cork County,	871 2 5	Mayo,	203 8 4	
" City,	871 11 5	Meath,	94 18 9	
Donegal,	87 6 3	Monaghan,	152 11 4	
Down,	162 9 11	Queen's,	107 8 5	
Drogheda Town,	17 13 5	Roscommon,	108 9 11	
Dublin County,	202 15 2	Sligo,	77 13 3	
" City,	1,356 14 0	Tipperary, North Riding,	132 7 1	
Fermanagh,	78 8 6	" South Riding,	390 1 5	
Galway County,	110 9 4	Tyrone,	104 8 0	
" Town,	47 12 4	Waterford County,	123 2 2	
Kerry,	205 1 3	" City,	65 16 9	
Kildare,	257 19 11	Westmeath,	102 15 10	
Kilkenny County,	70 18 6	Wexford,	234 19 11	
" City,	27 18 11	Wicklow,	161 3 9	
King's,	79 2 8			
Leitrim,	48 8 0	Total,	7,193 3 3	

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Fund for the improvement of gaol buildings during the last eight years, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments :—

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8d.

		£	s.	d.	Sums due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.
Advanced in year					
1861-'62,	. . . . .	11,000	0	0	
" " 1862-'63,	. . . . .	900	0	0	
" " 1863-'64,	. . . . .	5,000	0	0	
" " 1864-'65,	. . . . .	16,476	0	0	
" " 1865-'66,	. . . . .	10,200	0	0	
" " 1866-'67,	. . . . .	4,329	10	0	
" " 1867-'68,	. . . . .	2,900	10	0	
" " 1868-'69,	. . . . .	3,000	0	0	
" " 1869-'70,	. . . . .	2,350	0	0	
" " 1870-'71,	. . . . .	500	0	0	
" " 1871-'72,	. . . . .	Nil.			
31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties,		35,086	15	11	
" 1870.	" "	29,660	11	3	
" 1871.	" "	22,073	9	3	
" 1872.	" "	18,329	3	3	

* This does not include sums paid by the War and Excise departments for maintenance of prisoners.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED IN GAOLS IN 1871.

Antrim.—A shed for smith's work, a school-room provided, and the reception cells heated.

Cavan.—Three privies removed; a water closet erected, and hot water laid on to baths in prison, and a bath placed in hospital and solitary cells heated.

Cork County.—Forty cells for female prisoners fitted up with all requirements for separate system nearly complete.

Down.—Two solitary punishment cells fitted up with bells heated, &c.

Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell.—Stone-breaking sheds erected, a new heating boiler erected in No. 9 Class.

Kilkenny, County and City.—Gas introduced into some cells, a new set of pumps erected.

Limerick City.—Part of boundary wall raised.

Londonderry.—Chapel improved; coping of yard walls in male prison renewed.

Longford.—Old mill and machinery renewed; gas introduced into male cells in 2nd storey, the passages, and 1 day room.

Louth, Dundalk.—Division between male and female prison completed.

Drogheda Town.—Gas introduced into the female cells and into the lower range of male cells.

Mayo.—Bells in solitary cells improved; a workshop provided; reception class provided and fitted with bells and heated, and also furnished with baths with hot and cold water apparatus; fumigating place for female clothing, &c.

Queen's County.—A large water tank erected in laundry; gutter and down pipes put up; gas put into day-rooms 7 and 8.

Roscommon.—A shed over new pump erected.

Waterford, County and City.—Sewerage extended from prison to public sewer.

Westmeath.—Gas brought into male school-room.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1871.

Clare County.—Pumps repaired in Kilrush, and roof slating repaired and spikes erected at Killaloe Bridewell.

Galway County.—Roof at Gort Bridewell repaired.

Limerick County.—Two earth closets placed in Bruff Bridewell, and general repairs executed.

Londonderry.—Roof of Bridewell at Magherafelt repaired.

Mayo.—A new front door and new locks to Ballina Bridewell; new locks provided for Swineford Bridewell.

Waterford County.—Inside of yard walls of Lismore Bridewell dashed.

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1861	20,166
1851	85,080	1862	22,064
1852	69,860	1863	21,053
1853	58,563	1864	20,563
1854	48,356	1865	20,556
1855	38,002	1866	18,447
1856	33,534	1867	16,964
1857	31,504	1868	14,137
1858	27,424	1869	13,510
1859	25,298	1870	15,801
1860	22,421	1871	10,283

Fiftieth Report.
Bridewells.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10				
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11 9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17 1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9 6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16 7½
1854	6,133	7	1½	increase,	1854	23	17 2½
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16 1½
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16 4½
1857	6,165	12	10½	decrease,	1857	176	14 5½
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5 3½
1859	5,681	18	6½	decrease,	1859	288	9 0½
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3 5½
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19 10½
1862	6,219	15	0½	increase,	1862	21	13 2½
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16 5½
1864	6,141	6	5½	decrease,	1864	1	12 2½
1865	6,417	0	8½	increase,	1865	275	14 3½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1 11½
1867	6,521	8	11½	increase,	1867	156	10 2½
1868	6,523	11	4½	increase,	1868	2	2 5
1869	6,377	16	10½	decrease,	1869	145	14 8½
1870	6,289	14	6½	decrease,	1870	88	2 4½
1871	5,995	13	0	decrease,	1871	294	1 6½

Expenditure for maintenance of bridewells last 22 years.

From the preceding tables it appears that there was a decrease of £294 1s. 6½d. in the expenditure attendant on the maintenance of bridewells in Ireland during 1871, as compared with 1870. This decrease is chiefly to be accounted for by the closing in July last of a house of detention in Cork City used as a bridewell.

We observe from the above table that the number of persons confined in bridewells during the last twenty years has gradually diminished in each year, excepting in 1862 and 1863, and there is a decrease of 5,518 in 1871 as compared with 1870.

A gradual diminution in the number of prisoners committed to bridewells.

As railways extend over the country, and facilities of communication with county gaols become thereby greater, some of these small prisons might be abolished, provided always that magistrates and Board of Superintendence avail themselves of the advantages which railways afford for the transmission of prisoners.

The great majority of the buildings used as bridewells in Ireland are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison as well as the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is impossible that all the provisions of the Prisons' Statutes, with reference to them, can be carried out.

Many now unnecessary and without appliances.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of these officers, who consequently are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

*Fiftieth
Report.*Salaries of
keepers.

In some districts the bridewell-keeper is permitted to discharge the duties of Petty Sessions Clerk, clerk of the church, or of the markets, and weighmaster, and in one or two instances of registrar of births and marriages. A few bridewell-keepers also practice trades. In many towns this officer has charge of the court-house, for which he generally receives a salary varying from £4 to £10 a year.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers in 1871 amounted to £3,267 17s. 8d., or more than one-half of all the other charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments. By the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prison Act, a female officer is required in all cases to attend the prisoners of that sex; but, except in a few instances, no remuneration is provided for such officers in bridewells.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year; yet in most cases the keeper is the sole officer in charge, and has sometimes the custody of prisoners committed for murder and other grave offences.

Bridewells.
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutable
requirements.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are sometimes held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." As has already been observed, the keeper is generally the only officer of the bridewell, and cannot leave his prison so long as other prisoners are in his charge, it is therefore impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act, and legislation is much required on this subject also.

In the majority of country districts in Ireland Petty Sessions Courts are held fortnightly, in many only once in the month, and sometimes from the failure of attendance of magistrates further adjournments are made. Hence much annoyance is sometimes inflicted on persons charged with offences of a very trifling nature from the frequent removals of the accused, on remand, to and from the Petty Sessions Courts and Bridewells.

Great hardships
inflicted on
prisoners and
their escorts by
unnecessarily
marching on
the public road.

In our report for the year 1869 we drew the attention of the Executive to several cases of great hardship to prisoners, caused by their being marched long distances on foot by the Constabulary to and from Petty Sessions Courts. In consequence of our report the following circular has been issued by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which has had the effect of very much lessening the evil complained of both as regards prisoners and their escorts. In some districts, however, the justices do not comply with his Excellency's instructions, being apparently unwilling to throw upon the county the cost of the conveyance of prisoners.

Magistrates
should be
statutably
compelled to
facilitate the
transfer of
prisoners by
railway or other
conveyance.

We consider that in future legislation on prisons, magistrates should be compelled to facilitate the transfer of prisoners to the county gaols, and that workhouse offenders, vagrants, the unconvicted, juveniles, and women, should not be subjected to a punishment which the law does not sanction; and the constabulary should not be unnecessarily harassed in the discharge of their duties.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

Dublin Castle,

*Fiftieth
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,

10th October, 1870.

The attention of the Lord Lieutenant has been drawn, especially by the last Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to the unnecessary hardship often inflicted on prisoners, and the harassing duty imposed on the Constabulary conveying them, by their being required to travel on foot, instead of by some more expeditious and convenient mode of travelling.

The 4th section of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 85, authorizes a justice, where expenses have been or are proper to be incurred by an officer or constable in conveying a prisoner to or from prison, or from examination, or to or from assizes, sessions, or other places, or to a District Lunatic Asylum, to give the officer or constable a certificate that he is entitled to his expenses to such extent as the justice shall think reasonable and necessary, and also to his expenses of returning again. These expenses are, in the first instance, to be defrayed by the Sub-Inspector of Constabulary of the District; and his accounts, after having been duly vouched and certified by the County Inspector, are to be transmitted to the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol, who are required to examine such accounts, and upon being satisfied of their reasonableness and accuracy, to pay the same or give orders for payment directed to the County Treasurer or Finance Committee. The Board of Superintendence are also required, before each assizes and presenting term, to prepare an estimate of the sums necessary to cover such expenses for the ensuing half-year (or year in the county of Dublin); and the Grand Jury are required to present the sum specified in such schedule.

Under this enactment it is the duty of the magistrate to exercise a sound and proper discretion in certifying for the officer or constable such expenses as he (the magistrate) thinks reasonable and necessary under the circumstances; and it is the duty of the Board of Superintendence, upon being satisfied of the reasonableness and accuracy of the accounts, to pay or order the payment of such expenses. The power of the Grand Jury is limited to presenting the amount specified in the prospective estimate of the Board of Superintendence.

His Excellency finds that the practice has extensively prevailed of magistrates refusing to authorize constables charged with the conveyance of prisoners to incur the expense of railway conveyance when available, or even of carhire, and to require them to perform on foot journeys occupying much time, and in some instances tasking unreasonably the strength of the prisoners. In many instances it has been necessary to break the journey, and lodge the prisoners for a night in some bridewell, where they could only be legally secured by the constables conveying them remaining in charge of them. As the existing bridewells, with very few exceptions, are not district bridewells, nor certified under the 26th section of 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, and prisoners committed to them for further examination can only be remanded for three days, unless by two magistrates, while petty sessions are in many places held only fortnightly or less frequently, the amount of marching to and from the county gaol in cases of repeated remand bears severely on prisoners who are untried and may prove innocent; and also on the constabulary, whose time is occupied by those frequent journeys, and who might be employed more

usefully in other duties. Several instances are given in the Forty-eighth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons (pp. xl., xli.) of the extreme hardships sometimes inflicted on prisoners (in one instance causing loss of life), and the severe duty imposed on the constabulary, who have had to walk in some cases from 50 to 160 statute miles.

The unwillingness of magistrates to give authority for conveyance of prisoners by railway or even by car, has probably arisen from the fear of unduly augmenting the expenditure of the county; and the same feeling has perhaps induced Boards of Superintendence to object to and disallow expenses actually authorized and incurred.

The Lord Lieutenant, however, is confident that it is only necessary to show that humanity towards prisoners, and a due regard to the readiness and efficiency of the Constabulary for their general duties, require a more liberal course, in order to induce both magistrates and Boards of Superintendence to adopt it. His Excellency cannot suppose that any considerations of economy can be held to justify (as in cases mentioned by the Inspectors-General of Prisons), risking the life of a female prisoner, ill-clad and ill-fed, who had already walked thirteen miles from a bridewell to petty sessions, by sending her on foot in winter to a distant county gaol, or subjecting women charged with trifling offences to long winter journeys on foot, for the purpose of remand, when they might be conveyed by railway at a small expense. Railway arrangements as to time may sometimes, indeed, be such as to render the trains unavailable for the conveyance of prisoners committed late in the day, but in such cases the expense of carhire is preferable to the evils of the present practice. Nor are the occupation of the time of the Constabulary and the fatigue imposed on them by escort duty, unimportant considerations in view of the increasingly onerous duties of that force, and the desirableness of keeping its members in a state of efficiency for meeting the urgent calls often made on them. An escort which has been sent a distance of many miles one day, and has returned the next (both journeys on foot), is necessarily withdrawn from patrol duty, and the general strength of the station is for the time diminished; nor is the inconvenience lessened by the escort and the prisoner being obliged (in some cases) to spend a night in a bridewell on the route, and the journeys to and from the gaol being extended over three days.

His Excellency hopes that the magistrates will see fit, on consideration of this subject, while exercising all due care to avoid unnecessary expense, to approve the employment of railways or of cars in the conveyance of prisoners whenever the distances on foot would unduly press on the prisoners (especially when unconvicted), or inconveniently occupy the time of the Constabulary.

His Excellency has directed a copy of this circular to be sent to the Boards of Superintendence and the Secretaries of Grand Juries, and he confidently trusts that these bodies will cordially co-operate with the magistrates in carrying out its suggestions.

The Constabulary have received instructions, when applying for the magistrate's Certificate of Expense, to call particular attention to this circular, and to apply for authority to use railways and cars when convenient and practicable.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects of the present system of Bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of the United Kingdom or on the Continent—and we trust that many of the anomalies in the law in their regard which now exist will be removed by future legislation.

Four bridewells in the county of Limerick, and one in the county Tyrone, were abolished during the years 1868 and 1869. Since the commencement of the year 1871 the bridewell at Woodford has been closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant, as likewise the bridewells belonging to the Queen's County, since the 1st May, 1872. Many others throughout the country are retained which are in such a condition as to be unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners or the maintenance of regularity or discipline. Details of these are given in our separate reports.*

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £1,233 15s. 3d. in 1870, and in 1871 £1,205 8s. 4d. Fuel and light and bedding in 1870 came to £1,053 10s. 11½d.; and the food for maintenance of prisoners to £467 19s. 8d. In 1871 these two amounted respectively to £1,014 9s. 0½d. and to £467 19s. 8d.

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0		1850 .	25,667	5	1
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1852 .	86,858	6	5	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11½
1865 .	79,658	19	1½	decrease,	1866 .	4,383	14	4½
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	5½
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1868 .	3,397	12	5
1868 .	83,703	12	8	decrease,	1869 .	3,459	17	10½
1869 .	80,243	14	9½	decrease,	1870 .	1,626	10	6½
1870 .	81,870	5	4	increase,	1871 .	824	19	0½
1871 .	82,695	4	4½	increase,				
Net expenditure in 1870, deducting profit on works,						79,769	18	4
Do. do. in 1871,						79,078	18	10
Increase in 1871,						690	19	6
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1870, .						33	9	10
Do. do. 1871, .						34	8	2
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1870,						6	10	7
Do. do. 1871, .						6	11	2

Table showing
expenditure for
maintenance of
gaols last 23
years.

The net expenditure for maintenance of the gaols of Ireland increased during 1871 over that in 1870 by £824 19s. 0½d., as did also the average annual cost of each inmate by 18s. 4d. The average number of prisoners in custody daily was 43 less than in 1870. The average cost of each prisoner in 1868 was £36 11s. 1d.; in 1869 £35 4s. 1d.; in 1870 it was £33 9s. 10d.,

Increase in the
average cost of
each prisoner
in 1871.

* See Appendix No. II.

Fiftieth
Report.

and in 1871 it again rose to £34 8s. 2d. The cost of each prisoner is still far too high, arising from the maintenance of large establishments in gaols which are in a great measure unoccupied, and also on account of the difficulty to manage prisoners in ill-constructed gaols without a large staff, hence sufficient economy on this head is not practised, and industrial labour from which profits are derived is often entirely neglected.

The annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1871, was £81 11s. 4d., and in Carlow, £77 17s. 6d., whilst in 1870 the cost at Carlow was £92 15s. 2d., and at Leitrim it was £74 9s. In 9 gaols in 1871 it ranged from £81 to £51. In 25 gaols the annual average cost ranged from £50 to £27, and in only two gaols was the average cost of a prisoner less than £20.

Staff charges in
1870 and 1871.

The salaries and allowance to officers who form the staff of the county and borough prisons of Ireland alone amounted in 1870 to £42,213 17s. 1d., being an average annual cost of £17 17s. 7d. for each prisoner of all classes in custody throughout the year. In 1871 this charge amounted to £42,182 17s. 1d., being an average of £18 3s. 10d., but the average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year was 43 less than in 1870; which somewhat accounts for the staff charges in 1871 being in excess of those in 1870. The actual decrease in the cost of the several prison staffs in 1871 was £31.

The lowest average cost per head per annum for staff charge in 1871 was in Antrim county prison, where it amounted to £7 7s. 2d., whereas in county Carlow gaol it came to £41 17s. 6d., and in Leitrim gaol to £49 5s. 7d. Thus the average staff charges in the latter prison was about seven times higher than in Belfast gaol.

In our report for 1870 we expressed our regret that no steps had been taken by the Legislature to introduce a system which would prevent the great expense hitherto incurred in the management of the majority of the county and borough prisons of Ireland; the Bill now before Parliament will, we trust in the event of its becoming law, in a great measure remedy many of the evils we have pointed out, and in the course of a few years the expenditure attendant on the management of small and imperfect prisons will be considerably reduced.

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON.

Fifth
Report.

Table showing
the discrepan-
cies in the cost
of the staff rate
in the several
prisons in 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1871.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,957 1 2	266	7 7 2
Armagh,	906 9 9	56	16 3 8
Carlow,	711 17 11	17	41 17 6
Cavan,	861 12 8	33	26 2 2
Clare,	925 17 3	30	30 17 3
Cork, County,	1,731 6 1	146	11 17 2
" City,	1,326 14 2	139	9 11 0
Donegal,	929 14 2	32	29 1 1
Down,	1,021 17 6	59	17 6 5
Dublin County,	1,515 10 8½	79	19 3 8
Dublin City:—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,035 12 3	249	12 8 7
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	1,922 7 4	126	15 5 2
Fermanagh,	734 12 5	23	31 18 10.
Galway, County and Town,	1,172 18 9	61	19 4 7
Kerry,	1,172 9 4	57	20 11 5
Kildare,	1,234 11 7½	78	15 16 7
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,068 6 7	29	36 16 9
King's County,	871 9 0	27	32 5 6
Leitrim,	797 9 9	16	49 5 7
Limerick, County,	1,236 6 0	63	19 12 6
" City,	718 7 7	45	15 19 3
Londonderry,	1,096 10 8	56	19 11 7
Longford,	881 9 1	28	31 9 5
Louth, Dundalk,	826 1 3	35	23 12 0
Drogheda Town,	317 5 0	13	24 8 0
Mayo,	1,082 12 11	55	19 14 6
Meath,	1,179 10 0	30	39 6 4
Monaghan,	768 11 2	38	20 4 6
Queen's County,	740 15 8	30	24 13 10
Roscommon,	844 12 0	28	30 3 3
Sligo,	918 11 6	28	32 16 1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,134 0 5	40	28 7 0
" Clonmel,	1,511 2 6	70	21 11 9
Tyrone,	994 12 10½	46	20 10 8
Waterford, County,	1,255 10 8	65	19 6 4
" City,			
Westmeath,	965 17 11	37	16 2 1
Wexford,	1,015 14 6½	53	19 3 3
Wicklow,	737 6 11	39	18 18 1
TOTAL,	42,182 17 0½	2,319	
Average cost of staff for each prisoner,	—	—	18 3 10

The cost of supervision and management is necessarily greatest in the worst constructed gaols, composed of straggling buildings, in which strict supervision over officers and prisoners is difficult or impossible, and therefore most expensive.

The large expenditure for staff charges in some gaols is mainly due to the small number of prisoners committed to them and the necessity to keep up expensive establishments. Occasionally the officers outnumber the prisoners, the latter are then altogether employed in prison duties, so that industrial and remunerative work cannot be carried out, and punitive labour is impossible.

Staff charges
frequently
excessive.

*Fiftieth
Report.*

At page 9 we pointed out the small number of prisoners in custody during the year 1871, in many of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, the average daily number of prisoners of all classes confined being only 2,319 in that year, yet for these few prisoners 88 gaols, with large establishments and expensive staffs, are still maintained at a cost for staffs alone of upwards of £42,000 per annum.

Table showing
the small
amount of
remunerative
labour by pri-
soners from the
above causes.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last eight years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them :—

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,223	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,206	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1
1870, .	2,361	34 13 6	1 3 8	33 9 10
1871, .	2,318	15 13 6	1 5 3	34 8 2

Punishments
unequal.

A very grave defect under the present system is the inequality of punishment. In some gaols a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, so that a short term of confinement in one gaol is more severely penal than a lengthened imprisonment in another—perhaps in the adjoining county—and it sometimes happens that the sentences of hard labour pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced owing to the circumstances of the establishment and the few inmates of the prison.

Necessity for
legislation.

There are no gaols in the west or in many of the central counties of Ireland suited in construction for carrying out an improved prison system; the prisons for females more especially are very defective and wanting in the requirements for punishment, so that hard labour is seldom or never enforced on females, though they are constantly so sentenced. Pending the long contemplated change in the law with regard to prisons, Boards of Superintendence are slow to undertake costly improvements, nor do we feel justified in recommending any considerable expense to be incurred until the decision of Parliament is obtained; yet as gaols are at present constituted little progress can be made in prison management, and flagrant abuses are constantly occurring, which the law as it now stands is unable to remedy. We therefore would impress on the Executive the importance of legislative action on this subject as soon as possible.

Prisoners under
long sentences
should be

The Inspectors-General have, in their reports for some years, entered fully into the details of the principles on which they con-

ceive a prison system suited for the country should be founded, and the experience of the past year confirms the correctness of the opinion which has been formed. We therefore now repeat the suggestions which we made in our report for 1868 and 1869, namely, that prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment on all offenders according to such sentence, with equal opportunities for reformation to all. At the same time great care must be taken that unconvicted prisoners shall always have the fullest opportunities and facilities for consulting with their legal advisers, and preparing for their defence.

Fiftieth Report.
—
removed to central depot.

Some of the existing prisons might be rendered serviceable according to their capabilities, with a limited staff suited for their requirements, where short sentences of imprisonment would be carried out, while minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, for a limited time only. Such small prisons would be required in order to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their removal.

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

We consider that each class of prisons should have a sufficient staff and a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all.

Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting to the Prisons Office, in order that the Inspectors-General may be conversant with the proceedings of the Board.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of the prison officers for misconduct.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and district inspectors appointed by the Executive to perform their duties. By this arrangement a considerable saving would ultimately accrue, and the duties would be more efficiently performed. The local inspector has important duties to perform, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence, yet the Board has, under the statute, absolute power to dismiss him, so that a conscientious local inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, and the Executive have very little power to sustain him; hence the public service frequently suffers by the present arrangement. We therefore consider that the district inspectors should be appointed by and should hold office at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

In Scotland a central prison is established in Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the Treasury allowance for the support of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1s. per day now paid from the Consolidated Fund for military, naval, and revenue prisoners in county gaols, together with the product of their labour judiciously employed,

Fiftieth
Report.

No loss would
accrue to the
Exchequer
under the
proposed
arrangement.

will more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers and the country generally would be very considerable.

The experience of each succeeding year satisfies us of the correctness of the opinion at which we have arrived, and of the necessity for legislation on this subject.

The following table, founded on the "morning state" in the different gaols on the 1st July in each of the nine years, from 1862 to 1870, shows the average number of offenders in custody during that period under the different sentences of imprisonment, distinguishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not so sentenced:—

Table showing
the average
length of
sentences.

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that the gaol population is then generally highest.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	1	3
" 2 " " 18 months,	75	13	88
" 18 months " 12 "	61	9	70
" 12 " " 9 "	176	53	229
" 9 " " 6 "	46	9	55
Total sentences above 6 months,	360	85	445
For 6 months and above 3,	204	81	285
Total sentences above 3 months,	564	166	730

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
" 2 " " 18 months,	3	1	4
" 18 months " 12 "	2	1	3
" 12 " " 9 "	17	6	23
" 9 " " 6 "	8	3	11
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	12	43
For 6 months and above 3,	47	30	77
Total sentences above 3 months,	78	42	120

It thus appears that the average number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months (for whom accommodation would have been provided in a Government central prison), during the nine years ending 1870, was 360 males and 85 females. If those under sentence of six months and above three were added, the number would be increased by 204 males and 81 females. The prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for above six months averaged 31 males and 12 females, besides 47 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months. We also annex a table showing the numbers in custody on July 1, 1871, under sentences for 3 months and upwards.

On the 1st July, 1871, there were in custody,

*Fiftieth
Report.*

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	3	—	3
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	64	8	72
„ 18 months „ 12 „	81	9	90
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	182	47	229
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	61	11	72
Total sentence above 6 months,	391	75	466
For 6 months and above 3,	243	61	304
Total sentences above 3 months,	634	136	770*

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	—	—	—
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	5	—	5
„ 18 months „ 12 „	3	—	3
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	5	4	9
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	4	2	6
Total sentences above 6 months,	17	6	23
For 6 months and above 3,	49	22	71
Total sentences above 3 months,	66	28	94

Should the Bill now before Parliament for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud exists, become law, some saving in the staff may be effected, as the prison marshalseas will not then be required, and also the many hardships referred to in our separate reports on the different gaols throughout Ireland, to which poor debtors are sometimes subject will no longer exist.

The uncertain state of the law with regard to debtors has hitherto prevented us from urging the Executive and the different Grand Juries of counties to execute the alterations in marshalseas, which would have been attended with a large expenditure of public money. We therefore trust that another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation on this very important subject.

In submitting this report we have repeated many of the observations which we felt it our duty to bring under the notice of the Executive for the two last years, because we desire to record our unaltered opinion in regard to the present defects in the management of the Irish county and borough prisons both as to efficiency and economy, and the urgent necessity of introducing a system more suited to the punishment and reformation of the criminal classes of this country.

JOHN LENTAGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

* Exclusive of 4 males and 1 female under rule of penal servitude.

APPENDIX—PART I.

TABLES.—1871.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Number of Commitments to the several County and Borough Gaols during the year 1871, by Classes of Offences,	2, 3
II. Number of Individual Prisoners committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, <i>within</i> the year 1871,	4
III. Number of Individual Prisoners committed in 1871 who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., from their <i>first</i> commitment, in <i>any</i> year, to the 31st of December, 1871,	5-7
IV. Sentences of Prisoners in 1871, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences, and also of Prisoners <i>Committed</i> in 1870, but not <i>Tried</i> until 1871,	8-13
V. Ages of Prisoners committed in 1871, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	14, 15
VI. State of Education, on commitment, of Prisoners committed in 1871, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	16, 17
VII. Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1871, by Counties, and by Classes of Offences,	18, 19
VIII. Number of Debtors committed in 1871 to the several County and Borough Gaols, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper,	19
IX. Cases of Sickness and Disease in the several Gaols, and the number of Insane Prisoners, &c., &c., in 1871,	20-23
X. Deaths in the several Gaols in 1871, and their Causes,	24, 25
XI. Escapes from Gaols and Bridewells in 1871,	25
XII. Punishments for Prison Offences in 1871,	26
XIII. Number of Individual Prisoners in attendance at Gaol Schools in 1871; Number of Teachers, &c.,	27
XIV. Stock of Bedding and Clothing in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1871,	28, 29
XV. Amount of Accommodation in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1871,	30-33
XVI. Trades Work, Hard Labour, &c., in the several Gaols, on 29th December, 1871,	34, 35
XVII. Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in 1871,	36-43

JUVENILES.

XVIII. Number of Commitments of Juveniles to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1871, by Ages and Classes of Offences,	44, 45
XIX. Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in 1871, by Ages,	46
Summaries of Tables XVIII. and XIX.,	47
XX. Sentences of Juveniles in 1871, by Ages,	48-50
Addenda to Table XX.—Number of Juveniles ordered to be sent to Reformatories in 1871,	51
Summary of Table XX.,	52
XXI. Condition as to Parentage of the Juveniles committed in 1871, by Ages,	53, 54
Summary of Table XXI.,	55
XXII. State of Education, on commitment, of the Juveniles committed in 1871, by Ages,	56, 57
XXIII. Previous Residences of the Juveniles committed in 1871, by Ages,	58
XXIV. Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed in 1871, by Ages,	59
Summaries of Tables XXII., XXIII., and XXIV.,	60
XXV. Number of Prisoners in each Gaol on the night of the 31st December, 1871, by Classes, the Number Sick in Hospital, and the number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners,	61
XXVI. Commitments to and Expenses of Bridewells in 1871,	62-67
Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1870 and 1871,	68
XXVII. List of Prisons, 1871,	68, 69

PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL,	71
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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS to the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGHS GAOLS.	CONVICTED																							
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summarily.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Court Martial.		Deserters.		Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felon.		Misde-meanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Acts.		Misde-meanants.															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . .	70	17	15	4	.	.	131	97	1,408	1,343	4	4	24	14	13	8	5	1	230	273				
Armagh, . . .	13	10	21	2	.	.	16	23	123	71	.	1	1	.	4	3	6	.	100	43				
Carlow, . . .	9	2	5	.	.	.	11	6	45	5	.	.	4	2	3	2	4	.	59	13				
Cavan, . . .	10	2	18	4	.	1	6	5	158	23	4	1	3	1	10	1	2	3	58	58				
Clare, . . .	16	2	13	4	.	.	10	7	89	14	.	.	10	4	2	.	1	.	28	12				
Cork County, . .	22	1	44	3	.	.	40	34	415	173	3	.	13	12	87	2	13	4	58	28				
" City, . . .	55	30	35	15	.	.	91	63	586	727	.	.	.	.	27	7	6	.	396	827		
Donegal, . . .	14	.	19	.	1	1	6	2	131	23	16	3	1	1	35	.	4	.	14	30				
Down, . . .	15	8	16	.	.	.	49	18	186	107	1	.	1	.	3	.	3	4	67	75				
Dublin County, .	24	6	24	4	4	.	44	12	302	334	.	.	.	.	12	10	13	11	138	170		
Dublin City :																								
Richmond B., .	160	.	90	.	.	.	298	.	1,284	.	.	.	12	.	13	44	16	.	1,105	.				
Grangegorman P	.	82	.	53	.	.	.	94	.	1,740	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	1,454	.	
Fermanagh, . .	5	5	20	1	1	.	3	7	73	26	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	34	30				
Galway, . . .	18	9	24	2	.	.	14	7	126	27	7	1	6	9	.	1	2	1	25	29				
" City, . . .	10	2	9	5	1	.	7	12	83	74	.	1	3	2	2	2	2	11	58	95				
Kerry, . . .	15	8	30	4	1	.	18	23	188	44	.	7	8	.	2	4	.	.	151	79				
Kildare, . . .	30	8	15	2	1	.	30	14	110	162	.	7	.	19	16	3	1	.	84	241				
Kilkenny, . . .	11	1	9	2	.	.	5	2	56	13	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	14	.		
King's, . . .	14	1	.	.	.	.	18	7	20	16	.	.	.	.	6	3	5	4	59	37		
" County, . .	9	6	3	.	.	.	10	6	69	15	.	.	.	.	11	3	1	6	43	16		
Leitrim, . . .	4	1	7	.	.	.	6	2	94	5	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	19	13				
Limerick County, .	13	5	27	3	.	.	19	6	119	31	.	7	4	18	1	6	.	.	26	11				
" City, . . .	27	11	3	.	.	.	16	13	172	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	242	127		
Londonderry, . .	6	2	42	4	.	.	24	14	186	61	4	1	1	.	7	4	7	4	284	320				
Longford, . . .	3	1	34	4	.	.	6	2	111	34	.	1	2	.	34	5	15	.	97	31				
Louth, . . .	6	4	10	2	.	.	17	11	92	40	.	7	1	14	25	.	.	.	43	63				
Drogheda Town, .	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	38	22	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	35		
Mayo, . . .	14	10	73	7	1	.	10	11	188	35	5	6	3	6	.	4	1	.	74	23				
Meath, . . .	7	3	10	1	.	.	31	4	87	10	.	2	.	.	4	60	1	.	17	5				
Monaghan, . . .	11	8	14	2	.	.	7	6	57	20	.	8	1	3	2	.	2	.	48	22				
Queen's, . . .	9	3	11	3	.	.	4	4	92	11	.	3	7	.	10	1	.	.	49	8				
Roscommon, . .	3	.	14	1	1	.	4	4	64	33	.	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	23	13				
Sligo, . . .	5	2	21	.	1	2	2	4	127	20	1	2	.	.	1	.	7	17	71	17				
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	11	.	50	2	.	.	9	4	113	41	.	1	1	.	2	3	5	.	100	21				
" S. Rid., . .	42	12	13	1	.	.	16	6	159	82	.	9	5	3	.	4	5	.	242	104				
Tyrone, . . .	9	12	23	2	.	.	7	14	125	26	3	1	.	.	56	1	7	43	123	93				
Waterford, . . .	18	10	5	.	.	.	12	2	54	16	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	1	.		
" City, . . .	14	1	3	1	.	.	13	8	140	57	.	2	4	.	.	4	5	4	213	148				
Westmeath, . . .	6	1	18	.	.	.	8	10	110	16	.	14	11	6	4	5	18	.	62	54				
Wexford, . . .	16	5	16	3	.	.	22	13	89	35	.	2	1	10	.	2	14	9	86	11				
Wicklow, . . .	13	5	16	2	1	.	19	10	90	4	.	15	8	5	3	7	2	.	96	8				
Total Males, . .	735	.	820	.	13	.	1,052	.	7,759	.	49	.	166	.	368	196	247	.	4,771	.				
Total Females, .	.	297	.	144	.	4	.	591	.	5,537	.	28	.	114	.	.	321	.	.	4,638	.			
Total M. & F., .	1,032	.	964	.	17	.	1,643	.	13,296	.	77	.	280	.	562	.	468	.	.	9,409	.			

* County prisoners. † City or Town prisoners. ‡ Includes 4 males and 1 female committed as Dangerous Lunatics.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1871, by Classes of Offences.

TOTAL.		NOT CONVICTED.														Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1871.		TOTAL.		
		Felon.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		TOTAL.								
		Acquit- ted.		No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.		Acquit- ted.		No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		
1,007	1,733	5	5	2	1	11	.	.	.	140	63	168	69	17	1	2,072	1,833	3,895		
237	156	4	.	11	3	5	.	.	.	45	5	65	8	3	2	335	160	515		
123	25	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	22	2	4	.	161	37	198
265	98	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	6	30	6	2	.	297	104	401		
109	43	6	.	2	2	4	1	.	.	33	10	45	13	7	.	221	56	277		
696	254	9	.	2	.	9	2	3	1	38	1	61	4	31	4	778	262	1,040		
1,199	1,668	.	.	17	15	.	.	20	4	84	28	121	47	3	5	1,323	1,720	3,043		
241	60	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	28	4	35	5	3	.	279	65	344
245	212	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	22	4	27	5	1	2	373	219	592
570	437	3	1	6	1	1	1	7	2	94	23	116	28	14	6	700	471	1,171		
3,022	.	60	.	15	.	25	.	5	.	310	.	415	.	52	.	3,489	.	7,211		
.	3,470	.	26	.	20	.	7	.	5	173	.	231	.	31	.	3,723	.			
194	69	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	12	2	30	2	6	.	230	71	301
222	85	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	11	2	22	4	11	1	263	90	344
170	204	2	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	36	12	41	16	1	.	212	220	432		
416	168	7	2	4	2	3	.	.	.	23	8	37	13	4	1	457	182	639		
314	428	5	.	3	3	1	2	1	1	45	15	55	21	13	3	382	452	834		
97	19	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	2	17	3	9	2	123	24	147		
115	63	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	13	47	13	2	1	164	79	243
169	49	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	5	34	5	2	1	185	55	240
133	23	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	4	21	4	3	.	187	27	184		
226	60	6	.	2	.	13	2	2	2	42	7	70	19	10	2	316	74	390		
409	235	2	1	.	.	11	2	6	2	84	31	103	32	3	6	566	297	863		
565	406	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	25	7	32	9	4	2	601	417	1,018
307	73	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	34	6	38	8	16	1	361	82	443		
214	121	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	52	8	55	8	2	.	271	129	400
125	60	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	5	20	8	3	1	148	60	217
372	99	12	2	14	5	22	9	43	8	39	1	131	25	4	1	507	125	632		
218	24	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	28	12	32	16	11	.	261	40	301		
150	61	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	30	4	31	8	7	1	188	70	258		
179	36	6	.	9	.	17	5	25	6	26	3	33	14	2	1	264	51	315		
113	58	2	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	11	1	19	1	4	1	136	60	196		
230	64	4	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	21	4	31	5	3	1	270	70	340
289	74	.	.	1	1	8	.	4	.	32	3	45	4	13	2	347	80	427		
408	215	4	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	66	18	74	20	2	1	564	236	800		
266	191	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	27	5	32	5	6	3	334	199	533		
104	29	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	18	.	22	.	6	.	123	29	157		
258	221	2	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	19	12	22	16	2	1	409	238	647		
233	110	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	31	1	5	2	269	113	382
245	88	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	19	8	1	3	266	99	365
223	39	5	.	2	.	7	.	7	.	4	.	25	.	11	2	301	41	342		
14,174	.	300	.	108	.	165	.	142	.	1,659	.	2,306	.	292	.	18,771	.	.		
.	11,574	.	56	.	58	.	40	.	33	.	516	.	701	.	81	.	13,358	.	.	
37,748		286		166		305		175		2,305		3,007		374				31,129		

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	Number of Individuals Committed <i>within</i> the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.	Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1871.		
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,059	493	206	106	66	74	36	36	41	101	1,408	810	797	232
Armagh,	263	100	21	9	5	10	4	8	3	.	296	122	269	97
Carlow,	139	28	7	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	148	32	134	24
Cavan,	233	39	21	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	259	49	230	34
Clare,	127	24	28	11	6	2	5	1	.	.	166	88	121	24
Cork County,	667	164	40	26	5	7	.	5	3	1	715	203	553	91
" City,	975	641	102	130	25	68	6	24	7	62	1,115	925	598	326
Donegal,	228	26	19	4	3	2	1	1	.	3	251	36	194	22
Down,	299	111	20	14	4	8	3	4	2	7	323	144	273	95
Dublin County,	519	168	58	85	7	6	7	5	3	20	694	234	454	129
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	2,614	.	819	.	43	.	13	.	10	.	2,999	.	1,730	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	1,119	.	239	.	98	.	66	.	169	.	1,691	.	530
Fermanagh,	170	46	10	4	4	3	2	2	2	.	188	55	120	35
Galway,	*227	52	6	4	3	3	2	1	.	8	238	63	207	50
" {	†175	89	5	8	3	2	2	2	2	11	187	112	149	71
Kerry,	302	78	36	11	7	4	3	2	8	7	356	102	213	56
Kildare,	280	85	31	20	8	7	4	9	.	30	323	151	209	56
Kilkenny,	*117	12	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	18	85	16
" {	†121	37	14	4	5	8	.	.	.	2	140	51	115	31
King's,	149	31	9	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	168	41	146	29
Leitrim,	183	14	8	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	143	18	107	8
Limerick County,	258	55	14	2	3	1	3	.	1	1	279	59	191	43
" City,	848	136	32	18	21	10	11	4	7	11	419	179	339	104
Londonderry,	378	97	46	10	16	6	6	8	9	21	455	142	301	69
Longford,	238	44	24	7	10	1	4	2	5	2	281	56	187	34
Louth,	187	45	26	9	9	1	.	.	1	10	223	65	179	28
Drogheda Town,	106	84	15	10	1	5	1	.	1	.	124	49	75	18
Mayo,	434	93	17	7	2	3	3	1	3	1	459	105	394	77
Meath,	216	28	13	3	5	2	1	.	.	.	235	33	190	21
Monaghan,	165	48	10	5	1	2	.	.	.	1	176	56	143	37
Queen's,	231	48	12	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	246	49	198	45
Roscommon,	121	24	6	6	1	3	.	1	.	2	128	36	102	17
Sligo,	169	44	26	5	5	2	7	1	1	1	203	53	142	33
Tipperary, N. Riding,	258	50	19	4	3	2	2	.	5	2	287	58	213	40
" S. Riding,	420	90	41	12	13	6	3	4	2	10	479	122	226	45
Tyrone,	259	74	32	3	13	4	4	5	3	13	311	99	223	46
Waterford,	*97	24	5	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	107	26	82	20
" {	†186	73	49	18	17	18	7	6	6	7	275	122	148	41
Westmeath,	213	37	10	6	4	1	4	4	1	5	232	53	202	34
Wexford,	199	53	21	9	4	4	2	2	1	1	227	69	158	37
Wicklow,	219	32	26	3	3	1	1	.	3	.	252	86	198	26
Total Males,	13,809	.	1,407	.	335	.	154	.	135	.	15,540	.	10,595	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	4,486	.	783	.	384	.	202	.	507	.	6,362	.	2,791
Total M. and F.,	17,995		2,190		719		356		642		21,902		13,386	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1871 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	65	3	598	236	4	2	174	88	2	1	122	61	.	1	76	36
Armagh, . . .	10	4	248	75	.	.	8	13	.	.	5	9	.	.	6	3
Carlow, . . .	8	.	126	24	1	.	7	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	.
Cavan, . . .	6	1	195	30	1	.	24	4	.	.	9	2	.	.	8	.
Clare, . . .	6	2	113	22	2	.	15	2	.	.	12	2	.	.	7	2
Cork County, . . .	28	1	504	88	1	.	92	23	1	.	32	20	.	.	16	13
" City, . . .	61	14	463	136	4	2	297	224	2	.	95	120	.	.	60	108
Donegal, . . .	9	.	171	18	.	.	42	7	.	.	12	1	.	.	8	.
Down, . . .	28	2	235	92	3	.	23	7	1	.	8	8	.	.	4	4
Dublin County, . . .	48	8	376	115	6	1	88	24	2	.	18	16	1	.	14	7
Dublin City : Richmond B., . . .	224	.	1,416	.	55	.	451	.	9	.	263	.	8	.	128	.
Grangegorman P., . . .	42	.	460	.	18	.	239	.	10	.	124	.	8	.	78	.
Fermanagh, . . .	4	.	100	32	.	.	10	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	22	9
Galway, . . .	*18 †14	6 3	189 132	40 65	.	.	10 9	6 18	.	.	7 7	1 6	.	.	5 5	1 6
Kerry, . . .	28	3	175	47	1	.	71	19	2	.	33	5	.	.	16	10
Kildare, . . .	12	2	174	41	2	.	60	17	2	.	21	8	.	.	12	7
Kilkenny, . . .	*3 †11	.	79 77	11 22	.	1	22 6	2 6	.	1	6 8	2 6	.	.	2 6	1 2
King's, . . .	10	.	135	25	1	.	8	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	2
Leitrim, . . .	5	.	94	8	.	.	29	4	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.
Limerick County, . . .	12	3	168	37	2	.	45	9	.	.	23	3	.	.	11	4
" City, . . .	23	3	282	83	.	.	25	22	.	.	22	18	.	.	12	16
Londonderry, . . .	10	2	228	45	1	1	59	26	1	.	61	14	1	.	22	8
Longford, . . .	6	3	166	28	.	.	40	8	.	.	17	6	.	.	14	3
Louth, . . .	9	.	147	29	2	.	27	5	.	.	12	3	.	.	4	2
Drogheda Town, . . .	3	.	64	16	.	.	21	7	.	.	6	5	.	.	4	3
Mayo, . . .	12	4	369	69	1	.	34	11	.	.	12	5	.	.	10	2
Meath, . . .	6	1	171	19	.	.	33	6	.	.	12	1	.	.	8	2
Monaghan, . . .	2	.	141	37	.	.	7	3	.	.	14	8	.	.	7	3
Queen's, . . .	6	3	192	42	.	.	18	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	7	.
Roscommon, . . .	4	1	98	16	1	.	7	7	.	.	6	1	1	.	1	1
Sligo, . . .	10	.	119	30	1	.	28	4	.	.	8	3	.	.	4	5
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . .	3	2	197	37	2	.	42	8	.	.	12	5	.	.	9	1
" S. Riding, . . .	20	.	200	43	1	1	46	11	1	.	69	6	.	.	37	4
Tyrone, . . .	4	1	202	44	1	.	35	5	.	.	21	3	.	.	13	3
Waterford, . . .	*9 †12	2	60 117	16 38	1	2	16 34	3 7	.	.	3 24	2 6	.	.	5 19	1 7
Westmeath, . . .	8	1	185	28	.	.	9	3	1	.	8	1	.	.	3	2
Wexford, . . .	11	2	131	30	2	1	31	13	.	.	15	7	.	.	8	2
Wicklow, . . .	8	.	177	24	.	.	25	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	12	.
Total Males, . . .	776	.	9,022	.	102	.	2,049	.	27	.	963	.	6	.	605	.
Total Females, . . .	.	119	.	2,298	.	29	.	868	.	11	.	499	.	4	.	356
Total M. and F., . . .	895		11,320		131		2,917		38		1,462		10		961	
	12,215				3,048				1,500				971			

County prisoners.

City or Town prisoners.

[continued.]

Appendix to Fiftieth Report of

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1871 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Commitment in *any* year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	62	21	.	.	36	22	.	.	145	93	.	.	46	59
Armagh,	4	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	8	4	.	.	3	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	6	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	1	1
Clare,	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	1
Cork County,	7	7	.	.	18	9	.	.	15	21	.	.	5	9
" City,	38	94	.	.	27	63	.	.	37	54	.	.	17	36
Donegal,	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	.
Down,	10	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	1	5
Dublin County,	5	8	.	.	9	6	.	.	19	8	.	.	2	7
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	85	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	157	.	.	78	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	3	.	68	.	2	.	55	.	1	.	191	.	1	.	108
Fermanagh,	3	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	36	3	.	.	3	1
Galway,	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
" }	7	4	.	.	3	4	.	.	8	4	.	.	2	2
Kerry,	8	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	3	6
Kildare,	10	3	.	.	5	9	.	.	14	14	.	.	3	9
Kilkenny,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.
" }	3	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	6	.	.	2	1
King's,	2	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	4	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
" City,	16	10	.	.	6	6	.	.	20	11	.	.	6	4
Londonderry,	12	4	.	.	10	10	.	.	21	10	.	.	9	4
Longford,	7	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	3	4
Louth,	2	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	9	6	.	.	6	3
Drogheda Town,	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	9	.	.	4	2
Mayo,	6	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	2
Meath,	8	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan,	3	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	1
Roscommon,	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	2
Sligo,	6	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	17	3	.	.	6	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	3	1
" S. Riding,	33	7	.	.	18	6	.	.	41	10	.	.	12	8
Tyrone,	6	5	.	.	9	3	.	.	14	13	.	.	5	5
Waterford,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.
" }	17	8	.	.	9	5	.	.	26	13	.	.	4	7
Westmeath,	5	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	6	11	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	4	2	.	.	2	4	.	.	14	2	.	.	6	3
Wicklow,	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	4	.	.	5	2
Total Males,	407	.	1	.	276	.	.	.	714	.	.	.	250	.
Total Females,	3	.	271	.	2	.	230	.	1	.	536	.	1	.	297
Total M. and F.	3		678		3		506		1		1,250		1		547	
	681				509				1,251				548			

• County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS REPRESENTED IN FOREGOING.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
.	.	25	20	.	.	57	167	72	7	1,336	803	82	14	6,869	18014	Antrim.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	10	4	286	118	10	4	576	478	Armagh.	
.	9	.	189	82	10	.	177	52	Carlow.	
.	1	5	7	1	253	48	8	1	485	484	Cavan.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	8	2	168	86	10	2	349	121	Clare.	
.	1	12	80	1	685	202	33	1	1,173	1,046	Cork County.	
.	.	12	26	.	.	2	48	67	16	1,048	909	75	18	2,788	5,678	" City.	
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	9	.	242	36	9	.	391	329	Donegal.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	14	33	2	295	142	43	2	581	780	Down.	
.	.	3	4	.	.	3	30	57	9	587	225	70	10	1,069	2,315	Dublin County.	
.	Dublin City.
.	.	55	.	.	.	68	.	291	.	2,708	.	373	.	9,552	.	Richmond B.	
.	1	.	40	.	.	.	247	.	81	.	1,610	.	192	.	17425	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	184	55	4	.	771	140	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	18	6	220	57	18	6	823	*187	} Galway.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	16	3	171	109	19	3	511	†689		
.	.	2	2	.	.	3	5	81	3	325	99	36	3	777	511	Kerry.	
.	.	1	8	.	.	3	83	16	2	307	149	22	2	739	2,327	Kildare.	
.	1	.	3	.	117	18	3	.	248	*41	} Kilkenny.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	16	1	124	50	22	2	281	†394		
.	1	11	.	152	41	12	.	203	171	King's.	
.	3	5	.	188	18	5	.	238	112	Leitrim.	
.	1	1	14	3	265	56	16	3	512	155	Limerick County.	
.	.	2	3	.	.	5	3	23	3	396	176	23	3	1,042	629	" City.	
.	.	4	2	.	.	16	16	13	3	442	189	19	4	1,595	1,241	Londonderry.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	6	3	275	53	6	3	785	186	Longford.	
.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	12	11	.	212	65	13	.	504	1,070	} Drogheda Town.	
.	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	3	.	121	49	3	.	366	415		
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	13	4	446	101	14	4	739	261	Mayo.	
.	3	6	1	229	82	6	1	347	178	Meath.	
.	2	.	174	56	2	.	253	112	Monaghan.	
.	1	1	6	3	240	46	6	3	404	107	Queen's.	
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	6	1	122	35	10	1	234	178	Roscommon.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	8	3	11	.	197	53	12	.	695	237	Sligo.	
.	3	2	5	2	282	56	7	2	756	204	Tipperary, N. R.	
.	.	4	6	.	.	7	20	22	1	457	121	25	2	1,739	1,340	" S. R.	
.	.	1	6	.	.	1	11	5	1	306	98	6	1	701	843	Tyrone.	
.	10	2	97	24	11	2	187	*46	} Waterford.	
.	.	3	4	.	.	9	25	13	2	262	120	14	4	1,130	†1489		
.	1	4	9	1	223	52	11	1	403	565	Westmeath.	
.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	13	3	214	66	15	4	580	261	Wexford.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	8	.	244	36	8	.	624	128	Wicklow.	
.	.	126	.	.	.	217	.	912	.	14,029	.	1,091	.	40,982	.	Total Males.	
.	1	.	138	.	.	.	703	.	171	.	6,191	.	298	.	55,819	Total Females.	
1		259		920		1,083		20,820		1,389		98,801				Total M. and F.	
260				920				21,903				98,190					

Appendix to Fiftieth Report of

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR											
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	4	1
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.	1	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	5	2
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	8	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	15	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	11
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . . . .	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1
Kilkenny,	†	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
" S. Riding,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	2
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2
Waterford, . . . . .	†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Total Males, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	51	.	72	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	41	.	.	31
Total M. and F., {	5		1		.		2		18		92		103	
	.								216					

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1871, together with the number of Prisoners in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 1.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	12	2	13	.	87	18	97	52	Antrim.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	9	6	14	13	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	3	.	9	3	Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	2	13	6	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	15	5	13	4	Clare.
1	.	4	.	4	.	17	1	12	.	40	15	40	25	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	1	.	11	4	12	4	40	19	44	18	" City.
.	5	.	2	.	14	1	20	5	Donegal.
.	3	.	3	.	12	8	11	6	Down.
.	.	2	.	8	1	5	1	2	2	25	1	26	10	Dublin County.
.	.	4	.	4	.	26	.	9	.	84	.	181	.	Dublin City :
.	1	21	.	5	.	48	.	72	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	8	6	.	9	1	11	2	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	13	3	12	5	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	3	6	4	Galway.
.	.	1	.	3	.	4	2	5	1	21	8	13	6	Kerry.
.	.	2	.	2	.	14	.	3	2	28	1	25	8	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	1	1	4	1	7	.	Kilkenny.
.	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	King's.
.	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	10	3	2	2	
.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	Leitrim.
1	.	3	.	2	.	5	1	4	.	12	3	10	3	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	3	3	1	8	4	11	13	" City.
.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	13	2	20	6	Londonderry.
.	1	1	.	9	.	5	2	Longford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	4	1	8	2	8	3	Louth.
.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	15	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	1	29	8	21	9	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	10	1	14	1	Meath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	2	.	7	1	7	6	Monaghan.
.	7	2	1	.	7	3	12	2	Queen's.
.	5	.	2	.	5	2	5	9	Roscommon.
.	3	.	2	.	4	3	6	4	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	12	2	18	6	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1	.	1	.	1	1	9	4	6	1	22	2	20	3	" S. Riding.
.	3	1	1	.	9	4	26	13	Tyrone.
.	.	4	1	1	.	2	2	1	.	8	1	8	5	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	5	2	12	20	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	11	.	20	25	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	4	.	12	3	4	2	20	5	9	9	Wicklow.
.	.	2	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	
3	.	37	.	49	.	213	.	108	.	630	.	782	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	6	.	4	.	64	.	24	.	192	.	407	Total Females.
3	.	48	.	53	.	277	.	132	.	822	.	1189	.	Total M. and F.

[continued.]

Appendix to Fiftieth Report of

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) concluded.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	3 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	114	61	325	179	769	937	202	212	25	27	236	263
Armagh,	22	30	74	35	42	20	83	36	21	4	16	
Carlow,	7	2	18	5	18	8	27	11	18	1	31	4
Cavan,	22	3	69	14	65	4	38	53	19	11	24	4
Clare,	16	5	58	7	27	4	22	17	11		2	1
Cork County, . .	137	85	214	76	98	40	115	64	11	1	1	1
" City,	93	40	151	100	189	238	225	550	195	356	200	336
Donegal,	29	3	60	9	40	3	47	30	18	8	6	1
Down,	38	52	107	37	41	20	101	68	25	20	4	
Dublin County, .	52	17	99	30	99	57	64	98	119	128	49	89
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	321		329		306		281		905		464	
Grangegorman P.,		105		188		256		633		1,113		999
Fermanagh, . .	10	6	42	17	25	1	48	27	34	15	13	
Galway,	*21	6	65	12	39	12	44	39	6	1	2	1
	†3	6	86	14	14	20	17	55	23	26	59	73
Kerry,	22	5	83	25	56	20	120	79	32	12	55	9
Kildare,	21	7	47	46	25	39	47	235	61	75	31	13
Kilkenny, . . .	*10	1	21	10	14	2	18	3	8		5	
	†3	1	7	6	13	6	46	28	34	18	9	3
King's,	19	2	31	10	15	6	30	13	19	6	13	4
Leitrim,	14		51	3	27	1	15	5	14	8	7	4
Limerick County, .	28	5	58	18	44	11	48	15	3	1	4	1
" City,	32	15	39	35	28	11	127	120	100	25	109	30
Londonderry, . .	34	7	95	22	79	77	137	151	173	137	2	
Longford, . . .	34	8	58	11	28		86	12	69	35	16	4
Louth,	24	11	85	38	40	17	45	34	15	10	6	5
Drogheda Town, .	5		9	1	9	4	49	32	37	5	13	2
Mayo,	33	6	89	21	55	10	87	29	13	7	4	3
Meath,	24	4	42	6	53	4	57	5	2	1	4	
Monaghan, . . .	21	2	40	12	11	7	22	14	16	8	21	7
Queen's,	19	8	40	12	22	1	46	7	17	1	1	1
Roscommon, . . .	16	3	24	15	19	7	34	15	5	6		1
Sligo,	28	4	50	7	46	9	43	14	21	13	24	8
Tipperary, N. Riding,	26	1	56	10	20	11	14	10	63	21	47	12
" S. Riding, . .	17	10	71	14	32	12	111	119	159	31	39	13
Tyrone,	22	34	77	31	49	20	73	65	88	16	7	4
" City,	*11	1	34	14	25	1	4	1	4	3	1	
Waterford, . . .	†15	24	41	40	9	15	221	85	52	12	24	12
Westmeath, . . .	26		53	17	24	18	58	34	20	11	17	9
Wexford,	13	8	39	26	27	4	80	27	37	4	11	1
Wicklow,	22	3	66	13	29	6	36	5	85	6	1	1
Total Males, . .	1,424		2,903		2,571		2,968		2,577		1,578	
Total Females, .		541		1,186		1,984		3,050		2,138		1,919
Total M. and F., {	1,965		4,089		4,555		6,018		4,715		3,497	
	27,586											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed during the Year 1871, together with the number of Prisoners TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1871.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.	Unlimited.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	10	.	.	.	164	71	17	1	2,084	1,825	3,909	Antrim.
.	.	8	.	1	.	66	9	3	2	363	161	524	Armagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	22	2	4	.	166	38	204	Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	.	35	6	2	.	304	105	409	Cavan.
.	45	18	7	.	224	58	282	Clare.
.	.	5	.	.	.	62	4	21	4	791	268	1,059	Cork County.
.	.	27	.	6	1	122	51	3	5	1,329	1,724	3,053	" City.
.	.	2	1	.	.	38	5	3	.	284	66	370	Donegal.
.	28	5	1	2	376	221	597	Down.
.	.	15	.	1	1	121	29	14	6	707	472	1,179	Dublin County.
.	.	44	.	58	.	422	.	52	.	3,515	.	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	1	.	16	.	235	.	21	3,784	.	7,249	{ Richmond B.
.	.	1	.	.	.	21	2	6	.	222	71	298	{ Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	8	.	.	25	4	11	1	261	93	*354	{ Fermanagh.
.	.	8	8	.	.	41	16	1	.	213	222	†435	{ Galway.
.	.	2	.	.	.	40	18	4	1	465	182	647	Kerry.
.	.	17	.	.	.	58	23	13	8	397	455	852	Kildare.
.	.	2	.	.	.	18	3	9	2	128	24	*152	{ Kilkenney.
.	.	1	.	.	.	51	16	2	1	169	84	†258	{ King's.
.	.	3	.	.	1	36	6	2	1	190	55	245	
.	27	5	3	.	163	28	191	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	18	2	77	12	10	2	325	76	401	Limerick County.
.	106	38	3	6	575	301	876	" City.
.	.	4	.	.	2	34	9	4	2	605	417	1,022	Londonderry.
.	.	5	.	2	2	41	8	16	1	370	85	455	Longford.
.	.	22	.	.	.	55	8	2	.	276	180	406	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	21	8	3	1	151	70	221	Drogheda Town.
.	.	5	1	25	1	135	26	4	1	513	126	639	Mayo.
.	.	4	.	2	.	32	16	11	.	261	40	301	Meath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	38	9	7	1	195	73	268	Monaghan.
.	.	10	.	5	1	85	14	2	1	276	53	329	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	34	1	4	1	155	60	215	Roscommon.
.	.	1	2	10	.	42	6	3	1	233	71	354	Sligo.
2	.	.	.	24	1	49	4	15	2	357	80	437	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	81	20	2	1	578	236	814	" S. Riding.
.	.	1	.	.	.	35	5	6	3	397	202	599	Tyrone.
.	24	.	6	.	133	29	*162	{ Waterford.
.	.	4	.	.	1	23	17	2	1	414	240	†654	Westmeath.
.	.	4	.	.	.	42	1	5	2	237	115	402	Wexford.
.	.	2	.	1	.	23	8	1	3	235	102	337	Wicklow.
.	.	4	1	5	.	26	1	11	2	306	44	350	
2	.	220	.	153	.	2,436	.	295	.	19,093	.	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	10	.	29	.	728	.	81	.	12,436	.	Total Females.
3	.	230	.	182	.	3,164	.	376	.	.	.	31,529	Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR										
		Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10.	10 Years and above 7.	7 Years.	5 Years.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.									
CONVICTED.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.			
Felons, . . .	1	1	.	.	2	11	2	40	37	55	26	1	17	5	29	3	100	83	55	16	169	57
Misdemeanants, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	6	14	.	52	17	33	4	104	25
Criminal Lunatics,
Offenders under Larceny Acts, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	71	60
Misdemeanants, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	141	35
Under Revenue Laws, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Courts Martial & Deserters, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	24	.	3	.	46	.
Under Vagrant Acts, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total Males, . . .	1	.	.	.	2	11	.	41	.	62	.	3	28	.	43	.	183	.	96	.	590	.
Total Females, . . .	1	.	.	.	2	87	.	27	5	.	3	.	50	.	23	.	179	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	2	.	.	2	13	78	.	89	.	3	33	46	233	.	119	.	769
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged, Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1871,
Total,
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1870, but not Tried until 1871, . . .	3	1	.	.	.	3	2	10	4	10	4	.	9	1	6	1	30	14	12	1	40	13
Not Convicted,
Total Males, . . .	4	1	.	2	14	51	.	72	.	3	37	49	213	.	108	.	630	.	.	.	.
Total Females, . . .	1	.	.	4	41	31	.	.	.	6	4	64	24	.	192	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	5	1	.	2	18	92	.	103	.	3	43	53	277	.	132	.	822	.	.	.	.

216

IMPRISONMENT, &c., together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1871; and also of those *Committed* in 1870, but *not Tried* until 1871.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.						
3 Months and above 2.	3 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine only.	Unlim- ited.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.				
117	56	35	20	33	22	47	8	7	4	.	2	1	1	.	4	.	11	4	735	297	1,032			
128	24	82	14	107	16	57	12	29	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	8	3	134	23	820	144	964		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	13	4	17
135	109	174	109	249	143	281	101	107	60	23	6	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	1,052	591	1,643
313	142	1057	333	2239	789	1983	1568	1387	1521	456	816	172	331	.	4	1	.	.	7,759	5,587	13,296			
32	17	1	1	2	3	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	49	28	77
8	.	16	14	77	62	41	20	24	14	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	166	114	280
24	.	35	.	57	.	21	.	96	.	52	.	13	.	.	184	.	.	.	562	.	563			
.	20	.	25	102	56	70	45	67	50	4	11	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	247	221	468
2	33	15	25	24	93	66	176	1249	1397	2039	1346	1376	1568	.	.	.	.	.	4,771	4,638	9,409
739	401	1413	541	2690	1184	2567	1933	2966	3060	2573	2182	1578	1919	2	1	219	9	145	27	16,174	11,574	.		
1,160		1,954		4,074		4,500		6,016		4,757		3,497		3		228		172						
																		27,748						
																		2,304			703		3,007	
																		293			81		374	
																		18,771			12,358		31,129	
																		189			53		241	
																		*134			25		159	
782	407	1424	541	2908	1186	2571	1934	2968	3060	2577	2183	1578	1919	2	1	220	10	163	29	19,093	12,436	.		
1,189		1,965		4,089		4,505		6,018		4,760		3,497		3		230								
2,7586																182		31,529						

* Inclusive of 3 remaining for Trial.

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,			82	14	461	218	851	882	381	397	297	312	.	.	2,072	1,823	3,895
Armagh,			10	4	68	5	149	67	56	62	72	82	.	.	355	160	515
Carlow,			9	.	22	3	75	15	31	11	24	8	.	.	161	37	198
Cavan,			8	1	59	5	143	22	58	59	29	17	.	.	297	104	401
Clare,			10	2	26	10	82	21	48	13	55	10	.	.	221	56	277
Cork County,	2	.	28	1	149	17	391	95	138	86	70	63	.	.	778	262	1,040
" City,	3	.	72	18	384	313	525	822	184	284	155	283	.	.	1,323	1,720	3,043
Donegal,			9	.	57	9	118	24	44	13	51	19	.	.	279	65	344
Down,	1	.	36	2	69	15	124	73	85	62	58	67	.	.	373	219	592
Dublin County,			63	10	189	45	251	262	124	90	73	64	.	.	700	471	1,171
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	2	.	312	.	686	.	1413	.	638	.	424	.	14	.	3,489	.	
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	111	.	877	.	1933	.	822	.	469	.	9	.	.	3,722	7,211
Fermanagh,			4	.	37	4	74	40	58	14	47	13	.	.	220	71	291
Galway,	1	.	17	6	34	17	87	81	42	19	39	16	6	1	256	90	346
"	†	.	16	3	76	40	58	108	38	84	24	35	.	.	212	220	432
Kerry,			36	3	103	19	174	90	91	47	53	23	.	.	457	182	639
Kildare,			16	2	63	14	174	286	77	115	62	35	.	.	382	452	834
Kilkenny,			3	.	24	1	53	10	23	7	20	6	.	.	123	24	147
King's,	†2	.	18	2	30	3	44	28	36	30	34	16	.	.	164	79	243
"			12	.	34	2	86	28	31	14	22	11	.	.	185	56	240
Leitrim,			5	.	31	2	81	13	20	8	20	4	.	.	157	27	184
Limerick County,	1	1	14	2	66	11	155	29	42	25	38	6	.	.	316	74	390
" City,	3	.	20	3	105	49	261	130	112	54	65	61	.	.	566	297	863
Londonderry,			16	4	117	10	255	204	99	78	114	121	.	.	601	417	1,018
Longford,			6	3	64	7	186	26	50	27	55	19	.	.	361	82	443
Louth,			13	.	58	16	122	33	41	60	37	20	.	.	271	129	400
Drogheda Town,	1	.	2	.	15	15	49	10	34	25	47	19	.	.	148	69	217
Mayo,			13	4	89	11	229	52	95	26	55	25	26	7	507	125	632
Meath,			6	1	47	7	138	20	45	8	25	4	.	.	261	40	301
Monaghan,			2	.	37	6	80	30	41	17	28	17	.	.	188	70	258
Queen's,	1	.	5	3	39	4	95	13	41	9	41	12	42	10	264	51	315
Roscommon,			6	1	37	2	37	28	31	19	25	10	.	.	136	60	196
Sligo,	1	.	11	.	61	9	120	14	48	22	29	25	.	.	270	70	340
Tipperary, N. Riding,			5	2	45	10	172	42	58	19	54	7	15	.	347	80	427
" S. Riding,			23	2	97	14	230	123	126	61	88	36	.	.	564	236	800
Tyrone,			6	1	72	7	186	35	66	79	64	27	.	.	394	199	593
Waterford,	†2	.	11	2	23	2	59	8	21	12	14	5	.	.	128	29	157
"			12	4	85	27	173	73	76	64	59	70	.	.	409	238	647
Westmeath,			11	1	54	8	125	59	47	20	32	25	.	.	269	113	382
Wexford,			15	4	36	17	114	32	50	15	51	31	.	.	266	99	365
Wicklow,			8	.	46	6	101	13	83	11	63	11	.	.	301	41	342
Total Males,	20	.	971	.	3825	.	7842	.	3407	.	2603	.	103	.	18,771	.	.
Total Females,	2	.	216	.	1357	.	5874	.	2828	.	2054	.	27	.	.	12,358	.
Total M. and F.	22	.	1,187	.	5,182	.	13,716	.	6,235	.	4,657	.	130	.	.	.	31,129

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE OF EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . .	1,010	491	338	544	2	.	.	.	722	788	.	.	2,072	1,823	3,895
Armagh, . . .	109	17	103	86	43	18	27	14	78	75	.	.	355	160	515
Carlow, . . .	46	14	8	8	.	.	.	.	107	20	.	.	181	37	198
Cavan, . . .	150	30	43	31	.	.	.	.	104	43	.	.	297	104	401
Clare, . . .	78	4	37	7	18	5	15	5	78	35	.	.	221	56	277
Cork County, . .	406	66	58	42	24	6	23	14	267	135	.	.	778	262	1,040
" City, . . .	483	151	252	165	181	156	51	46	376	1,202	.	.	1,323	1,720	3,043
Donegal, . . .	100	6	40	32	35	8	17	13	87	11	.	.	279	65	344
Down, . . .	163	30	87	99	1	4	5	.	117	86	.	.	373	219	592
Dublin County, .	374	188	51	67	5	1	1	.	239	220	.	.	700	471	1,171
Dublin City:															
Richmond B., .	2,102	.	418	.	.	.	126	.	815	.	28	.	3,489	.	7,311
Grangegorman P.,		992	.	885	.	4	.	9	.	1,820	.	12	.	3,722	
Fermanagh, . . .	101	12	48	27	.	.	.	.	71	32	.	.	220	71	291
Galway, . . .	†111	15	10	1	.	.	.	.	129	73	6	1	256	90	346
	†84	51	26	28	.	.	.	.	92	141	.	.	212	220	432
Kerry, . . .	241	47	12	14	13	7	1	1	190	113	.	.	457	182	639
Kildare, . . .	176	89	53	111	2	.	3	.	148	252	.	.	382	452	834
Kilkenny, . . .	*49	8	18	5	2	4	.	.	54	12	.	.	123	24	147
	†58	7	24	15	14	2	.	.	68	56	.	.	164	79	243
King's, . . .	86	17	21	10	.	.	.	.	78	28	.	.	185	55	240
Leitrim, . . .	71	7	28	5	6	.	.	.	52	15	.	.	157	27	184
Limerick County, .	189	17	39	27	22	9	17	4	49	17	.	.	316	74	390
" City, . . .	242	60	61	41	.	.	.	.	233	178	30	18	566	297	863
Londonderry, . .	265	60	254	264	27	15	25	37	30	41	.	.	601	417	1,018
Longford, . . .	144	12	74	20	8	2	.	.	135	48	.	.	361	82	443
Louth, . . .	133	18	41	20	7	.	1	.	89	91	.	.	271	129	400
Drogheda Town, .	57	15	28	18	16	4	14	2	84	30	.	.	148	69	217
Mayo, . . .	200	15	12	11	.	.	.	.	269	92	26	7	507	125	632
Meath, . . .	135	9	15	6	1	.	.	.	110	25	.	.	261	40	301
Monaghan, . . .	77	4	55	15	24	10	1	.	31	41	.	.	188	70	258
Queen's, . . .	103	9	53	8	22	1	17	1	27	22	42	10	264	51	315
Roscommon, . . .	65	9	6	20	10	6	.	2	55	23	.	.	136	60	196
Sligo, . . .	109	10	36	11	9	2	15	1	101	46	.	.	270	70	340
Tipperary, N. Riding,	174	28	34	11	.	.	.	.	118	41	21	.	347	80	427
" S. Riding, . .	244	35	49	28	.	.	.	.	271	173	.	.	564	236	800
Tyrone, . . .	186	21	91	44	.	21	.	.	117	113	.	.	394	199	593
Waterford, . . .	*46	1	20	5	.	.	.	.	62	23	.	.	128	29	157
	†123	22	79	45	.	.	.	.	207	171	.	.	409	238	647
Westmeath, . . .	136	26	16	24	.	.	.	.	117	63	.	.	269	113	382
Wexford, . . .	111	23	41	19	29	6	20	9	65	42	.	.	266	99	365
Wicklow, . . .	86	4	47	6	66	10	102	21	.	.	.	.	301	41	342
Total Males, . .	8,808	.	2,756	.	586	.	481	.	5,987	.	153	.	18,771	.	.
Total Females, .	.	2,629	.	2,770	.	296	.	176	.	6,436	.	48	.	12,358	.
Total M. & F., .	11,437	.	5,526	.	882	.	660	.	12,423	.	201	.	.	.	31,129

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Protestant Episcopallans of Ireland.		Presby- terians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	671	580	309	192	1,088	1,050	4	1	.	.	2,072	1,823	3,895
Armagh,	99	50	24	16	235	91	.	.	.	.	335	160	515
Carlow,	8	1	.	.	153	86	.	.	.	.	161	87	198
Cavan,	20	36	5	.	272	68	.	.	.	.	297	104	401
Clare,	4	.	.	.	217	56	.	.	.	.	221	56	277
Cork County, . .	151	28	6	.	621	239	.	.	.	.	778	262	1,040
" City,	48	8	3	.	1,272	1,644	.	.	.	.	1,323	1,720	3,043
Donegal,	11	3	18	.	247	62	3	.	.	.	279	65	344
Down,	117	36	53	29	200	154	3	.	.	.	373	219	592
Dublin County, .	71	60	6	1	622	410	1	.	.	.	700	471	1,171
Dublin City :													
Richmond B., .	237	.	18	.	3,173	.	4	.	57	.	3,489	.	7211
Grangegorman P., .	.	284	.	11	.	3,401	.	.	26	.	.	3,722	
Fermanagh, . . .	54	30	2	1	161	40	3	.	.	.	220	71	291
Galway,	16	.	.	.	234	89	.	.	6	1	256	90	346
" { * " †	5	3	.	.	207	217	.	.	.	.	212	220	432
Kerry,	10	2	1	.	446	180	.	.	.	.	457	182	639
Kildare,	50	57	2	.	328	395	2	.	.	.	382	452	834
Kilkenny, . . .	3	.	.	.	120	24	.	.	.	.	123	24	147
" { * " †	4	2	.	.	160	77	.	.	.	.	164	79	243
King's,	15	5	.	.	170	50	.	.	.	.	185	55	240
Leitrim,	4	.	.	.	153	27	.	.	.	.	157	27	184
Limerick County, .	16	1	1	.	297	73	3	.	.	.	316	74	390
" City,	21	17	1	.	544	280	.	.	.	.	566	297	863
Londonderry, . .	82	65	81	34	434	318	4	.	.	.	601	417	1,018
Longford,	9	6	2	.	350	76	.	.	.	.	361	82	443
Louth,	32	16	4	1	235	112	.	.	.	.	271	129	400
Drogheda Town, .	4	5	1	.	143	64	.	.	.	.	148	69	217
Mayo,	15	8	1	.	464	115	1	.	26	7	507	125	632
Meath,	26	2	1	.	234	38	.	.	.	.	261	40	301
Monaghan, . . .	27	5	5	7	156	58	.	.	.	.	188	70	258
Queen's,	14	.	.	.	208	41	.	.	42	10	264	51	315
Roscommon, . . .	2	2	.	.	134	58	.	.	.	.	136	60	196
Sligo,	11	3	.	.	259	67	.	.	.	.	270	70	340
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	11	.	.	.	316	79	1	.	19	1	347	80	427
" S. Riding, . .	12	9	.	.	552	227	.	.	.	.	564	236	800
Tyrone,	81	29	16	5	297	165	.	.	.	.	394	199	593
Waterford, . . .	4	.	.	.	124	29	.	.	.	.	128	29	157
" { * " †	15	5	2	2	391	231	1	.	.	.	409	238	647
Westmeath, . . .	12	3	.	.	257	110	.	.	.	.	269	113	392
Wexford,	6	3	.	.	260	96	.	.	.	.	266	99	365
Wicklow,	26	1	.	.	275	40	.	.	.	.	301	41	342
Total Males, . .	2,020	.	562	.	16,009	.	30	.	150	.	18,771	.	.
Total Females, .	.	1,383	.	299	.	10,630	.	1	.	45	.	12,368	.
Total M. and F., .	3,403		861		26,639		31		195		.	.	31,129

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
CONVICTED.													
Felons,	96	23	25	12	606	259	1	1	7	2	735	297	1,032
Misdemeanants,	57	7	27	3	700	127	1	1	35	7	820	144	964
Criminal Lunatics,	3	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	18	4	17
Offenders under Larceny Act, } Sum- Misdemeanants, } marily, {	151	82	30	18	870	491	1	1	1,052	591	1,643	591	1,643
Under Revenue Laws,	859	731	283	155	6,603	4,651	14	1	7,759	5,377	13,296	5,377	13,296
Under Poor Law Act,	6	1	3	1	40	27	1	1	1	1	49	28	77
Courts Martial and Deserters,	23	4	2	5	141	105	1	1	1	1	166	114	280
Under Vagrant Acts,	215	15	15	1	82	1	3	1	1	1	582	1	582
Drunkards,	26	10	3	1	218	211	1	1	1	1	247	221	468
Drunkards,	299	441	107	89	4,361	4,108	4	1	1	1	4,771	4,638	9,409
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, } For Further Examination, and Dis- charged, }	244	76	58	16	1,895	578	6	1	101	33	2,304	703	3,007
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1871,	41	8	9	1	236	69	1	1	7	3	293	81	374
Total Males,	2021	562	1,843	299	16,009	10,630	30	1	150	45	18,771	12,358	31,129
Total Females,	1,843	299	10,630	1	10,630	1	1	1	1	1	12,358	1	12,358
Total Males and Females,	3,403	861	26,639	81	195	1	1	1	1	1	31,129	1	31,129

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.	TOTAL.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.	TOTAL.				
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	80	5	28	4	106	9	115	Limerick City,	17	1	5	22	1	23		
Armagh,	19	2	22	2	41	4	45	Londonderry,	10	1	3	13	1	14		
Carlow,	7	3	1	7	3	10	10	Longford,	2	1	4	6	2	8		
Cavan,	12	1	2	14	1	15	15	Louth, Dundalk,	7	1	2	9	1	10		
Clare,	10	3	9	19	3	22	22	Drogheda Town,	1	1	1	2	2			
Cork County,	22	4	17	2	39	6	45	Mayo,	4	1	5	9	1	10		
" City,	28	4	22	4	50	8	58	Meath,	8	1	4	13	1	14		
Donegal,	1	1	8	1	9	1	10	Monaghan,	16	1	5	21	1	22		
Down,	23	2	19	3	42	5	47	Queen's,	4	1	1	6	1	7		
Dublin County,	23	1	11	5	34	6	40	Roscommon,	1	1	2	4	1	5		
Dublin City:*								Sligo,	8	1	1	10	1	11		
Richmond B.								Tipperary, N. Riding	9	4	6	19	4	23		
Grangegorman P.								" S. Riding	7	1	7	14	1	15		
Fermanagh,	5	1	2	7	7	14	14	Tyrone,	11	1	10	21	3	24		
Galway County	8	2	9	17	2	19	19	Waterford County	6	1	2	9	1	10		
and Town,								and City,								
Kerry,	7	1	2	9	1	10	10	Westmeath,	3	1	2	6	1	7		
Kildare,	8	1	4	12	1	13	13	Wexford,	13	1	3	17	1	18		
Kilkenny County	5	1	2	7	2	9	9	Wicklow,	1	1	3	5	1	6		
and City,																
King's,	4	1	5	9	1	10	10	Total { Males,	397	220	617	617	1	618		
Leitrim,	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	Females,	37	24	61	61	1	62		
Limerick County,	12	1	13	1	13	1	14	1871, { M. and F.,	434	254	688	688	1	689		

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUL.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN																									
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.		Purpura.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	61	14	44	12	1							4		2		3	3	50	34						
Armagh,	6	2	18	13	24	17					1						1	1	1	1	2		4			
Carlow,			6	2	10	2							2	1									1			
Cavan,			7	4	44	5							1				4	1			2					
Clare,	1	2	2	1	25	5																	3	1		
Cork County,	3	2	3	1									2								1					
" City,	4	18	2	5	1	6							1				1		1		1					
Donegal,			4		3														1							
Down,			1		1												1		1							
Dublin County,	2	1	28	16	66	22	15	5	1				2	4			5	2	4	5	9	4	2	9		
Dublin City:																										
Richmond B.	34		19		6				2		1		4		2		18		6		11					
Grange-Gorman P.		34		7		14		1	3				27				11		4			25		11		
Fermanagh,																										
Galway County and Town,	10	2	1	3	3	1							3								2		11	12		
Kerry,	13	3	6	1	10	3							1	4	1			2		1	3	1	1			
Kildare,			22	11	45	23	1						1				1		1		2					
Kilkenny County and City,	2	2	4		44	28	3						1	1	1	2										
King's,	2		2	2	20	11												1	1	3	1					
Leitrim,	2		4		19	1									1			2								
Limerick County,	11	3			35								1					1		1		5	3			
" City,	1		1		12								1				2				2	3				
Londonderry,			15	6	7	3												13	9			4	7			
Longford,			14	2	6	4							1					1		3	1					
Louth,			16	6	14	7												1	1							
Drogheda Town,			1	1	1	1									1					1	3		1			
Mayo,	1	1	6	1	2	4	2						2				1				5	4				
Meath,	5	1	5		3								1	1		5										
Monaghan,			2	5	4	5											1		2				1	1		
Queen's,	5	1			1													1								
Roscommon,	9		2																							
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1																	2				
Tipperary, N. Rid.			31	4	55	6							2				3				3	1				
" S. Rid.	2	2	2		2																	1				
Tyrone,	1		4	1	9	4											5	3	3	2	5	1				
Waterford County and City,	2		4	9		4											1	1	1		4	6				
Wexmouth,			2	1	1										1		1					1	1			
Wick,	9	1	16	2	45	2	1										2		6				2	3		
Total Males,	2		32		61		2		4		2		21		7		49		57		10		24		3	
Total Females,				18		19							16		1		18		29		10		54			
Total M. and F.	2		32		61		2		4		2		21		7		49		57		10		24		3	

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN																							
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Paralysis.	Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.	Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.	Veneral Diseases.	Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.	Purpura.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	2	61	14	44	12	1	4	.	2	.	3	3	50	34	
Armagh, . . .	6	2	18	13	24	17	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	4	.
Carlow, . . .	.	.	6	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.
Cavan, . . .	.	.	7	4	44	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.
Clare, . . .	1	2	2	1	25	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.
Cork County, . .	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . .	4	18	2	8	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, .	2	1	28	16	66	22	15	5	1	.	2	4	.	5	2	4	5	9	4	2	9	.		
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B. . .	84	.	19	.	6	.	.	2	1	.	4	2	18	.	6	.	11	.	25	.	11	.		
Grangegorman P. .	.	34	.	7	14	.	1	3	.	.	.	27	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County } and Town, . . .	10	2	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	12	.	.
Kerry, . . .	13	3	6	1	10	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	1	3	1	1	.
Kildare, . . .	.	.	22	11	45	23	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	2	2	4	.	44	28	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . .	2	.	2	2	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	2	.	4	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, .	11	5	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	3	.	.
" City, . . .	1	.	1	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	.	.	15	6	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	9	4	.	7	.	.
Longford, . . .	.	.	14	2	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.
Louth, . . .	.	.	10	6	14	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.
Mayo, . . .	1	1	60	12	32	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.
Meath, . . .	5	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	9	3	4	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Queen's, . . .	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . .	9	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	31	4	38	6	10	2	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.		
" S. Rid., . . .	8	2	3	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . .	1	.	4	1	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	3	2	5	1	.	.	.	.
Waterford County } and City, . . .	2	7	4	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	4	6	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Wexford, . . .	.	.	23	4	24	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow, . . .	9	1	16	3	48	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	2	3	.
Total Males, . .	132	.	392	.	610	.	35	4	2	21	.	7	49	.	57	.	107	.	24	.	8	.		
Total Females, .	.	87	.	137	.	198	.	7	4	.	.	46	1	18	29	101	54	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.	219	.	529	.	809	.	42	8	2	67	.	8	67	.	86	.	208	.	78	.	8	.		

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1871, with the number of Lunatics, &c.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.																												COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruption Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		TUMOURS.				Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Joints.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Simple.	Malignant.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
2	1	3	89	11	15	4	5	7	8	2	2	6	1	4	2	34	23	5	4	Antrim.									
1	2	1	15	5	1	1	3	3	1							8	1	1		Armagh.									
1			7		3	1	1									2				Carlow.									
					8	1											3	1		Cavan.									
																	3			Clare.									
1			1													1	2			Cork County.									
			1														1	3		" City.									
																1	3			Donegal.									
1	1		16	5	3	1	7	1	4		4		8	1	3		12	2	2	1	Down.								
																				Dublin County.									
1	2		7		4				5		7				20		13	9		Dublin City:									
	3			3		3			1	2						8		24	5	Richmond B.									
																				Grangegorman P.									
			5	2	1		1										2	2		Fermanagh.									
																				{ Galway County									
			8	1	2										2	1	1	1		and Town.									
	1		14	1	1				1						1	1	3	4		Kerry.									
			1		6					1					1		8	1	1	{ Kilkenny County									
			4	1	1		1	1											1	and City.									
																				King's.									
			16			4		4									4		1	Leitrim.									
			5	1																Limerick County.									
			7		1								1		3		2		1	" City.									
			5	2	14	3														Londonderry.									
			4												1		9			Longford.									
	1							2		1					1		6		1	Louth.									
		3											4		2	1	9	2		Drogheda Town.									
			31	7	3	1	4	12					1		4		3		1	Mayo.									
	3		37					1	1				1		5	1	2			Meath.									
			12																	Monaghan.									
			4														2			Queen's.									
			1																	Roscommon.									
		2						1											1	Sligo.									
			29	3	5	1	1	3	1				2				2		2	Tipperary, N. Rid.									
					1														1	" S. Rid.									
			4	1	1		2						3		2	3	5	2		Tyrone.									
2	1		29	1				2		1								1		{ Waterford County									
2		1								1										and City.									
			9		1				1						3		4	1		Westmeath.									
4			12	1			1	1	3	1	1						1		1	Wexford.									
																				Wicklow.									
14	11	5	322	63	29	46	19	28	56	6	189	33	1	11	2	68	14			Total Males.									
11	1	4	45	15	7	16	4	1	15	2	68	14	1	1	1	1	1			Total Females.									
25	12	9	367	80	36	62	23	29	71	8	207	47	1	1	1	1	1			Total M. and F.									

[continued.]

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.																												
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Disease of Eye.		Disease of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.		Disease of Uterus and Appendages.		Abortion.		Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Maligning.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	2	2	19	18	3	2	13	10	9	2	4	10	16	3	22	12	5	230	214	18	4								
Armagh,			8	1	1		4		5		1	7	6		16	10	1	2	1	3	1								
Carlow,			1	18	2	2	2					1	1		1														
Cavan,				5		2				1			2	1	9	3													
Clare,				1								1											1	5	4				
Cork County,			2						2		3	2	1															4	
" City,								2			1	2	1		1										3	2			
Donegal,				1		2					1		1		1										2				
Down,											1		2												2				
Dublin County,	1		14	3	2		4	2	23	7		2	2		5	2		1									12	2	
Dublin City:																													
Richmond B.,	1		8		2		9	1					13		16		1		53										
Grangegorman P.,				6			10				7	6	1		18		21	2	20	27									
Fermanagh,																		1	12	2									
Galway County }			5	1			1	1	1																				
and Town,																													
Kerry,				3		1					2		1													1	9	1	
Kildare,				13	4	2		3			1					4				2	2								
Kilkenny County }				8		1		1	1			1	1		10				14	4									
and City,																													
King's,				3				1	1		1																		
Leitrim,				4		2									1										7		13		
Limerick County,				5		1		6		2					4				40	17	22								
" City,				1				1					9																
Londonderry,				17	5			5	2			2			11	1		1	5		4	2							
Longford,				6	1			2	1		1				3	2			3										
Louth,				5	1	1	1	3	2	1	1		1		3	1			1										
Drogheda Town,													1																
Mayo,				11	1			10	2	8	2		2		5			1	10	3	17								
Meath,				1		2			1				1		2			3	6										
Monaghan,						1		6	1	3		1			5	1			1		16	7							
Queen's,						4						1			4				6	3									
Roscommon,												1																	
Sligo,												1	1		1				4										
Tipperary, N. Rid.,				24	1			3		3		1			17	2													
" S. Rid.,				3	1			1							4				28	3	2								
Tyrone,	2	1	3	4			1	1	2		3				4	1			4	4		1							
Waterford County }				5				2	1		1								1	5									
and City,																													
Westmeath,													1						9	2									
Wexford,				8				1	2	4	2		1		1											1		1	
Wicklow,				12	1	2		6	1	3	1				1		13	1											
Total Males,	6		203		31		82		70				63		156			14	445		122								
Total Females,		4		45		3		41		15		31	34	4		22		66		21		294						19	
Total M. and F.,	10		248		34		123		85				69		85		222	2	35		739						141		

and Borough Gaols during the Year 1871, with the Number of Lunatics, &c.

Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in foregoing classification.		LUNATICS.		Number of Patients in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for out of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for out of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
		No. of, in Custody during 1871.	Number of Days in Custody.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
40	25	.	.	.	.	28	22	1.24	.47	1,208	772	8.80	2.11	6 Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	68	16	1.56	.42	69	59	.16	.16	2 Armagh.
10	4	.	.	.	.	7	4	.6	.9	58	11	.16	.08	3 Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	19	4	.	.24	.	88	20	.24	.06	5 Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	16	1.51	.58	142	62	1.46	.45	6 Clare.
631	307	2	1	81	31	21	8	.75	.25	631	307	1.75	.83	3 Cork County.
610	735	2	.	22	.	16	44	.21	.68	610	735	1.68	2.01	15 " City.
117	10	2	1	26	18	19	2	.60	.09	117	10	.82	.02	3 Donegal.
53	14	.	.	.	.	3	1	.06	.09	3	3	.18	.6	2 Down.
38	35	.	.	.	.	37	16	2.5	1.8	257	119	2.4	1.01	10 Dublin County.
3649	.	.	.	.	.	275	.	10.2	.	3,649	.	23.4	.	64 Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	10	.	740	356	.	16	.	2,945	.	8	.	38 Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.91	.25	27	3	.	.	2 Fermanagh.
89	57	1	.	37	.	47	31	3.13	1.63	89	57	.24	.16	5 Galway County and Town.
139	18	1	.	48	.	63	21	1.65	1.53	139	18	.61	.05	6 Kerry.
15	8	1	.	12	.	.	2	.	.	125	61	.34	.17	3 Kildare.
116	50	.	.	.	.	15	8	1.2	.13	89	86	4	3	18 Kilkenny Co. and City.
12	5	.	.	.	.	8	1	.66	.2	48	23	.14	.06	3 King's.
17	1	.	.	.	.	27	4	.08	.01	107	6	.29	.01	7 Leitrim.
32	8	.	.	.	.	16	8	.75	.46	154	27	.42	.07	6 Limerick Co.
44	4	3	2	31	10	7	4	.03	.01	89	8	.06	.01	2 " City.
4	.	.	.	.	.	16	14	.36	.51	85	32	1.35	.89	4 Londonderry.
25	13	.	.	.	.	26	5	1.1	.37	53	20	.15	.06	4 Longford.
8	9	1	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	106	28	.	.	1 Louth.
19	8	.	.	.	.	10	6	.14	.1	6	7	.43	.26	2 Drogheda Town.
72	19	6	1	110	18	82	1	4.88	.18	175	91	.47	.24	13 Mayo.
160	87	.	.	.	.	1	.	.04	.	180	87	.44	.24	10 Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	24	.20	.07	2 Monaghan.
170	11	.	.	.	.	27	4	.92	.17	170	11	.46	.08	9 Queen's.
62	21	1	.	47	.	16	.	.88	.	1	1	.17	.06	2 Roscommon.
69	28	1	2	22	14	11	5	.86	.81	69	28	.19	.08	6 Sligo.
10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	190	20	.52	.06	3 Tipperary, N. R.
339	183	.	.	.	.	60	11	3.17	.41	339	183	.92	.5	7 " S. R.
43	54	.	.	.	.	2	15	.05	.43	101	72	.28	.20	2 Tyrone.
97	82	.	.	.	.	54	41	3.07	1.09	97	82	.26	.22	9 Waterford Co. and City.
325	62	.	.	.	.	19	7	.74	.38	325	62	.89	.16	4 Westmeath.
17	.	1	1	21	40	1	.	.02	.	83	15	.23	.04	3 Wexford.
7009	.	21	.	478	.	1,038	.	48.61	.	9,868	.	48.45	.	257 Wicklow.
1858	.	19	.	890	.	670	.	29.42	.	6,062	.	21.96	.	124 Total Males.
8,867	40	.	.	1,363	.	1,708	.	73.03	.	15,930	70.41	381	.	Total Females.
		Average 34												Total M. and F.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1871.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim :								
Belfast, . . .	1	W.M'K.	m.	16	Larceny, . . .	16 May, 1871,	Suicide by hanging, . . .	20 May.
"	2	A. K.	m.	20	Larceny, . . .	14 Jan. 1871,	Phthisis, . . .	17 June.
Carlisle, . . .	3	J. B.	m.	60	Attempted suicide,	27 Aug. 1871,	Exhaustion from wound, . .	8 Sept.
Donegal :								
Lifford, . . .	4	J. M'G.	m.	27	Larceny, . . .	6 Oct. 1871,	Disease of Brain, . . .	30 Dec.
Down :								
Downpatrick, .	5	J. G.	m.	53	Murder, . . .	12 Aug. 1870,	Executed, . . .	12 April.
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., .	6	J. W.	m.	28	Burglary, . . .	25 Oct. 1870,	Anasarca, . . .	9 Jan.
"	7	P. H.	m.	31	Uttering base coin,	26 Dec. 1870,	Phthisis, . . .	10 Jan.
"	8	F. B.	m.	43	Arson, . . .	26 Jan. 1871,	Phthisis and liver complaint,	8 Feb.
"	9	S. B.	m.	65	Attempt to com- mit felony.	12 July, 1870,	Apoplexy, . . .	9 April.
"	10	M. R.	m.	22	Assault on police,	20 Mar. 1871,	Typhoid fever, . . .	2 May.
"	11	W. B.	m.	37	Felony of coats, .	30 Sept. 1871,	Phthisis, . . .	25 Aug.
"	12	M. C.	m.	14	Assault, . . .	23 Oct. 1871,	Congestion of lungs, . . .	26 Oct.
Grangegorman P.	13	M. R.	f.	27	Attempt to com- mit suicide.	9 Aug. 1870,	Syphilitic Laryngitis, . .	14 Nov.
Galway, . . .	14	P. C.	m.	67	Larceny, . . .	12 April, 1871,	Debility, . . .	8 June.
Kerry :								
Tralee, . . .	15	C. L.	f.	80	Debt, . . .	8 July, 1870,	Old age and debility, . .	30 Dec.
Limerick County,	16	M. R.	m.	19	Assault, . . .	7 July, 1870,	Typhus fever, . . .	18 Jan.
Longford, . . .	17	A. M.	f.	24	Breaking work- house windows.	18 Sept. 1871,	Inflammation after partu- rition,	23 Oct.
Sligo, . . .	18	M. H. or S.	f.	51	Larceny, . . .	4 July, 1870,	Disease of womb, . . .	28 June.]
Tipperary, S.R. :								
Cionnail, . . .	19	W. C.	m.	26	Murder, . . .	1 April, 1871,	Executed, . . .	17 Aug.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1871.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Kilrush Bridewell,	4 June.	M.	11	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Killaloe Bridewell,	10 Oct.	M.	11	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Youghal Bridewell,	18 Mar.	M.	28	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	With others, . .	Yes.
Do.,	Do.	M.	20	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	With others, . .	No.
Kilkenny County and City Gaol.	27 Sept.	M.	27	Larceny, . .	Tried, .	Separately, . .	No.
Limerick City Gaol.	13 Aug.	M.	10	Larceny, . .	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1871, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuffs or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	55	1	1,107	49	27	4	1,189	54	1,243
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	13	1	14
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	6	2	8
Clare,	1	8	30	3	29	14	.	.	60	20	80
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	156	8	207	24	.	.	383	32	395
" City,	1	.	.	.	148	40	.	.	144	40	184
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	22	.	22
Down, . . . . .	.	.	36	1	.	.	.	.	36	1	37
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	27	.	68	.	.	.	95	.	95
Dublin City :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	395	.	.	.	395	.	395
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	2	.	1	.	73	.	.	.	75	75
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	10
Galway, County and Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	30	6	.	.	30	6	36
Kerry,	2	.	12	17	.	.	.	.	14	17	31
Kildare,	2	1	49	10	.	.	.	.	51	11	62
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
King's, . . . . .	.	.	11	.	32	3	.	.	43	3	46
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
Limerick County,	4	.	53	.	.	5	.	.	57	5	62
" City,	1	1	51	45	.	.	.	.	52	46	98
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	80	12	.	.	.	.	80	12	92
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	12	.	.	.	4	.	16	.	16
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	7	.	.	.	17	.	17
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Mayo,	2	.	14	2	2	.	.	.	18	2	20
Meath,	1	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	31
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	59	7	.	.	.	.	59	7	66
Rosecommon, . . . . .	.	.	13	11	31	2	.	.	44	13	57
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	19
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	.	.	11	.	67	.	.	.	78	.	78
" South Riding, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	81	16	.	.	81	16	97
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	12	10	17	8	.	.	29	18	47
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	94	12	.	1	94	13	107
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	47	1	.	.	.	.	47	1	48
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	9	10	19
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	20	1	21
Total Males,	14	.	878	.	2,321	.	42	.	3,255	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	7	.	141	.	261	.	5	.	414	.
Total Males and Females, . . . . .									.	.	3,669

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1871, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	156	106	243	243	8.35	9.55	1	.	2½	1½
Armagh,	103	51	294	221	6.42	5.32	1	1	1½	2
Carlow,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	140	.	293	.	14.18	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	100	40	156	232	11.	3.	1	1	1	1
Cork County,	15	.	100	.	6.4	.	1	.	2	.
" City,† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	189	50	233	246	15.74	8.92	1	1	1	1
Down,	51	56	144	288	8.85	6.	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	32	4	159	68	7.3	1.9	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	187	.	250	.	27.	.	1	.	2	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	259	.	249	.	19.9	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	125	34	313	318	16.5	3.9	1	.	2	1
Galway, County and Town,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	70	13	289	255	7.1	2.5	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	24	.	260	.	10.6	.	1	.	1½	.
Kilkenny, County and City,	85	9	259	259	8.45	5.9	2	2	2	2
King's,	10	.	154	.	4.	.	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	106	3	255	27	9.26	1.	2	1	1	1
Limerick County,	143	.	168	.	14.2	.	1	.	2	.
" City,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	422	25	244	274	35.	5.63	1	.	1	1
Longford,	117	20	214	56	10.5	8.7	1	1	2	2
Louth,	60	38	172	214	8.17	3.81	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	60	46	248	248	5.	4.63	1	1	2	2
Mayo,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	206	27	293	319	15.93	2.37	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,	27	.	285	.	5.	.	1	1	2	.
Queen's,	103	26	182	254	14.6	3.	1	1	1½	1½
Roscommon,	126	36	182	234	16.	5.	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	201	44	255	255	15.74	7.94	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, North Riding,	104	6	244	98	15.	4.54	1	1	1	1
" South Riding,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	303	92	262	267	23.06	17.97	1	.	2	1
Waterford, County and City,	27	15	230	152	6.	3.4	1	1	2	2
Westmeath,	80	19	262	230	13.	4.	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	29	17	292	278	8.5	5.	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	198	30	312	218	27.2	4.06	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,598	.	.	.	384.04	.	38	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,066	.	.	.	132.63	.	23	.	.
Total Males and Females,	4,664	.	.	.	516.67	.	60	.	.	.

* No school.

† Juveniles are instructed by matron for two hours.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedtiele.	Bedsteads.	For Males.						
							Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim, . . .	488	756	474	389	398	64	646	376	258	318	237	530	858
Armagh, . . .	160	437	206	61	186	33	162	55	52	33	43	42	37
Carlow, . . .	118	56	.	16	86	96	60	54	56	48	36	.	36
Cavan, . . .	116	104	112	.	104	112	98	97	52	85	82	.	54
Clare, . . .	56	102	112	65	8	.	41	51	50	19	26	.	23
Cork County, . .	240½	248½	222	87	99	285	453	170	199	220	221	442	176
" City, . . .	370	233	360	45	227	298	197	138	99	104	92	.	120
Donegal, . . .	145	159	164	.	112	119	116	89	96	81	47	64	76
Down, . . .	194	215	217	.	177	.	176	121	105	146	115	.	53
Dublin County, .	175	246½	200	120	194	16	172	151	141	92	154	180	130
Dublin City :													
Richmond B., .	398	583	389	248	75	44	762	472	391	411	334	.	365
Grangegorman P.	441½	454½	404	126	151	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . .	96	171	99	.	97	120	85	52	40	60	62	30	44
Galway County } and Town, . .	225	212	143	200	247	.	174	77	114	101	96	.	66
Kerry, . . .	190	130	.	.	175	170	85	91	54	102	49	.	30
Kildare, . . .	280	262	215	98	90	36	205	153	119	135	120	213	179
Kilkenny County } and City, . .	86	168	109	104	58	105	100	69	60	42	59	.	32
King's, . . .	120	75	50	76	140	96	73	61	71	42	35	98	63
Leitrim, . . .	79	150	69	7	132	133	84	34	16	81	25	.	29
Limerick County, .	123½	167½	126	.	165	135	154	176	167	224	152	91½	127½
" City, . . .	107	140	126	3	93	120	116	69	57	93	44	.	66
Londonderry, . .	258	289	18	58	204	170	116	149	165	100	40	156	134
*Longford, . . .	124	156½	171	88	113	63	187	57	54	54	40	.	43
Louth, . . .	108	131	121	108	127	25	124	71	76	67	104	93	84
Drogheda Town, .	45	60	45	26	45	19	34	16	16	25	24	22	18
Mayo, . . .	253	125	222	.	289	234	89	53	67	64	43	.	80
Meath, . . .	110	146	111	.	110	134	135	52	59	52	132	.	40
Monaghan, . . .	117	109	109	100	117	21	114	90	79	77	92	17	53
Queen's, . . .	137	76	149	23	155	136	74	57	55	64	26	60	45
Roscommon, . .	118	163	114	.	112	123	120	67	48	64	120	.	50
Sligo, . . .	137	296	132	.	148	112	100	73	64	59	34	.	81
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	225	208	231	10	178	193	148	82	101	106	48	114	197
" S. Riding, . .	106	248	107	97	104	8	130	96	63	87	100	24	90
Tyrone, . . .	143	171	190	31	151	119	180	165	64	115	39	85	48
Waterford County } and City, . .	175	175	139	107	146	60	99	73	67	63	70	.	48
Westmeath, . . .	129	95	88	.	104	136	60	36	39	50	45	46	40
Wexford, . . .	269	255	15	44	227	109	171	104	149	119	119	153	103
Wicklow, . . .	96	96	95	.	106	86	161	103	86	112	60	30	80
Total, . . .	6,709½	7,869½	5,854	2,317	5,390	3,799	6,001	3,900	3,444	3,665	3,167	2440½	3796½
Total Males, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Also, two frieze coats and two frieze cloaks.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1871 (both in Use and Store).

CLOTHING.										Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1871, exclusive of Debtors.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
For Females.														
Shirts.	Jackets or Wrappers.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.		
292	20	273	311	312	200	241	255	578	165-63	88-58	176	110	Antrim.	
50	.	111	123	67	.	94	53	29	34-78	19-1	54	26	Armagh.	
31	28	.	29	19	29	54	.	12	13-5	3-85	18	8	Carlow.	
20	41	.	42	20	24	36	9	41	25-41	6-62	40	12	Cavan.	
16	9	.	9	32	32	22	.	9	21-91	6-33	36	9	Clare.	
159	75	.	222	156	280	349	172	54	107-11	32	131	45	Cork County.	
74	50	55	120	111	147	146	.	48	79-15	50-13	102	71	" City.	
24	32	.	40	26	36	26	20	23	25-36	5-21	40	10	Donegal.	
102	136	.	93	86	44	92	.	35	33-17	18-23	46	27	Down.	
102	107	91	91	152	48	74	.	43	57-9	14-3	74	28	Dublin County.	
654	545	.	462	1086	729	751	294	524	249	.	317	.	Dublin City :	
32	.	39	40	30	.	29	16	18	17-06	4-92	26	181	Richmond B.	
56	31	.	29	38	53	.	.	37	42-69	15-19	59	24	Grangegorman P.	
35	34	.	39	38	31	70	9	15	37-33	13-89	56	23	Fermanagh.	
52	75	.	147	53	38	130	194	77	55-2	19-7	69	29	{ Galway County and	
27	4	.	27	10	44	.	.	9	20-47	6-4	36	13	Town.	
27	29	26	15	14	20	25	29	19	20-39	4-65	30	9	Kerry.	
30	31	.	15	6	.	.	.	15	14-28	1-03	25	3	Kildare.	
46	25	.	33	28	.	16	20	18	51-5	9-4	69	14	{ Kilkenney County	
58	53	.	47	56	99	47	.	21	27-3	17-73	40	27	and City.	
48	57	.	76	51	120	75	33	23	40-41	14-10	56	22	King's.	
43	53	.	38	40	45	.	.	28	22-45	3-53	44	9	Leitrim.	
35	35	.	62	43	48	34	36	38	24-95	3-68	35	16	Limerick County.	
81	19	.	19	23	16	20	14	14	6-86	5-3	14	11	" City.	
40	32	.	26	8	8	.	.	23	45-2	9-3	57	15	Londonderry.	
30	27	.	46	27	30	50	2	18	24-82	4-48	39	9	Longford.*	
26	24	.	44	24	24	15	15	20	24-08	9-64	37	15	Louth.	
38	36	.	48	36	40	61	24	22	21-88	6-62	38	10	Drogheda Town.	
22	24	24	18	28	24	.	.	21	21-41	5-39	31	10	Mayo.	
25	.	53	32	102	.	.	.	14	21-15	6-55	31	13	Meath.	
49	22	.	60	118	44	56	59	46	34-14	4-78	50	11	Monaghan.	
61	57	.	91	58	54	61	.	37	50-64	15-71	70	22	Queen's.	
105	27	52	140	64	66	88	52	60	24-97	18-27	41	28	Roscommon.	
71	.	117	91	62	.	43	.	39	39-3	23-85	66	33	Sligo.	
29	22	.	30	20	22	20	22	19	27-37	8-95	47	15	Tipperary, N. Riding	
104	90	.	119	114	99	60	62	20	36-38	13-57	47	20	" S. Riding	
66	33	.	66	66	66	66	22	22	32-3	5-2	43	9	Tyrone.	
2,710	1,883	841	2,940	3,224	2,559	2,851	1,412	2,039	1,597-65	.	2,189	.	{ Waterford County	
.	and City.
.	Westmeath.
.	Wexford.
.	Wicklow.
2,710	1,883	841	2,940	3,224	2,559	2,851	1,412	2,039	1,597-65	627-18	2,189	947	Total.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,597-65	.	2,189	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	627-18	.	947	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,224-83	.	3,136	.	Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.							
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceil- ing, or con- taining 432 cubic feet.	Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	9	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19	.	.
Cavan,	4	3	7	2	9	3	5	1	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	108	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,*	9	5	8	7	8	6	2	2	.	.	154	40	36	51	.	.
" City,	9	9	6	5	6	8	1	8	57	54	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	8	3	8	2	11	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	64	19	.	.
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	16	1	150	49	12	10	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	4	3	109	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	9	.	147	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	5	.	14	.	.	8	.	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	5	.	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	.	2	5	2	84	.	.	.	8	24	.	.
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	5	5	35	.	91	75	.	.	.	.
King's,	4	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	97	32	.	8	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, " City,	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	6	63	38	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	18	2	5	.	10	2	61	30	7	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	3	1	136	34	.	4	48	12	.	.
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	88	21	2	1	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	23	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30	.	.
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	59	40	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	18	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	58	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18	.	.
" S. Riding,	4	2	7	2	2	.	1	2	120	59	15	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	26	37	51	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	2	2	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	10	7	5	2	4	2	98	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	17	5	3	.	7	4	86	58	3	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	.	50	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	207	.	308	.	212	.	141	.	1,875	.	749	.	519	.	.	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	95	.	141	.	68	.	72	.	681	.	376	.	208	.	.
Total for M. and F.,	302	.	449	.	280	.	213	.	2,556	.	1,125	.	727	.	.	.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1871.

Cells to contain 3 Prisoners.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.								School Rooms.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
		Number.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
11	.	5	.	10	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	Antrim.
.	.	13	.	6	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	.	1	Armagh.
.	17	4	.	4	.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	Carlow.
.	.	9	.	.	.	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	Cavan.
.	2	2	12	2	1	1	.	.	1	Clare.
2	2	4	4	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	Cork County.
2	.	12	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
2	.	4	1	4	1	2	1	12	6	2	2	1	.	1	Donegal.
2	4	2	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	1	5	2	16	12	3	1	3	1	2	Dublin County.
115	6	.	20	.	4	.	2	.	1	Dublin City:
.	6	4	5	.	2	.	1	Richmond Bridewell.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	1	Grangegorman P.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	7	7	1	1	1	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	4	2	4	2	4	2	6	2	2	1	1	.	.	{ Galway County and
3	3	5	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	1	{ Town.
.	.	6	1	12	1	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	.	.	Kerry.
.	5	5	12	12	1	1	1	.	.	Kildare.
.	{ Kilkenny County
.	{ and City.
.	King's.
3	1	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	2	Leitrim.
.	.	9	3	7	1	2	2	8	3	1	1	1	.	2	Limerick County.
.	.	9	8	2	2	4	1	.	3	4	1	1	.	.	" City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	10	7	2	2	1	1	2	Londonderry
2	.	6	2	5	.	2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	Longford.
.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	Louth.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	Drogheda Town.
10	5	6	.	6	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	.	.	2	Mayo.
.	.	4	2	2	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	Meath.
7	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	2	Monaghan.
3	.	4	3	8	6	2	2	6	4	3	2	2	1	2	Queen's.
.	.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	4	.	1	Roscommon.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	14	.	.	1	.	1	Sligo.
12	3	2	14	10	.	.	1	1	2	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	" S. Riding.
.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	Tyrone.
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	2	{ Waterford County and
2	.	8	.	10	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	2	{ City.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	Westmeath.
.	Wexford.
.	Wicklow.
201	.	172	.	176	.	112	.	280	.	50	.	39	.	.	Total for Males.
.	42	.	50	.	64	.	88	.	237	.	40	.	19	.	Total for Females.
243	.	222	.	240	.	195	.	517	.	90	.	58	.	40	Total for M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.				Chapels.	Workshops.	Worksheds.	Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.
					Water-closets.		Baths.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	
Antrim,	2	1	8	1	278	103	4	4	1	2	107	1	.	5	.	2
Armagh, . . . . .	.	2	4	.	66	5	1	1	1	1	20	1	.	4	.	1
Carlow,	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.	1	3	.	1	.	4	.	1
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	3	3	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	6	2	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	20	6	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	1
Cork County,	24	13	1	.	17	9	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	1
" City,	9	9	10	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	.	1	.	1
Donegal,	11	1	10	2	2	.	1	1	1	4	4	2	.	6	.	1
Down,	13	7	14	4	13	18	1	1	1	15	24	1	1	8	4	1
Dublin County,	4	3	.	.	12	7	5	2	1	1	.	1	.	10	.	1
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	16	.	.	.	41	.	3	.	2	10	17	2	.	24	.	1
Grangegorman P. . . . .	.	6	.	.	.	23	.	3	2	1	1	1	.	5	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	1	6	2	13	1	1	2	1	1	20	1	.	4	.	1
Galway County and Town,	4	.	7	2	10	1	2	1	1	.	14	1	1	6	2	1
Kerry,	8	3	.	.	8	3	2	1	1	6	19	1	1	2	1	1
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	10	5	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	4	.	2
Kilkenny County }	4	4	1	.	4	4	1	1	2	3	13	2	.	7	.	1
" City,	4	4	1	.	4	4	1	1	2	3	13	2	.	7	.	1
King's,	6	1	3	2	11	1	7	1	1	1	18	1	1	5	.	1
Leitrim,	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.	2	2	24	1	.	3	.	2
Limerick County,	9	4	.	.	19	8	4	1	1	.	27	1	.	5	.	1
" City,	15	6	3	2	13	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	7	2	1
Londonderry,	2	3	5	.	13	4	1	1	1	1	50	1	.	6	.	1
Longford,	5	5	8	2	3	4	1	1	1	5	16	1	.	4	1	1
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	5*	.	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	4	1	1
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	.	2	.	1
Mayo,	7	8	12	5	1	.	9	2	1	1	14	1	.	2	.	1
Meath,	1	.	10	4	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	.	4	.	1
Monaghan,	3	3	3	1	7	5	1	1	1	2	24	1	.	4	.	1
Queen's,	10	10	18	6	5	3	1	1	1	10	12	2	1	2	2	1
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	2	6	.	1	3	.	.	1	2	8	1	.	4	.	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	1	20	3	2	.	.	.	1	6	8	1	.	2	1	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	21	5	.	.	12	8	2	2	1	4	1	12	2	2
" S. Riding,	12	6	6	2	25	13	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	5	.	2
Tyrone,	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1	1	3	29	1	.	4	.	1
Waterford County }	3	3	.	.	7	7	1	1	1	4	6	1	.	3	.	2
" City,	4	.	14	2	6	6	3	1	1	4	16	1	1	2	1	1
Westmeath,	8	4	18	4	7	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	.	10	.	1
Wexford,	2	3	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	.	1
Wicklow,	2	3	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	.	1
Total for Males,	208	.	250	.	648	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	197	.	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	117	.	71	.	254	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
Total for M. & F.,	325	.	321	.	902	.	129	.	48	111	529	45	8	217	.	45

* One in each cell.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1871.

Drying Rooms.	Fumigating Rooms.	Reception Rooms.	Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills or Pumps.	Other Machines for Hard Labour.	Toll-Take Cloths.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but exclusive of Beds in Hospital.	Number Gaol can accommodate.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.		
											Debtors.		Criminals.			Totals.	
										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M. & F.
2	1	15	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	316	108	38	1	303	108	445	Antrim.
1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	98	38	10	.	88	98	196	Armagh.
1	1	1	3	2	1	.	1	.	2	60	41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	1	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	88	58	17	4	71	54	146	Cavan.
1	1	1	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	276	106	18	6	258	100	382	Cork County.†
1	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	84	65	36	3	180	170	389	" City.
1	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	74	20	4	1	70	19	94	Donegal.
1	1	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	168	63	32	6	136	57	231	Down.
2	2	2	1	1	.	.	1	5	3	121	34	12	4	109	31	156	Dublin County.
1	1	1	3	3	2	.	.	.	5	330	.	.	.	267	.	267	Dublin City :
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	180	.	.	.	180	180	Richmond B.
1	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	78	38	8	4	66	36	114	Grangegorman P.
1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	80	28	14	.	95	41	150	Fermanagh.
1	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	{ Galway County
2	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	111	36	10	.	101	36	147	and Town.
1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	112	30	8	4	91	75	178	Kerry.
1	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	97	42	10	.	87	42	139	Kildare.
.	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	66	16	21	2	72	111	{ Kilkenny County,
1	1	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	85	45	10	4	75	41	130	and City.
1	1	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	87	36	19	6	68	30	123	King's.
1	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Leitrim.
1	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	56	19	30	8	60	21	119	Limerick County.
1	1	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	113	" City.
.	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	28	18	4	2	25	17	48	Londonderry.
.	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Longford.
1	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	100	48	14	.	86	48	148	Louth.
1	2	†	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	70	50	11	10	59	40	120	Drogheda Town.
1	2	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Mayo.
1	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Meath.
1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Monaghan.
1	1	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	2	188	55	19	.	235	84	338	Queen's.
3	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	4	120	59	10	.	196	59	265	Roscommon.
1	2	2	3	3	1	.	1	.	2	90	37	20	2	70	39	131	Sligo.
2	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	1	2	7	3	.	.	2	.	2	105	26	10	4	113	49	176	" S. Rid.
1	1	2	13	.	.	.	1	2†	3	103	68	16	.	97	74	187	Tyrone.
1	1	2	4	3	1	.	.	§	2	58	24	6	1	52	28	82	{ Waterford County
										4,165	—	544	—	4,004	—	—	and City.
										1,688	—	125	—	1,945	—	—	Westmeath.
40	43	73	92	36	26	2	15	—	72	5,553	—	669	—	5,949	—	6618	Wexford.
																	Wicklow.
																	Total for Males.
																	Total for Females.
																	Total for M. and F.

* Shot drill.

† Seven cells used.

‡ Washing machine ; mangle.

§ Mang'le.

D

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and
and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.																	FEMALES.									
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Fishing, Oakum, Cotton Fibre, and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Crank Pump.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangle.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.		
Antrim,	1	2	7	3	2	1	15	31	6	73	15	7	20	152	1	25	24	10	2	2	64						
Armagh,	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	11	7	1	1	14	22	7	4	1	2	3	17							
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	11	1	8	24	2	2	2	1	5	2							
Cavan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	9	2	22	22	2	5	1	1	5	6							
Clare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Cork County,	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	11	56	18	14	10	9	118	2	5	9	7	2	2	27						
" City,	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	15	8	12	16	9	2	6	68	10	26	10	11	3	4	65				
Donegal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	2	2	18	8	1	1	1	1	5							
Down,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	16	4	1	3	34	7	2	2	2	6	8	19				
Dublin County,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	27	12	9	13	13	65	8	5	3	3	4	20							
Dublin City :																											
Richmond B.,	1	2	5	30	1	26	23	88	57	29	19	18	44	255	21	15	18	24	56	184							
Grangegorman P.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	6	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Fermanagh,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Galway County and Town,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	6	4	14	1	3	6	41	6	5	4	3	18						
Kerry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	16	16	14	43	8	3	1	1	2	14							
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	16	23	4	1	13	65	4	6	1	1	5	16						
Kilkenny County and City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	5	14	4	1	1	1	1	10							
King's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	2	1	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	7							
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Limerick County,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	27	6	6	5	51	1	4	1	1	7							
" City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	6	2	2	6	22	2	4	4	1	2	15						
Londonderry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	23	12	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	10							
Longford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	16	2	4	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Louth,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	12	3	2	1	24	4	1	1	1	1	9							
Drogheda Town,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	8							
Mayo,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	10	8	4	39	3	4	3	2	1	13							
Meath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	3	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	2	1	1	24	3	2	2	1	1	8							
Queen's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	2	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	3							
Roscommon,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	1	12	2	3	18	1	1	1	1	3							
Sligo,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	12	2	3	8	19	2	4	1	1	7						
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	3	3	13	37	2	8	1	1	6	17							
" S. Rid.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	3	3	13	37	2	8	1	1	6	17							
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	11	2	4	2	25	13	2	2	2	1	20						
Waterford County and City,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	2	8	1	11	37	3	2	3	5	4	25						
Westmeath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	8	1	26	4	3	2	2	1	1	10							
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	17	2	7	2	35	4	4	3	3	2	17						
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	6	6	5	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	3							
Total,	8	15	31	33	51	1	11	94	84	244	253	258	176	76	223	121	115	128	5	99	36	110	614				
										278							1,508										

Borough Gaols on the 29th December, 1871, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

AMOUNT OF COST of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.		ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.		ESTIMATED PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol;	Tread Wheel: — No. of feet Ascend per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Ex- coverts were instructed.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
1,076 2 4	186 16 7	1,300 6 0	392 16 7	826 18 11				5	Antrim.
5 13 9	0 8 2	43 8 11	4 5 7	41 7 7	3	12,774	9	3	Armagh.
2 5 6	—	24 5 6	—	22 0 0	8		2	4	Carlow.
17 4 6	0 14 1	41 11 9	5 10 10	29 4 0	4	10,240	4	2	Cavan.
182 10 1	9 16 0	261 6 2	16 9 0	85 9 1	31	6,480	4	4	Clare.
91 7 3	51 4 7	136 15 8	72 4 9	66 8 7	6	11,560	8	6	Cork County.
50 7 10	—	68 8 8	—	18 0 10					„ City.
35 9 11	—	41 19 1	4 12 3	11 1 5					Donegal.
231 18 6	9 12 3	232 12 2	13 3 1	4 4 6	1			1	Down.
									Dublin County.
2,489 2 9	—	2,932 16 1	—	443 13 4	238	7,650	6½	3	Dublin City.
19 1 0	16 14 1	—	95 0 10	78 6 9					Richmond B.
190 16 2	—	32 19 8	—	13 18 8					Grangegorman P.
97 12 10	1 17 8	234 5 6	—	43 9 4	14	{ 5,000 *4½ }		3	Fermanagh.
76 3 2	—	92 6 7	1 11 9	84 17 8		2,560	2	4	Galway County
—	—	127 10 1	—	57 6 11					and Town.
4 16 0	—	—	—	—		4,609	1½		Kerry.
—	—	86 9 7	—	81 18 7				4	Kildare.
—	—	—	—	0 8 0		{ 7,008 +5½ }			Kilkenny.
32 0 11	—	92 15 9	—	60 14 10		{ 5,780 *4½ }			King's.
101 18 10	—	179 4 7	—	77 5 9	11		2	3	Leitrim.
532 13 11	9 2 9	769 13 2	13 14 10	191 11 4	82		8	2	Limerick County.
20 3 11½	4 12 0	22 5 11½	4 14 5	2 4 5	14	4,104	3	1	„ City.
32 5 2	—	98 8 5	3 12 6	69 15 9	2			2	Londonderry.
15 18 8	—	30 17 7	—	14 18 11	1			2	Louth.
—	—	3 8 5½	—	3 8 5½	26	3,600	2to4	5	Drogheda Town.
9 10 0	—	19 8 7	—	9 18 7		11,520	1	1	Mayo.
7 16 7	0 10 2½	13 16 6½	3 15 7	9 5 4				1	Meath.
14 11 11	1 5 0	21 13 11	1 13 4	7 10 4	7	11,520	4	7	Monaghan.
9 8 2	3 12 3	12 13 10	5 6 10	7 15 6		9,600	6		Queen's.
158 8 2	24 3 0	234 0 0	34 16 8	5 0 3	9	6,400	5	8	Roscommon.
243 11 0	116 7 7	351 18 3½	208 7 8½	86 5 1	4		2	4	Sligo.
67 19 8½	3 7 2	112 2 4½	8 19 7½	292 3 9		8,250	3		Tipperary, N. Rid.
87 11 1	37 15 7	202 19 7	92 13 11	49 15 1½	7	4,466	3½	6	„ S. Rid.
240 0 0	0 10 8	818 19 9	2 0 2	170 6 10	9	2,910	1	3	Tyrone.
31 16 4	5 1 0	71 0 6	44 11 9	80 9 3	1			4	Waterford County
62 18 7	33 0 5	85 18 8	47 11 11	30 8 2	5			4	and City.
				37 6 7	4	1,280	1	3	Westmeath.
									Wexford.
									Wicklow.
6,260 4 7	516 11 0½	8,247 12 4½	1,077 18 1	3,014 13 5	437				Total.
6,905 15 7½		9,325 5 5½							

* Winter.

† Summer.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital).		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Antrim,	Mixed.	4.22	6 8 8.77	257.45	Coal.	17	1,651 14 6	
Armagh,	Do.	4.87	7 8 1.97	58.88	Do.	11	399 3 9	
Carlow,	Do.	4.38	6 13 2.16	16.69	Coal and Turf.	12	110 9 8	
Cavan,	Do.	3.41	5 8 7.	30.31	Coal.	19	157 5 7	
Clare,	Do.	5.	7 12 6.5	26	Coal and Bog-deal.	12	198 6 1	
Cork County, . . .	Do.	3.75	5 15 8.4	141	Coal.	23	815 13 9	
" City,	Do.	3.85	5 17 2	183	Do.	22	779 8 2	
Donegal,	Do.	5.07	7 14 2.14	31.29	Do.	28	241 4 8	
Down,	Do.	4.1	6 4 7.88	55.11	Do.	26	343 9 10	
Dublin County, . .	Do.	5.49	8 6 11.34	69	Do.	18	575 19 2½	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., . .	Do.	5.04	7 13 4.06	236	Do.	20	1,809 7 10	
Grangegorman P., .	Do.	4.1	6 5 2	112	Do.	8	701 0 6	
Fermanagh, . . .	Do.	4.04	6 3 2.13	20.82	Coal and Turf.	10	123 4 2	
Galway County and Town,	Do.	3.88	5 18 1.34	54.75	Do.	13	323 6 8	
Kerry,	Do.	3.09	4 14 2.87	48.38	Coal.	25	227 19 3½	
Kildare,	Do.	4.5	6 17 2.8	76.7	Do.	10	523 5 10½	
Kilkenny County and City,	Do.	4.15	6 6 4.15	19.06	Do.	••	120 8 7	
King's,	Do.	4.26	6 9 7.38	26	Coal and Turf.	21	163 10 0	
L Leitrim,	Do.	4.44	6 15 0.12	13.06	Do.	35	88 3 3	
Limerick County, .	Do.	4.55	6 18 6.29	59.2	Coal.	8	410 0 8	
" City,	Do.	3.88	5 16 7.9	41.2	Do.	8	240 6 8	
Londonderry, . .	Do.	4.99	7 11 4.99	54.85	Do.	5	415 5 2	
Longford,	Do.	4.07	6 3 9.39	24.5	Coal and Turf.	20	151 12 3½	
Louth,	Do.	4.5	6 17 0	38.63	Coal.	•.	230 7 5	
Drogheda Town, .	Do.	3.4	5 3 5	11.54	Do.	•.	59 13 2½	
Mayo,	Do.	3.48	5 5 11.61	51.07	Turf.	19	270 11 10	
Meath,	Do.	4.69	7 2 10.8	24.97	Coal and Turf.	17	178 8 3	
Monaghan, . . .	Do.	4.79	7 5 10.8	34.84	Coal.	4	254 3 8	
Queen's,	Do.	4.47	6 16 1.39	28.1	Do.	15	191 4 10	
Roscommon, . . .	Do.	5.	7 12 1	27.44	Coal and Turf.	20	208 12 6	
Sligo,	Do.	4.42	6 14 5	24.59	Coal.	21	165 6 11	
Tipperary, N.R., .	Do.	4.7	7 3 1.41	36.9	Coal and Deal.	9	264 0 8	
" S.R.,	Do.	3.68	5 11 11.66	67.56	Coal.	20	378 4 2	
Tyrone,	Do.	4.01	6 2 1.65	44.97	Coal and Turf.	13	274 12 7	
Waterford County and City,	Do.	3.61	5 9 8.88	65	Coal.	20	356 12 10	
Westmeath, . . .	Do.	4.89	7 8 10.36	35.92	Coal and Turf.	21	267 7 3	
Wexford,	Do.	3.94	5 19 8.82	49.95	Coal.	21	299 0 1½	
Wicklow,	Do.	4.9	7 8 11	37.5	Do.	10	279 4 6	
Total 1871, . . .		4.31	6 11 2.2	2,174.12		.	14,260 11 5½	
Total 1870, . . .		4.29	6 10 7.17	2,211.53		.	13,845 16 6½	

* Thus marked (*) heated principally by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1871.

COST OF							COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.		
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
183 12 6	131 18 6	21 2 0	17 12 10½	—	—		Antrim.
82 9 5	58 0 9	35 1 1	15 1 8	—	—		Armagh.
43 6 4	45 2 11	5 3 4	—	—	—		Carlow.
54 2 5	44 1 10	18 18 9	4 18 1	—	—		Cavan.
98 11 9	27 11 11	7 9 2	11 0 0	—	—		Clare.
112 1 4	80 5 9	8 12 11	5 11 4	—	—		Cork County.
86 10 6	57 13 8	18 8 2	8 18 9	—	—		" City.
90 8 8	23 14 2	0 15 7	3 13 3	—	—		Donegal.
85 7 3	51 10 11	4 0 10	—	—	—		Down.
157 9 7	149 8 2	30 11 11	51 9 6	—	—		Dublin County.
107 11 9	278 8 6	80 0 0	152 11 9	—	—		Dublin City:
153 12 10	171 9 10	80 0 0	201 15 8	—	—		Richmond B.
47 16 8	16 11 4	2 5 0	5 17 3	2 0 11	0 15 1		Grangegorman P.
72 1 11	53 7 4	7 5 2	74 1 8	—	—		Fermanagh.
107 11 3	39 12 2	5 0 7	33 17 1½	—	0 11 8		{ Galway County
75 15 1½	153 11 6	14 15 10	0 4 10	—	—		{ and Town.
79 19 7	58 11 5	17 19 6	34 19 7	—	—		Kerry.
87 5 5	51 5 10	—	28 12 1	—	—		Kildare.
41 1 6½	4 9 9	10 1 1	14 18 1½	—	—		{ Kilkenny County
173 9 2	143 15 9	28 6 11	46 14 11	—	—		{ and City.
19 8 1	42 1 6	7 8 2	5 12 2	—	—		King's.
96 7 6	106 8 0	22 6 4	5 9 8	—	—		Leitrim.
59 3 6½	48 18 3	21 15 4	17 16 5½	—	—		Limerick County.
70 19 11	32 11 7	3 15 4	—	—	—		" City.
13 14 5½	10 8 8	7 4 9	—	—	—		Londonderry.
26 8 2	8 10 3	4 7 11	3 17 6	—	—		Longford.
66 16 6	46 5 11	—	55 15 4	—	—		Louth.
37 15 9½	23 2 8	7 7 6½	0 10 8	—	—		Drogheda Town.
141 8 9	14 10 2	8 0 8	6 13 5	—	—		Mayo.
98 15 0	25 10 8	24 0 0	2 10 10	—	—		Meath.
25 13 0	12 15 6	8 2 5	15 15 6	0 0 4	—		Monaghan.
71 8 4	65 10 5	3 3 2	0 5 0	—	—		Queen's.
94 7 2	169 19 11	14 4 9	59 16 2	—	—		Roscommon.
141 13 4	25 15 2	5 16 0	5 4 5	—	—		Sligo.
71 15 2	158 19 10	15 17 8	24 4 6	—	—		Tipperary, N.R.
37 15 5	19 15 6	10 10 2½	12 7 8	—	—		" S.R.
84 1 10½	133 10 9	4 15 8	—	—	—		Tyrone.
60 12 3	27 12 11	8 1 2	0 18 6	—	—		{ Waterford County
							{ and City.
							Westmeath.
							Wexford.
							Wicklow.
3,127 9 3½	2,612 4 8	570 14 6	927 17 10	2 1 3	1 6 4		Total 1871.
3,031 5 6½	2,702 15 2½	637 16 5½	804 1 3½	6 5 5	—		Total 1870.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAZES.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	4 1 0	2 3 6	116 4 4	180 19 4	112 11 9½	110 1 8½
Armagh, . . .	1 12 1	—	18 19 3	54 4 2	30 1 10	56 6 1
Carlow, . . .	—	—	25 7 11	28 15 4	14 8 0	19 3 0
Cavan, . . .	4 2 10	—	23 17 6	52 15 6	9 2 5	34 5 11
Clare, . . .	4 0 4	8 10 10	14 5 9	20 16 4	0 8 0	26 9 9
Cork County, . .	8 6 2	—	33 19 5	67 11 8	15 10 2	97 16 2
„ City, . . .	0 9 7	2 15 6	36 11 10	62 6 3	47 14 2	68 8 4
Donegal, . . .	2 14 10	0 15 0	23 3 7	17 2 3	3 14 9	32 8 6
Down, . . .	3 8 0	—	18 16 6	2 2 0	5 7 6	52 2 6
Dublin County, .	0 15 10	28 17 2	32 3 7	41 17 11	11 1 5	61 7 4
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	26 5 0	47 18 10	305 17 7	—	52 5 3
Grangegorman P.	83 0 1	18 9 11	35 0 11	—	96 9 1	28 14 4
Fermanagh, . .	1 8 10	—	7 19 8	17 3 0	2 19 3	6 5 0
Galway County } and Town, }	7 1 4	3 10 9	34 14 2	89 17 2	17 3 2	59 16 3
Kerry, . . .	2 17 8	1 5 10	7 1 5	39 9 3	14 3 6	36 16 9
Kildare, . . .	3 18 4½	16 12 7½	73 8 5	17 3 1	5 11 5	25 12 8
Kilkenny County } and City, }	2 11 3	56 6 10	34 19 11	17 19 6	2 15 10	5 9 2
King's, . . .	1 18 0	—	8 15 8	45 5 11	15 3 0	52 11 2
Leitrim, . . .	0 15 5½	1 9 0	18 6 11	12 5 11	—	27 9 3
Limerick County, .	1 7 8	15 2 9	15 11 3	37 17 9	5 8 3	30 2 7
„ City, . . .	6 19 3	6 13 4	9 15 7	11 3 1	1 10 0	—
Londonderry, . .	1 13 2	—	46 14 10	48 12 4	1 0 0	69 6 8
Longford, . . .	0 7 5	4 18 1½	56 0 3	21 6 5½	5 11 7	48 15 9
Louth, . . .	—	—	46 12 11	40 19 6	4 17 4	4 19 0
Drogheda Town, .	0 1 3	1 4 6	5 14 9	3 19 10	2 5 3	3 0 5
Mayo, . . .	3 5 7	1 12 5	18 18 5	23 18 11	9 17 4	19 12 8
Meath, . . .	0 19 11	15 14 9	40 6 10	15 14 10	8 5 6	91 4 11
Monaghan, . . .	5 4 10	—	12 18 8½	2 0 8	8 5 4½	17 0 7½
Queen's, . . .	1 0 4	0 8 0	17 2 4	24 19 4	4 14 11	67 17 6
Roscommon, . .	1 4 6	4 10 0	16 10 8	22 12 6	7 0 0	7 1 2
Sligo, . . .	0 2 0	0 2 1	17 5 2	16 13 10	4 16 8	42 3 5
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	1 5 5	4 15 8	25 10 6	99 1 5	0 9 6	13 12 5
„ S. Rid., . . .	6 12 10	3 3 11	53 1 0	46 2 9	14 9 0	78 11 1
Tyrone, . . .	0 19 3	2 15 4	14 6 5	35 4 4	15 1 8	64 3 7½
Waterford County } and City, }	3 11 6	14 6 4	26 13 4	39 19 8	19 5 2	35 11 6
Westmeath, . . .	3 1 4	3 0 0	15 15 1	30 12 0	9 0 7	48 3 9
Westford, . . .	7 17 0½	14 14 1½	25 9 3	39 5 0	11 13 10	41 15 3
Wicklow, . . .	0 17 9	2 16 7	21 16 6	47 15 9	14 6 4	41 11 1
Total 1871, . .	124 12 8½	237 19 10½	1,097 13 11½	1,651 12 1½	552 3 7	1,578 2 1½
Total 1870, . .	118 7 3½	203 16 2	1,061 5 7	1,923 12 1½	583 16 2	1,427 4 2

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1871.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense exclusive of Officers.	
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	29.
530 4 2	374 17 19	1 2 7	43 10 2½	114 0 0	3,525 11 10	Antrim.
122 5 9	24 14 9	—	28 2 5	—	926 3 0	Armagh.
156 5 1	51 7 10	—	9 9 1	103 1 11	612 0 5	Carlow.
114 10 10	43 2 9	—	63 0 2	47 13 0	670 17 7	Cavan.
25 15 0	102 17 6	—	96 8 6	—	636 5 11	Clare.
955 11 7	74 13 11	—	70 15 6	—	2,341 9 8	Cork County.
92 12 3	47 2 3	41 16 3	37 7 7	—	1,885 18 3	„ City.
253 17 2	129 5 11	1 10 1	37 7 8	20 0 0	881 15 8	Donegal.
68 5 3	7 7 3	0 7 6	84 12 1	—	726 17 5	Down.
100 16 3	101 8 9	0 18 6	85 11 10	66 13 4	1,496 5 3½	Dublin County.
288 11 4	105 0 6	73 10 0	242 3 5	650 11 1	4,220 2 10	Dublin City:
104 0 9	47 9 6	—	93 13 11	659 10 2	2,424 7 6	Richmond B.
13 15 0	31 4 6	—	12 9 4	31 12 8	328 7 8	Grangegorman P.
398 7 1	40 12 6	—	22 1 5	65 6 8	1,268 13 3	Fermanagh.
83 8 2	131 2 3	42 19 4	23 10 4	56 15 5	854 1 7	{ Galway County and
72 9 8	88 19 11½	0 7 6	42 12 4	69 18 10	1,187 3 0½	Town.
58 9 6	97 15 4	0 1 0	17 6 0	134 12 4	740 5 4	Kerry.
50 10 4	189 2 6	—	51 2 0	26 13 4	726 14 10	Kildare.
29 19 6	87 6 2	—	41 13 8	59 5 1½	467 4 9	{ Kilkenny County and
170 2 4	170 17 0	—	86 15 9	55 5 0	1,389 17 9	City.
29 2 0	18 1 9	—	57 7 8	152 3 4	607 12 7	King's.
175 1 2	145 1 1	3 15 0	33 10 0	42 5 0	1,212 15 6	Leitrim.
69 7 1	180 6 3	0 7 10	16 5 3½	91 9 2	794 1 1	Limerick County.
52 5 5	86 2 10	—	57 6 2	37 18 4	668 15 9	„ City.
1 10 7	3 18 0	—	5 15 8	—	118 4 4	Londonderry.
41 4 10	23 4 9	—	14 3 7	—	478 14 2	Longford.
165 4 0	80 19 10	—	92 9 10	137 9 0	945 15 5	Louth.
30 16 10	9 1 2	—	1 7 4	9 8 1	419 3 6½	Drogheda Town.
65 12 2	89 16 0	—	29 0 9	—	662 11 2	Mayo.
21 2 4	94 10 0	—	8 5 0	7 10 0	549 15 2	Meath.
53 17 7	86 4 5	1 12 11	27 16 1	160 12 10	649 0 8	Monaghan.
43 8 10	129 8 8	3 6 4	52 7 4	—	777 8 8	Queen's.
154 10 2	186 2 2	—	186 10 2	—	1,445 15 8	Roscommon.
51 7 2	214 1 10	—	59 16 11	78 1 8	988 19 8½	Sligo.
177 10 7	23 11 8	0 6 8	21 16 10	—	980 3 3	Tipperary, N. Riding.
58 8 8½	92 15 4	0 10 0	4 4 1	—	613 6 11	„ S. Riding.
33 4 1	161 13 2	—	64 0 2	30 0 0	950 19 10½	Tyrone.
65 12 1	35 2 9	—	62 12 6	170 0 0	839 0 8	{ Waterford and City.
						County
						Westmeath.
						Wexford.
						Wicklow.
4,979 2 7½	3,506 3 7½	172 11 6	1,983 3 7	3,107 16 3½	40,512 7 3½	Total 1871.
5,018 3 5	2,910 1 5½	173 13 10	2,063 9 6½	3,173 13 1	39,656 8 3½	Total 1870.

[continued.]

* D 3

TABLE XVII. continued.—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	SALARY OF							
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.			MALE
		Protestant Episcopal of Ireland. 32.	Presbyterian 33.	R. Catholic. 34.	Physicians. 35.	Surgeons. 36.	Apothecaries 37.	
30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	130 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0	—	—	
Armagh, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	—	—	22 10 0	
Carlow, . . .	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Clare, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	54 0 0	20 0 0	
Cork County, . .	200 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	94 0 0	—	
" City, . . .	104 3 4	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Down, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	27 13 10	
Dublin County, .	130 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8	—	130 0 0	—	
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., .	75 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0	—	
Grangegorman P.,	75 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	75 0 0	125 0 0	—	
Fermanagh, . .	90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Galway County } and Town, . .	132 17 8	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Kerry, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Kildare, . . .	100 0 0	46 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	65 0 0	—	
Kilkenny County } and City, . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	65 0 0	—	
King's, . . .	70 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Limerick County, .	110 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0	
" City, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	
Londonderry, . .	110 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	—	—	
Longford, . . .	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	—	
Louth, . . .	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	
Drogheda Town, .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	—	50 0 0	30 0 0	
Meath, . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	20 0 0	
Monaghan, . . .	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	
Queen's, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Roscommon, . .	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	53 0 0	21 0 0	
" S. Rid., . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Tyrone, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Waterford County } and City, . .	170 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	
Westmeath, . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Wicklow, . . .	99 4 0	46 18 5½	—	46 18 5½	—	100 0 0	—	
Total 1871, . .	3,860 17 2	1,609 4 2½	519 11 1	1,709 4 2½	553 0 0	1,326 0 0	407 3 10	
Total 1870, . .	3,804 6 4	1,601 14 2½	532 1 1	1,701 14 2½	602 0 0	1,176 0 0	420 13 10	

* Embracing £30 for compounding medicine.

† £20 for compounding medicine.

‡ Includes £30 as Secretary to Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridewells.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1871.

SALARY OF

OFFICERS.

Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
			No.	Amount of Salary.			
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
350 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0	13	604 10 0	45 0 0	87 8 0	Antrim.
200 0 0	—	—	7	268 0 0	40 0 0	—	Armagh.
150 0 0	—	39 3 4	6	125 15 6	—	18 2 4	Carlow.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	Cavan.
289 11 6	60 0 0	60 0 0	5	111 3 4	—	14 5 4	Clare.
300 0 0	—	75 0 0	8	348 10 0	47 8 0	150 6 6	Cork County.
262 10 0	—	100 0 0	8	298 2 0	16 3 0	89 14 0	" City.
220 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	4	138 14 4	47 5 1	—	Donegal.
200 0 0	—	120 0 0	8	248 6 8	35 0 0	—	Down.
300 0 0	—	100 0 0	8	262 1 11	—	105 0 0	Dublin County.
350 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	21	985 18 1	96 0 0	337 6 8	Dublin City :
50 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	146 0 0	Richmond B.
200 0 0	—	51 13 4	4	137 0 0	34 0 0	—	Grangegorman P.
275 0 0	45 0 0	55 0 0	8	335 0 0	—	—	Fermanagh.
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	8	276 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	{ Galway County
250 0 0	50 0 0	63 15 0	10	220 14 11	28 2 2	—	and Town.
300 0 0	55 0 0	44 0 0	6	217 1 6	—	—	Kerry.
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	190 0 0	—	20 0 0	{ Kilkenny County
200 0 0	—	—	6	192 10 0	51 13 4	—	and City.
350 0 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	7	295 8 1	—	40 11 5	King's.
130 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	158 10 4	—	48 15 10	Leitrim.
200 0 0	65 0 0	100 0 0	4	156 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	Limerick County.
200 0 0	—	58 16 8	6	164 13 11	39 6 9	44 0 0	" City.
120 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	140 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	Londonderry.
65 0 0	—	—	2	42 10 0	25 0 0	—	Longford.
250 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	5	113 3 11	35 0 0	70 16 8	Louth.
206 0 0	—	99 15 0	5	202 10 0	—	185 10 0	Drogheda Town.
150 0 0	—	45 0 0	5	156 10 0	—	26 0 0	Mayo.
177 12 4	—	60 0 0	6	171 13 4	—	37 10 0	Meath.
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	5	175 0 0	—	40 0 0	Monaghan.
225 0 0	50 0 0	—	7	176 0 0	—	—	Queen's.
250 0 0	—	73 6 8	5	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	Roscommon.
250 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0	10	345 8 8	—	110 0 0	Sligo.
212 0 0	—	62 0 0	6	215 18 11	31 10 0	34 0 0	Tipperary, N. Rid.
250 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	216 13 4	35 0 0	28 13 4	" S. Rid.
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	9	251 16 9	14 16 8	—	Tyrone.
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	203 15 8	42 10 0	—	{ Waterford County
150 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	165 0 0	—	—	and City.
8,252 13 10	985 0 0	2,267 10 0	248	8,610 1 2	808 15 0	1,784 0 8	Westmeath.
8,280 10 0	1,199 18 4	2,149 8 10	251	8,892 19 7	701 14 7	1,742 16 4	Wexford.
							Wicklow.
							Total in 1871.
							Total in 1870.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF				COST OF			
	FEMALE OFFICERS.				OFFICERS.			
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.	
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	52 0 0	71 10 0	30 10 0	77 0 0	1,802 18 0	81 12 6	72 10 8	
Armagh, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	—	838 0 0	36 13 9	31 16 0	
Carlow, . . .	55 18 10	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	534 8 0	150 7 5	27 2 6	
Cavan, . . .	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	720 0 0	114 12 8	27 0 0	
Clare, . . .	53 15 0	17 8 0	19 10 6	—	841 19 8	65 14 6	18 3 1	
Cork County, .	47 0 2	60 11 11	27 3 10	20 16 0	1,463 2 7	194 6 0	73 17 6	
" City, . . .	45 10 0	73 0 0	27 6 0	5 0 0	1,178 14 4	82 10 4	65 9 6	
Donegal, . . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	—	875 19 5	18 11 0	35 3 9	
Down, . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	—	929 5 6	51 7 3	41 4 9	
Dublin County, .	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	20 0 0	1,278 4 11	188 6 3½	48 19 6	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., .	—	—	—	—	2,517 11 5	453 14 4	124 6 6	
Grangegorman P.,	100 0 0	415 15 11	60 0 0	160 12 2	1,570 14 9	329 5 1	22 7 6	
Fermanagh, . .	35 0 0	—	21 0 0	—	658 13 4	46 17 7	29 1 6	
Galway County and Town, . . }	50 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,076 3 8	54 6 10	42 8 3	
Kerry, . . .	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,008 0 0	109 6 6	55 2 10	
Kildare, . . .	36 18 8	21 12 11	20 16 11	—	947 0 7	215 5 6½	72 5 6	
Kilkenny County and City, . . }	55 0 0	25 0 0	—	5 11 6	958 19 0	81 7 7	28 0 0	
King's, . . .	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	725 0 0	97 15 0	48 14 0	
Leitrim, . . .	35 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	724 3 4	51 15 11½	21 10 5½	
Limerick County, .	50 0 0	36 0 0	25 0 0	—	1,195 19 6	—	40 6 6	
" City, . . .	50 0 0	39 3 8	2 17 0	—	654 6 10	35 0 0	29 0 9	
Londonderry, . .	42 0 0	36 0 0	22 0 0	—	979 9 8	41 16 10	75 4 7	
Longford, . . .	40 0 0	27 0 0	—	—	759 12 10	87 13 0	34 3 8	
Louth, . . .	35 0 0	37 2 0	—	—	682 17 6	84 2 3	50 1 6	
Drogheda Town, .	20 0 0	—	—	—	242 10 0	74 15 0	—	
Mayo, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 7 2	914 7 9	144 2 8	24 2 6	
Meath, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	967 15 0	147 4 0	64 11 0	
Monaghan, . . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	683 16 2	53 15 0	31 0 0	
Queen's, . . .	50 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	681 15 8	35 0 0	24 0 0	
Roscommon, . .	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	798 12 0	30 5 0	15 15 0	
Sligo, . . .	35 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	—	742 0 0	142 1 2	34 10 4	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 0 0	933 6 8	165 2 11	35 10 10	
" S. Riding, . .	45 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	1,364 8 8	85 7 10	71 6 0	
Tyrone, . . .	47 0 0	58 11 3	—	—	951 0 2	—	43 12 8½	
Waterford County and City, . . }	45 0 0	29 3 4	25 0 0	23 0 0	1,082 10 0	114 16 2	58 4 6	
Westmeath, . . .	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	801 13 5	105 1 9	59 2 9	
Wexford, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	836 5 8	144 5 2½	35 3 8	
Wicklow, . . .	40 0 0	22 18 4	—	—	710 19 8	—	26 7 8	
Total 1871, . .	1,608 2 8	1,453 17 4	495 17 8	376 6 10	36,922 4 10	3914 4 10½	1,646 7 4	
Total 1870, . .	1,569 10 0	1,457 3 7	585 12 9	816 8 10	36,784 12 6	3710 2 10½	1,769 1 8	

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1871.

			Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Work.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.											
Total.							Per diem.	Per Annum.												
53.			54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.											
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.												
1,957	1	2	5,482	13	0	826	18	11	4,655	14	1	266.25	0	11.49	17	9	8.69	Antrim.		
906	9	9	1,832	12	9	41	7	7	1,791	5	2	55.8	1	9.1	32	2	0.24	Armagh.		
711	17	11	1,323	18	4	—			1,323	18	4	17.	4	8.2	77	17	6.6	Carlow.		
861	12	8	1,532	10	3	22	0	0	1,510	10	3	33.41	2	6.09	45	4	2.64	Cavan.		
926	17	3	1,562	3	2	15	16	11	1,546	6	3	30	2	9.69	51	10	10.5	Clare.		
1,731	6	1	4,072	15	9	85	9	1	3,987	6	8	146	1	5.96	27	6	2.52	Cork County.		
1,326	14	2	2,712	12	5	66	8	7	2,646	3	10	138.5	1	0.56	19	2	1.46	" City.		
929	14	2	1,811	9	10	18	0	10	1,798	9	0	32.07	3	0.77	55	18	5.51	Donegal.		
1,021	17	6	1,748	14	11	12	7	5	1,736	7	6	58.95	1	7.37	29	9	1.21	Down.		
1,515	10	8	3,011	16	0	4	4	6	3,007	11	6	79	2	1	88	1	5	Dublin County.		
3,095	12	3	7,315	15	1	443	13	4	6,872	1	9	249	1	6.14	27	12	0.	Dublin City:		
1,922	7	4	4,346	14	10	78	6	9	4,268	8	1	126	1	10.2	33	17	6.	Richmond B.		
734	12	5	1,063	0	1	13	8	8	1,049	11	5	23.43	2	5.45	14	15	11.	Grangegorman P.		
1,172	18	9	2,441	12	0	43	9	4	2,398	2	8	61.29	2	1.7	39	2	6.72	Fermanagh.		
1,172	9	4	2,026	10	11	31	9	0	1,995	1	10	57.24	1	10.91	34	17	1.17	Galway County		
1,234	11	7	2,421	14	8	51	6	11	2,370	7	9	78.24	1	7.88	30	5	11	and Town.		
1,068	6	7	1,808	11	11	—			1,808	11	11	28.51	3	5.53	63	8	8.95	Kerry.		
871	9	0	1,598	3	10	31	13	7	1,566	10	3	27	3	2.	53	0	4.89	Kildare.		
797	9	9	1,264	14	6	0	8	0	1,264	6	6	15.5	4	5.63	81	11	4.63	{ Kilkenny County		
1,236	6	0	2,926	3	9	42	11	0	2,583	12	9	62.5	2	3.2	41	6	9.16	and City.		
718	7	7	1,926	0	2	77	5	9	1,248	14	5	45.08	1	6.24	27	14	7.82	King's.		
1,096	10	8	2,309	6	2	191	11	4	2,117	14	10	55.92	2	0.9	37	17	5.	Laltrim.		
881	9	1	1,675	10	2	0	16	3	1,674	13	11	27.74	3	3.5	60	7	4.5	Limerick County.		
826	1	3	1,494	17	0	69	15	9	1,425	1	3	34.8	2	2.93	40	19	0.04	" City.		
317	5	0	435	9	4	14	18	11	420	10	5	12.56	1	10.0	38	9	7.43	Londonderry.		
1,082	12	11	1,561	7	1	3	8	3	1,557	18	9	54.8	1	6.5	28	8	6.88	Longford.		
1,179	10	0	2,125	5	5	9	18	7	2,115	6	10	29.66	3	10.89	71	6	6.24	Louth.		
768	11	2	1,187	14	8	9	5	4	1,178	9	4	37.56	1	8.68	31	7	6.81	Drogheda Town.		
740	15	8	1,408	6	10	7	2	0	1,396	4	10	29.54	2	7.08	47	5	3.96	Mayo.		
844	12	0	1,394	7	2	7	15	6	1,386	11	8	27.51	2	9.16	50	8	0.67	Meath.		
918	11	6	1,567	12	2	5	0	3	1,563	11	11	28.41	3	0.2	55	0	0	Monaghan.		
1,134	0	5	1,911	9	1	66	5	1	1,825	4	0	40.	2	6.	45	12	7.2	Queen's.		
1,511	2	6	2,956	17	9	292	3	9	2,664	14	0	70.04	2	1.	38	0	10.	Roscommon.		
994	12	10	1,983	12	7	49	15	1	1,933	17	5	45.64	2	3.86	43	7	5.35	Sligo.		
1,255	10	8	2,235	13	11	170	6	10	2,065	7	1	65.38	1	8.78	31	12	3.86	Tipperary, N. Riding.		
965	17	11	1,579	4	10	80	9	3	1,498	15	7	37.07	2	2.6	40	8	6.79	" S. Riding.		
1,015	14	6	1,966	14	5	20	7	7	1,946	6	10	52.51	2	0.37	37	1	3.86	Tyrone.		
737	6	11	1,576	7	7	—			1,576	7	7	38.5	2	2.9	40	18	10.77	{ Waterford County		
42,182	17	0	82,695	4	4	2,925	6	0	79,769	18	4	2318.31	1	10.63	34	8	2.08	and City.		
42,213	17	0	81,870	5	4	2,791	6	6	79,078	18	10	2361.17	1	10	38	9	9.84	Westmeath.		
																				Wexford.
																				Wicklow.
																				Total 1871.
																				Total 1870.

* Of this £567 12s. 4d. payable by Town of Galway.

† Of this £796 0s. 9d. payable by City of Waterford.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.					Ages.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.					
Antrim,		8	1						48	7			2					58	8		
Armagh,			1						7	3								7	4		
Carlow,		1							7									8			
Cavan,						1			6	1								8	1		
Clare,						1	1		4	1								5	2		
Cork County,							1	2	21	1		2				2		24	1		
" City,		6	3			1		1	52	13						1		59	16		
Donegal,		2				1			4									7			
Down,		1							30	1						1		31	1		
Dublin County,									42	6					1			42	8		
Dublin City :																					
Richmond B.,			20				3		184			1						208			
Grangegorman P.,				10				2		76							1		86		
Fermanagh,						1			2									3			
Galway,			1			1		1	14	6						1		16	6		
{†									12	2								12	2		
Kerry,									33	2								33	2		
Kildare,			3	1					12									15	1		
Kilkenny,								2	3									3			
{†									12	1		2				2		14	1		
King's			1						10									11			
Leitrim,									4									4			
Limerick County,			2					1	11	1						1	1	13	1		
" City,			1					1	9	2						1		10	2		
Londonderry,						1			13	3								14	3		
Longford,									4	2								4	2		
Louth,			1						8									9			
Drogheda Town,								1	2							1		2			
Mayo,									11	3								11	3		
Meath,									3				1					4			
Monaghan,			1						1									2			
Queen's,								1	4	3						1		4	3		
Roscommon,									5				1					5	1		
Sligo,								1	7							1		10			
Tipperary, N. Rid.,			3						4	2								4	2		
" S. Rid.,						1			16	1								20	1		
Tyrone,									1	1						4		5	1		
Waterford,			2			1			7	2								10	2		
{†			1						6	4								7	4		
Westmeath,									10	1								10	1		
Wexford,			1			1			13	3								15	3		
Wicklow,			1			1			6									8			
Total Males,			60			15		11	648				8		5	12		735			
Total Females,				16			3	2	150					1			2		170		
Total M. and F.,			76			18		13	798				9			14		905			
	76				18				811				9				5				
	94								825												
	919																919				

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

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County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

ACQUITTED; NO BILL, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.												TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.		GENERAL TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Felon.		Misdemeanants, &c.		For further Examination, Untried, &c.								Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.										
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.								Ages.		Ages.										
Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	24	6	.	24	6	.	82	14	.	Antrim.				
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	10	4	.	Armagh.								
.	9	.	.	Carlow.								
.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	8	1	7	Cavan.								
.	10	2	.	Clare.								
.	4	.	.	.	4	2	.	28	1	1	Cork County.								
.	2	18	2	2	.	18	2	3	72	18	.	" City.								
.	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	.	.	Donegal.								
.	5	1	1	36	2	.	Down.								
.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	21	2	.	68	10	.	Dublin County.								
.	Dublin City:								
.	5	.	.	4	2	96	.	2	104	2	23	1	812	.	.	Richmond B.								
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	23	.	.	1	.	.	111	.	.	Grangegorman P.								
.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	Fermanagh.								
.	4	1	.	4	1	.	.	17	6	.	* } Galway.								
.	16	3	1	† }								
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	8	1	.	.	36	3	1	Kerry.				
.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	16	2	1	Kildare.								
.	3	.	.	* } Kilkenny.								
.	4	1	.	4	1	2	.	18	2	2	† }								
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	King's.								
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	Leitrim.								
.	2	10	1	2	10	1	8	.	14	2	2	Limerick County								
.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	20	3	.	" City.								
.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	16	4	.	Londonderry.								
.	6	8	.	Longford.								
.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	18	.	.	Louth.								
.	2	.	.	Drogheda Town.								
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	18	4	1	Mayo.		
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	6	1	1	Meath.				
.	2	.	1	Monaghan.								
.	Queen's.								
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	Roscommon.				
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	Sligo.								
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.								
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	2	.	" S. Rid.								
.	23	2	8	.								
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	Tyrone.								
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	.	* } Waterford.								
.	2	5	.	2	5	.	2	.	12	4	2	† }								
.	1	.	.	.	11	1	1	Westmeath.								
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	.	Wexford.						
.	8	.	.	Wicklow.								
19		8		10		8		207		8		286		20		971		25		19		Total Males.		
.			Total Females.		
22		12		8		248		8		282		22		1,187		25		20		Total M. & F.				
22		12		256				290				290		1,209		45								

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1871, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.		TWICE.		THRICE.		FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UP- WARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.					
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.					
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,			65	8		4	2		3	1		1			72	7
Armagh,				10	4										10	4
Carlow,				9											9	
Cavan,				6	1		1								7	1
Clare,				6	2		2								8	2
Cork County,	2		28	1									2		28	1
" City,	3		58	14		4	2		2				3		64	16
Donegal,				9											9	
Down,	1		30	2		1				1			1		32	2
Dublin County,			52	8		4	1		1						57	9
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	2		268			20			1			2		269		
Grangegorman P.,		1	59			15			3		2	1		80		
Fermanagh,				4										4		
Galway County,	1		17	6								1		17	6	
" Town,			16	3										16	3	
Kerry,			28	3		1			2					31	3	
Kildare,				14	2		2							16	2	
Kilkenny,				3										3		
King's,	2		11			2	1		1			2		14	1	
" S. Riding,			10			1								11		
Leitrim,				5										5		
Limerick County,	1	1	12	2		1						1	1	13	2	
" City,	3		20	3								3		20	3	
Londonderry,			11	2		1	1		1					13	3	
Longford,				6	3									6	3	
Louth,				9			2							11		
Drogheda Town,	1			2								1		2		
Mayo,				13	4									18	4	
Meath,				6	1									6	1	
Monaghan,				2										2		
Queen's,	1			5	3							1		5	3	
Roscommon,				6	1									6	1	
Sligo,	1			9			1					1		10		
Tipperary, N. Riding,				5	2									5	2	
" S. Riding,				21			1	1						22	1	
Tyrone,				4	1		1							5	1	
Waterford,				9	2		1	2						10	2	
Westmeath,	2			10								2		11	2	
Wexford,				8	1				1					9	1	
Wicklow,				11	2		2	1						13	3	
Winklow,				8										8		
Total Males,	20		826			53		11	2			20		892		
Total Females,		2		135			26		4	3	1		2		169	
	22		961		79		15		5		1		22		1,061	
	983				79		15		5		1		1,083			

• County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ages.	CONVICTED AT ASHES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.		SUMMARY CONVICTS.				TOTAL CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED, NO BILL, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.						TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.		GENERAL TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FORMER COLUMNS.	
	Females.		Misdemeanants.		Vagrants.		County Magistrate's Districts.		Females.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.		TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.		GENERAL TOTAL.		Workhouse Offenders.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	60	16	15	8	8	1	5	5	12	2	19	3	10	2	207	41	238	46	971	216
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	80	15	8	8	8	1	6	6	747	172	19	10	215	41	244	46	991	25	19	1
Total Males,	140	31	23	16	16	2	11	11	811	184	38	20	260	82	482	92	1,262	46	20	2
Total Females,	16	8	8	8	8	1	6	6	172	172	19	10	215	41	244	46	991	25	19	1
Total M. and F.,	156	39	31	24	24	3	17	17	983	356	57	30	475	123	726	138	1,253	71	39	3

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1871, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals not exceeding 16 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	20	2	53	26	11	4	2	8	1	2	802	169
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	826	135	88	26	11	4	2	8	1	171	912	171
Total Males,	846	137	141	52	22	8	4	16	2	973	914	340
Total Females,	137	137	52	26	15	4	12	12	2	171	171	171
Total Males and Females,	983	274	193	78	37	12	16	28	4	1,144	1,085	511

the Year 1871, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.					
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	27	7	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Antrim.
.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
1	.	11	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	7	.	Cork County.	
1	.	28	4	.	.	8	4	.	.	8	4	.	.	7	1	" City.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
1	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	26	7	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	2	.	Dublin County.	
.	.	94	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	10	.	Dublin City :	
.	.	.	28	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	11	Richmond B.	
.	Grangegorman P.	
1	.	5	2	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	+ } Galway.	
.	.	12	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Kerry.	
.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Kildare.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ } Kilkenny.
.	.	3	.	.	.	6	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	+ } King's.
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	8	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
1	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	" City.	
.	.	3	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.	
.	Monaghan.	
1	Queen's.	
1	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Sligo.	
.	.	5	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	Tipperary, N. Riding	
.	" S. Riding	
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Tyrone.
.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+ } Waterford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Westmeath.	
.	.	6	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	9	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	306	.	2	.	120	.	2	.	61	.	.	.	35	.	Total Males.	
.	.	.	60	.	1	.	33	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	14	Total Females.	
8	.	366	.	3	.	153	.	2	.	90	.	.	.	49	.	Total M. and F.	
374				158				92				49					
829																	

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1871, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOIA.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Unlimited.				Fine only.												
	Ages.				Ages.					Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	24	6	.	.	82	14	
Armagh,	8	.	.	.	10	4	
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	9	.	
Cavan,	8	1	
Clare,	5	.	.	.	10	2	
Cork County,	4	.	2	.	28	1	
" City,	2	.	13	2	3	.	72	18	
Donegal,	2	.	.	.	9	.	
Down,	5	1	1	.	36	2	
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	68	10	
Dublin City:	
Richmond B.,	4	.	2	104	.	2	.	312	.	
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	.	23	.	1	.	111	
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	4	.	
Galway,	1	.	1	.	17	6	
"	4	1	.	.	16	3	
Kerry,	3	1	.	.	36	3	
Kildare,	1	1	.	.	16	2	
Kilkenny,	4	1	2	.	8	.	
King's,	1	.	.	.	18	2	
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	12	.	
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	5	.	
" City,	2	1	1	3	1	14	2	
Londonderry,	10	1	.	.	20	3	
Longford,	2	1	.	.	16	4	
Louth,	2	1	.	.	6	3	
Drogheda Town,	4	.	.	.	13	.	
Mayo,	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	
Meath,	2	1	.	.	13	4	
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	6	1	
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	2	.	
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	5	3	
Sligo,	1	.	1	.	6	1	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	.	.	11	.	
" S. Riding,	1	.	.	.	5	2	
Tyrone,	3	1	.	.	23	2	
Waterford,	1	.	.	.	6	1	
"	1	.	.	.	11	2	
Westmeath,	2	5	.	2	.	12	4	
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	11	1	
Wicklow,	1	.	.	15	4	
Total Males,	1	5	.	8	.	236	.	20	.	971	.
Total Females,	1	.	.	46	.	2	.	216	.
Total M. and F.,	1	6	.	8	.	282	.	22	.	1,187	.
	1	6	.	290	.	.	.	1,209	.	.	.

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY on page 52.]

TABLE XX.—ADDENDA, showing number of JUVENILES ordered, during 1871, to be sent to REFORMATORIES on expiration of GAOL SENTENCES.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Discharged by order of Executive.		Died.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	24	3	22	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	7	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	6	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	21	4	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	23	6	24	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :												
Richmond B.,	90	.	89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	20	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County and Town,	7	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	6	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Drogheda Town,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary—North Riding, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" South Riding,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	5	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	*243	.	234	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	46	.	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males & Females,	*289		280		8		.		.		5	

* Less 4 in custody on 31st December, 1870, viz. : 1 in Cork City, 1 in co. Dublin Gaol, and 2 in Richmond Bridewell.

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.		BOTH PARENTS DEAD.		FATHER DEAD.		MOTHER DEAD.		COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.		TOTAL.					
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.					
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Yrs.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Yrs.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,		62	7		2	1		15	2		3	4		82	14	
Armagh,		9	1					1	1			2		10	4	
Carlow,		6			2			1						9		
Cavan,		5	1		2			1						8	1	
Clare,		6	1		1			1			1		2	10	2	
Cork County,	1	14	1	1	2			8			4			2	28	1
" City,	2	56	10		4	1	1	6	4		6	3		3	72	18
Donegal,		7						1			1				9	
Down,	1	14			2	1		13			6	1		1	98	2
Dublin County,		40	7		5	1		14	1		4	1			63	10
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	1	186			41		1	45			40			2	312	
Grangegorman P.,		1	54			20			26			11		1	111	
Fermanagh,		2						1					1		4	
Galway,	1	11	6		1			5	1					1	17	6
" { †		7	1		1			4	1		4	1			16	3
Kerry,		23	1		2	1		8			3	1			36	3
Kildare,		7			3	1		4			2	1			16	2
Kilkenny,		2						1							3	
" { †	1	9			1		1	5			3	2		2	18	2
King's,		6			2			4							12	
Leitrim,		4									1				5	
Limerick County,	1	8	1		1			4			1			1	14	2
" City,	1	5	2		1			4			1	2	9	1	20	3
Londonderry,		11	1					5	8						16	4
Longford,		4	2					1	1		1				6	3
Louth,		7			2			3			1				13	
Drogheda Town,						1		1			1			1	2	
Mayo,		6	3			1		2			3		2		13	4
Meath,		2	1					2			2				6	1
Monaghan,		1			1										2	
Queen's,	1	3			1	1		1			1			1	5	3
Rosecommon,		4						1	1		1				6	1
Sligo,	1	4			1			5			1			1	11	
Tipperary, N. Riding,		2				1		2	1		1				5	2
" S. Riding,		9			5			6			3	2			23	2
Tyrone,		3						1			3				6	1
Waterford,	1	7			1			4	1						11	2
" { †		4	1		2		1	4	3		2			2	12	4
Westmeath,		6	1					6							11	1
Wexford,		2	2		2			7	1		4	1			15	4
Wicklow,		3			2			2			1				8	
Total Males,	12	567		1	89		5	197		108	2	15	20	971		
Total Females,		2	103			30		48		32		8	2	216		
Total M. and F.,	14	670		1	119		5	245		135	2	18	22	1,187		
	684		120		250		185		20		1,209					

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* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[continued.
* E 3

TABLE XXI. *concluded.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.																			
	HAVING STEPPATHER.				HAVING STEPMOTHER.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.				ILLEGITIMATE.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.					
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			3	3							1				6	3				1
Armagh,				1				1			1				2					
Carlow,																			2	
Cavan,											1				1					3
Clare,											1									
Cork County,			2								2									1
" City,			2	1			3	2			4	2			6	3				
Donegal,																				
Down,			4				1	1			3	1			2					
Dublin County,			3				2				2				1					
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.			3				6													1
Grangegorman P.				2				1												
Fermanagh,															1					1
Galway,							5	1												
{ *							4	1			1	1								
{ †																				
Kerry,			1				1	1			2	1								1
Kildare,											3								1	
Kilkenny,			1								1				2					
{ *							1								1					
{ †																				
King's,																				
Leitrim,																				
Limerick County,			2				1				1								1	
" City,							1								2					
Londonderry,			1								1									
Longford,											1								2	
Louth,			1				1				1				2					
Drogheda Town,																				
Mayo,			1																2	
Meath,							1													
Monaghan,																				
Queen's,													1							
Roscommon,																				
Sligo,			1								1				1				1	
Tipperary, N. Rid.																				
" S. Rid.																			1	
Tyrone,																				
Waterford,			1								1									
{ *			1	1			1				2	1								2
{ †																				
Westmeath,															1					
Wexford,			3	1			3	1											1	
Wicklow,			1								1									
Total Males,			30				31				31		1		28				18	
Total Females,		1		9				9				6				6				4
Total M. and F.	1		39				40				37		1		34				22	
	40				40				37				35				22			

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* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XXI.—CONDITION AS TO PARENTAGE OF THE JUVENILES COMMITTED TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN THE Year 1871, by Ages.

Ages.	PARENTAGE.										INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.											
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Abandoned from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	12	2	1	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	20	2	42	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	567	103	89	30	197	48	103	83	15	3	971	216	1,187	30	9	81	9	6	28	6	18	4
Total Males,	579	.	90	.	202	.	103	.	17	.	991	.	.	30	.	81	.	.	29	.	18	.
Total Females,	.	105	.	30	.	48	.	82	.	3	.	218	.	.	10	.	9	6	.	6	.	4
Total Males & Females,	584		120		250		185		20				1,209	40		40		87		85		22

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

KNEW ALPHABET.				WHOLLY ILLITERATE.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.		
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.						
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
.	.	6	.	.	.	33	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	14	Antrim.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	Armagh.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Carlow.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Cavan.
.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	Clare.		
.	.	6	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	1	Cork County.
.	.	7	2	3	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	72	18	" City.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Donegal.		
1	.	4	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	2	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	.	20	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	10	Dublin County.
.	.	2	.	.	.	106	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	312	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	13	.	1	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	111	Richmond B.
.	4	.	Grangegorman P.		
.	.	1	.	1	.	9	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	6	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	* } Galway.
.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	Kerry.
.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	Kildare.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	* } Kilkenny.		
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	2	+ } King's.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Leitrim.		
.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	2	Limerick County.
.	1	1	.	.	1	.	8	.	20	3	" City.		
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	Londonderry.		
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	Longford.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	Louth.
.	.	4	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Drogheda Town.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	Mayo.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Meath.
.	2	.	Monaghan.		
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	Queen's.		
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Roscommon.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	Sligo.		
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	Tipperary, N. Rid.		
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2	" S. Rid.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Tyrone.
.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	* } Waterford.		
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	4	+ }
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	Westmeath.		
.	.	4	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	Wexford.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	Wicklow.
2	.	55	.	6	.	286	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	971	.	Total Males.		
.	.	.	21	.	2	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	216	Total Females.
2	.	76	.	8	.	368	.	.	.	1	.	22	.	1,187	.	Total M. and F.		
78																376	1	1,209

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Could not be Ascertained.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	72	11	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	14
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	10	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Cork County,	2	.	27	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	1
" City,	8	.	70	18	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	72	18
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Down,	1	.	33	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	2
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	44	8	.	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	10
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	2	.	248	.	.	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	312	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	1	.	111	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	111
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Galway,	1	.	17	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	6
" {†	.	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	31	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	13	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
Kilkenny,	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
" {†	.	.	16	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	2
King's, . . . . .	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Leltrim, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Limerick County,	1	1	12	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	14	2
" City,	3	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	20	3
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	15	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Drogheda Town,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	11	3	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	13	4
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	1	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	3
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Sligo,	1	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	.
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
" S. Riding, . . . . .	.	.	22	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Waterford, . . . . .	.	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
" {†	1	.	10	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	12	4
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Total Males,	20	.	833	.	.	.	136	.	.	2	.	20	.	971	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	203	.	.	12	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	216	.
Total M. and F.,	22	.	1,036	.	.	.	148	.	.	3	.	22	.	1,187	.	.
	1,068				148				3				1,209			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.				Presbyterians.				Roman Catholics.				Other Religions.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .			38	5			10	2			33	7	1				82	14		
Armagh, . . .			4	3			3				3	1					10	4		
Carlow, . . .			1								8						9			
Cavan, . . .			2								6	1					8	1		
Clare, . . .											10	2					10	2		
Cork County, . . .									2		28	1			2		28	1		
" City, . . .			2						3		70	18			3		72	18		
Donegal, . . .							2				7						9			
Down, . . .	1		12	2			7				17				1		86	2		
Dublin County, . . .			6				1				57	10					63	10		
Dublin City : . . .																				
Richmond B., . . .			12						2		300				2		312			
Grangegorman P., . . .				4					1			107				1		111		
Fermanagh, . . .			1				1				2						4			
Galway, . . .	1		1								16	6			1		17	6		
" { †											16	3					16	3		
Kerry, . . .											36	3					36	3		
Kildare, . . .			2	2							14						16	2		
Kilkenny, . . .											3						3			
" { †									2		18	2			2		18	2		
King's, . . .			1								11						12			
Leitrim, . . .			1								4						5			
Limerick County, . . .									1	1	14	2			1	1	14	2		
" City, . . .			1						3		19	3			3		20	3		
Londonderry, . . .			3				2				10	4	1				16	4		
Longford, . . .											6	3					6	3		
Louth, . . .			1								12						13			
Drogheda Town, . . .									1		2				1		2			
Mayo, . . .			1								12	4					13	4		
Meath, . . .			1								5	1					6	1		
Monaghan, . . .			1								1						2			
Queen's, . . .									1		5	3			1		5	3		
Roscommon, . . .											6	1					6	1		
Sligo, . . .			3						1		8				1		11			
Tipperary, N. Riding, . . .											5	2					5	2		
" S. Riding, . . .											23	2					23	2		
Tyrone, . . .			4								2	1					6	1		
Waterford, . . .											11	2					11	2		
" { †									2		12	4			2		12	4		
Westmeath, . . .											11	1					11	1		
Wexford, . . .											15	4					15	4		
Wicklow, . . .			1								7						8			
Total Males, . . .	2		98				26		18		845		2		20		971			
Total Females, . . .				16				2			198					2			216	
Total M. and F., . . .	2		114				23		20		1,043		2		22		1,187			
	116				28				1,063				2				1,209			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

*Appendix to Fiftieth Report of***SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.**

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.												TOTAL.		
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
Under 10 years,	M. 7	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 5	F. .	M. 2	F. .	M. 0	F. 2	M. .	F. .	M. 20	F. 2	M. & F. 22
10 and not exceeding 16 } years,	440	64	139	37	50	12	55	21	286	82	1	.	971	216	1,187
Males,	447	.	139	.	55	.	57	.	292	.	.	.	991	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	64	.	37	.	12	.	21	.	34	1	.	.	218	.
Total Males and Females,	511		176		67		78		376		1		.	.	1,209
1,209															

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
Under 10 years,	M. 20	F. 2	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 20	F. 2	M. & F. 22
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	833	203	136	12	2	1	971	216	1,187
Males,	853	.	136	.	2	.	991	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	203	.	12	.	1	.	218	.
Total Males and Females,	1,053		148		3		.	.	1,209
	1,209								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1871, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Protestant Episcopalian of Ireland.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	2	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	20	2	22
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	96	16	26	2	845	198	2	.	971	216	1,187
Males,	100	.	26	.	863	.	2	.	991	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	16	.	2	.	200	.	.	.	218	.
Total Males and Females,	116		28		1,063		2		.	.	1,209
	1,209										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1871, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAZES.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servi- tude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.		
	Master and Mariner.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Astrim,	10	1	2		122	68	17	1	1					152	65	217	1		2
Armagh,	1	1	3		16	14	3	2						23	17	40		1	1
Carlow,					11	2	3							14	2	16	1		
Cavan,			1		18	5	3							22	5	27		1	
Clare,	3				12	5	7							22	5	27	1		2
Cork County,	3	1	1		93	22	21	4						118	27	145	1		2
" City,	2	1	4	1	58	58	4	5						68	65	133		2	2
Donegal,					15	5	3							18	5	23			
Down,	2		4		29	16	1	2						36	18	54			1
Dublin County,	4			1	39	14	17	6						60	21	81	2	2	1
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,					188		52							240		240	10		
Grangegorman P.,						99		21							120	120		24	5
Fermanagh,					16	1	6							22	1	23	1		
Galway County and Town,	1	1	1		29	18	12	1						43	15	58	2		1
Kerry,	5	1			29	10	8	3	1					43	14	57	3	1	1
Kildare,	3				46	14	15	2	1	1				65	17	82			1
Kilkenny County and City,			1		9	4	5	3						15	7	22	2		1
King's,	1		1		11	6	2	1						15	7	22			2
Leitrim,					11		3							14		14	3		
Limerick County, " City,	3				42	5	4	2						49	7	56			
Londonerry,	3		1		12	9	7	6						23	15	38		1	1
Londonderry,	1		1		38	8	3	2						43	10	53			
Longford,					13	2	12							25	2	27	3		
Louth,					19	10	2	2						21	12	33			
Drogheda Town,	1				1	7	4	1						6	8	14			
Mayo,			1		32	12	4	1					1	37	14	51	1	1	2
Meath,					14	2	2							16	2	18	6		
Monaghan,	1		2		18	7	5	1						26	8	34			1
Queen's,					11	1	1	2						12	3	15			
Roscommon,					14	2	2	1						16	3	19			
Sligo,			1		17	5	4	1					1	19	7	26	3	1	1
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,	1	1			16	6	2	1						19	8	27			
" S. Riding,	2		2	1	29	13	2	1	1					36	15	51	1	2	2
Tyrone,	1		2		16	17	6	3						25	20	45		1	1
Waterford County and City,			1		33	24	3	1						42	25	67	2	1	1
Westmeath,	1				22	9	4	2						27	11	38		1	1
Wexford,	1				34	15		3						35	18	53			1
Wicklow,			1		20	1	9	2						30	3	33			
Total Males,	50		80		1,153		280		4					1,497			43		19
Total Females,		7		3		506		83		1			2		602		37		22
Total M. and F., 1871,	57		33		1,659		343		5		2		2,099		80		41		
	90				2,002				5		2		2,099		80		41		

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BARRACKS during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1871.

COUNTIES AND BRIDGES.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlark on 1st January, 1871.		Number of direct Commit- ments to each Bridewell, during 1871.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from Bridewell to County Gaol.		Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell well at Look-up on 31st Dec., 1871.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1871.		NB Bridewell of Males & Females		Cost of Meals, Fuel, etc.		Amount of Incidental Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year.		TOTAL.		Cost of Dietary per head per day.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ARMAGH:																													
	48	15	10	10	6	1	1	1	1	15	545	545	5 15 7	9 12 10	9 12 10	1 12 0	1 12 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	47 0 5	47 0 5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
	208	80	173	34	8	8	1	1	1	206	891	891	9 5 7	10 6 4	10 6 4	23 14 9	23 14 9	30 0 0	30 0 0	73 9 5	73 9 5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
	65	30	34	19	7	2	1	1	1	63	625	625	6 10 2	9 11 4	9 11 4	6 8 6	6 8 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	52 10 1	52 10 1	5	5	5	5	5	5		
ARMAGH:																													
	321	95	216	63	21	11	1	1	1	318	2,071	2,071	21 11 5	29 10 6	29 10 6	31 15 4	31 15 4	90 0 0	90 0 0	172 17 3	172 17 3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	61	17	15	5	32	14	1	1	1	95	17	781	781	4 13 7	10 0 0	10 0 0	3 16 5	3 16 5	25 0 0	25 0 0	43 10 0	43 10 0	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	
	193	57	110	38	143	61	1	1	1	236	83	983	983	7 13 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	17 13 3	17 13 3	30 0 0	30 0 0	65 6 8	65 6 8	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	
ARMAGH:																													
	15	4	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	5	138	138	6 17 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 16 3	6 16 3	20 0 0	20 0 0	35 13 3	35 13 3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	45	12	51	14	4	3	1	1	1	86	21	474	474	3 1 9	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 2 3	10 2 3	20 0 0	20 0 0	41 4 0	41 4 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	314	90	186	59	180	79	1	1	1	436	135	2,265	2,265	16 5 9	36 0 0	36 0 0	38 8 2	38 8 2	95 0 0	95 0 0	185 13 11	185 13 11	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE:																													
	27	7	2	2	20	4	1	1	1	23	6	84	84	0 16 3	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 2 4	1 2 4	30 0 0	30 0 0	37 19 0	37 19 0	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 0 11	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 18 6	1 18 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	37 19 5	37 19 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
	24	10	13	6	4	2	1	1	1	23	11	134	134	1 7 11	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 8 1	1 8 1	30 0 0	30 0 0	33 11 0	33 11 0	5	5	5	5	5	5	
CLARE:																													
	52	18	15	3	24	6	1	1	1	46	13	228	228	2 5 6	18 0 0	18 0 0	4 3 11	4 3 11	90 0 0	90 0 0	114 9 5	114 9 5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	63	17	41	14	22	1	1	1	1	64	18	481	481	6 0 3	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 18 2	2 18 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	34 13 5	34 13 5	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	52	11	22	7	7	4	1	1	1	50	11	488	488	6 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 9 2	10 9 2	20 0 0	20 0 0	43 11 2	43 11 2	6	6	6	6	6	6	
CLARE:																													
	60	11	30	5	42	6	1	1	1	90	16	523	523	6 13 9	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 12 6	4 12 6	35 0 0	35 0 0	52 6 3	52 6 3	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	7	3	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	7	3	145	145	1 13 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 1 5	1 1 5	20 0 0	20 0 0	23 16 11	23 16 11	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	40	4	5	1	19	2	1	1	1	40	4	288	288	3 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 2 6	2 2 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	31 14 6	31 14 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
CLARE:																													
	221	46	98	20	94	13	1	1	1	251	52	1,924	1,924	24 3 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	20 18 9	20 18 9	115 0 0	115 0 0	190 2 3	190 2 3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	107	35	57	16	48	19	1	1	1	164	47	641	641	3 9 7	11 16 0	11 16 0	10 5 7	10 5 7	25 0 0	25 0 0	60 11 2	60 11 2	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	
	71	11	23	1	17	3	1	1	1	55	11	374	374	2 3 6	8 10 0	8 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	44 13 6	44 13 6	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	
CLARE:																													
	33	13	23	6	7	6	1	1	1	35	12	192	192	0 16 0	7 19 0	7 19 0	7 13 10	7 13 10	25 0 0	25 0 0	41 7 10	41 7 10	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	

Clonsilla.	40	4	15	1	17	1	13	1	3	20	3	158	0 17 10	9 1 0	15 13 5	30 0 0	55 11 8	23	23		
Dunamway.	38	4	10	10	17	1	13	1	3	40	6	244	1 5 5	7 19 0	6 9 11	26 0 0	40 13 4	23	23		
Fernoy.	344	63	134	33	63	33	33	2	2	352	60	1,097	5 17 5	11 16 0	6 10 5	25 0 0	53 8 8	23	23		
Kanark.	4	3	39	8	2	23	9	2	4	84	12	268	1 13 10	7 19 0	6 0 1	30 0 0	44 13 11	32	32		
Kinsale.	1	86	15	52	15	15	2	1	1	61	15	342	1 18 5	7 19 0	8 7 11	24 5 8	43 11 0	29	29		
Macroom.	1	62	5	11	26	2	2	1	1	47	5	294	2 9 1	8 10 0	5 3 10	20 0 0	46 3 11	31	31		
Malloy.	1	95	28	41	15	27	15	1	1	95	28	773	3 8 6	10 14 0	17 11 6	35 0 0	66 14 0	33	33		
Midleton.	1	40	11	18	18	11	11	2	2	38	13	443	2 9 8	8 4 4	5 1 1	30 0 0	46 3 1	27	27		
Mitchelstown.	1	89	13	48	9	26	8	1	1	81	10	468	2 0 1	8 10 0	5 5 11	25 0 0	40 12 0	28	28		
Queenstown.	1	180	38	15	18	67	24	1	1	109	38	576	—	9 14 0	9 17 5	30 0 0	49 11 5	29	29		
Skibbereen.	1	85	8	18	2	21	2	1	1	53	8	270	1 12 6	8 8 4	5 6 7	30 0 0	45 7 5	29	29		
Youghal.	1	133	17	94	10	22	7	1	1	96	18	445	2 5 3	7 19 0	28 12 0	25 0 0	63 19 3	27	27		
Coast Circ.	10	2	1,252	277	566	127	404	125	76	13	16	2	1,178	285	7,192	432 13 11	135 2 8	140 17 6	439 5 8	747 19 9	3-25
DONDEAL:	1	1,566	912	832	521	1	1	1	1	10	4	596	463	1,401	9 7 5	44 0 5	115 11 10	283 16 0	1402 15 8	3-50	3-25
Buncrana.	1	22	4	11	2	13	2	1	1	23	6	159	1 19 9	6 0 0	1 1 3	35 0 0	44 1 0	6	6	6	
Donegal.	1	63	12	22	9	6	1	1	1	60	12	430	4 3 6	6 0 0	0 18 1	35 0 0	46 1 7	5-3	5-3	5-3	
Glenties.	1	20	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	68	0 11 4	6 0 0	1 0 6	35 0 0	42 11 10	4	4	4	
Letterkenny.	1	55	13	34	7	13	1	1	1	73	19	652	4 11 6	6 0 0	4 9 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	4-5	4-5	4-5	
DOWNS:	1	169	80	18	33	2	1	1	1	173	38	1,309	11 5 8	24 0 0	7 8 10	140 0 0	182 14 6	1	1	1	
Newry.	1	83	26	33	24	167	89	1	1	225	133	2,192	14 7 9	13 18 8	71 17 6	60 4 0	160 7 11	3-25	3-	3-	
Newtownards.	1	39	4	10	2	23	4	1	1	84	11	455	3 14 10	11 2 2	0 14 8	45 1 0	60 13 10	4	4	4	
FERRAUGH:	4	1	132	40	43	26	130	93	1	809	144	2,647	18 2 7	25 0 11	72 12 2	105 5 0	221 0 0	1	1	1	
Newtownbutler.	1	21	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	12	2	33	0 8 3	9 19 7	0 9 5	20 0 0	30 17 3	6	6	6	
GALWAY:	1	74	31	25	13	40	21	1	1	86	35	395	3 16 6	7 6 0	6 0 0	23 18 5	41 0 11	4-5	4-25	4-25	
Ballinasloe.	1	24	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	31	6	206	2 4 6	7 7 5	9 10 0	33 12 0	52 13 11	5-21	4-33	4-33	
Clifden.	1	9	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	11	2	49	0 9 7	7 9 8	18 10 4	24 2 0	50 11 2	5	4-75	4-75	
Eyrecoourt.	1	21	4	5	3	10	2	1	1	36	15	256	2 3 9	12 0 0	22 0 0	32 2 3	68 5 0	4-19	3-56	3-56	
Gort.	1	117	30	59	12	20	12	6	7	129	44	631	5 7 6	12 2 3	8 6 6	9 18 8	35 14 4	4-5	3-75	3-75	
Loughrea.	1	1	25	1	7	23	1	1	1	63	12	390	3 10 5	4 15 4	7 13 6	22 0 10	37 19 7	4-33	3-75	3-75	
Loughterad.	1	17	2	6	1	5	8	1	1	11	8	47	0 7 2	8 7 8	26 7 9	24 12 6	59 14 4	4-5	4-	4-	
Pectanna.	1	140	64	21	28	47	23	1	1	145	67	1,360	11 17 1	8 17 8	9 7 9	24 6 8	54 9 2	4-3	3-4	3-4	
Tuam.	1	427	137	198	53	144	67	26	8	7	1	512	139	3,396	29 15 6	68 5 6	107 14 7	194 12 10	400 8 5	1	1

† Closed 1st July, 1871.

* Total Cost of Meals, £41 19s. 7d., less Amount received for unbaking Deputies—£9 5s. 8d.

† Total Cost of Bridewall while it contained; no Return of Prisoners.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned Bridewells during the Year 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1871.		Number of direct Commitments to each during 1871.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1871.		Number finally issued.		Cost of Meals.		Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.		Amount of Incidental Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year.		TOTAL.		Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	M.	F.
KERRY:																										
Oahervreen,	96	16	56	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	96	16	461		4 13 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 5	10 0 0	24 5 10	5	4 35				
Castliland,	49	9	15	3	17	3	17	3	17	3	45	9	219		3 4 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 15 3	10 0 0	23 19 8	5	4 35				
Dingle,	30	8	23	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	8	73		0 13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 5 5	10 0 0	20 7 8	5	4 35				
Kernare,	47	16	16	2	20	7	20	7	20	7	47	16	298		2 18 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 13 8	10 0 0	23 13 4	5	4 35				
Killarny,	115	29	33	13	75	20	19	7	7	3	126	36	559		5 10 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 11 10	20 0 0	54 2 8	5	4 35				
Listowel,	608	29	546	30	32	8	3	3	3	3	590	29	1,704		17 11 3	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 17 7	20 0 0	51 8 10	5	4 35				
Milltown,	24	9	6	1	26	9	13	6	6	1	39	13	166		1 13 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 6	10 0 0	23 8 3	5	4 35				
Tarbert,	23	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	59		0 5 11	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 3 6	10 0 0	19 9 5	5	4 35				
	3	1,001	713	51	184	53	32	13	6	6	979	139	3,508		35 16 1	48 0 0	48 0 0	56 13 1	100 0 0	240 9 2						
KILKENNY:																										
Callan,	40	12	32	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	11	215		1 15 10	7 8 7	7 8 7	0 7 0	15 0 0	24 11 5	4	4				
Thomastown,	38	6	33	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	3	117		0 19 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	30 0 0	37 7 6	4	4				
Uringford,	19	2	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	138		1 3 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 3 11	15 0 0	23 5 11	4	4				
	97	20	75	11	4	2	2	2	2	2	73	16	470		8 16 4	19 8 7	19 8 7	0 17 11	60 0 0	84 4 10						
KING'S:																										
Parsonstown,	38	29	36	11	23	16	1	1	1	1	84	43	1,295		11 16 5	33 10 6	33 10 6	36 13 7	50 0 0	137 0 7	4 5	4 35				
LEITRIM:																										
Ballinamore,	52	1	23	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	76		0 13 9	3 16 5	3 16 5	4 13 10	40 0 0	49 3 0	4	4				
Manorhamilton,	37	9	17	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	32	6	148		1 5 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 3 6	40 0 0	46 8 8	4	4				
	89	10	40	5	31	2	2	2	2	2	44	9	224		1 17 11	7 16 5	7 16 5	7 17 4	60 0 0	97 11 8						
LIMERICK:																										
Pratt,	38	5	33	5	35	9	1	1	1	1	114	14	625		5 17 2	14 18 8	14 18 8	3 13 10	30 0 0	54 9 9	4 5	4 35				
Rathalea,	43	8	9	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	54	12	469		4 9 6	14 2 0	14 2 0	6 7 2	35 0 0	59 18 8	4 5	4 35				
	81	13	47	6	38	12	2	2	2	2	168	26	1,094		10 6 8	29 0 8	29 0 8	10 1 0	65 0 0	114 8 5						

LONDONDERRY: Coleraine, Magherafelt, Newtownlin- nady, . . .	53	29	31	30	24	20	11	.	.	1	52	21	393	4 1 10½	8 0 0	5 12 5½	25 0 0	43 14 4	5	5
	76	29	29	23	28	28	5	.	.	66	29	495	5 5 11	8 0 0	28 1 4	25 0 0	66 4 5½	5	5	
	14	7	2	1	4	5	.	.	.	14	7	136	1 6 3	8 0 0	5 1 2	25 0 0	39 7 5	5	5	
	142	67	64	53	63	21	.	.	1	132	67	1,014	10 11 3	24 0 0	28 14 1½	75 0 0	148 6 2½	.	.	
LOUTH: Ardee, . .	1	186	16	112	12	10	1	.	.	1	125	15	536	4 4 11	8 16 0	21 19 4	62 1 6	97 1 9	4 25	4
	1	19	4	19	4	25	15	.	.	2	74	23	403	4 16 5	6 0 0	1 18 4	15 0 0	27 14 9	5	5
MAYO: Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, Westport, . .	24	6	6	.	7	1	.	.	.	31	6	244	2 10 10	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	23 10 10	5	5	
	10	4	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	9	4	132	1 7 8	6 0 0	0 10 0	15 0 0	32 17 3	5	5	
	43	12	10	1	32	8	.	.	.	84	12	687	7 9 7	6 0 0	3 1 4	15 0 0	31 10 11	5	5	
	35	10	11	1	18	7	.	.	.	24	9	81	0 13 6	6 0 0	0 2 6	15 0 0	21 16 0	4	4	
	1	130	36	48	6	84	27	.	.	2	222	53	1,607	16 17 7	20 0 0	5 12 2	75 0 0	127 9 9	.	.
MEATH: Kells, . . . Navan, . .	1	39	11	21	6	24	2	.	.	.	50	16	344	2 11 2½	10 16 4½	8 19 5½	40 0 0	62 7 0½	5 25	4 4
	179	15	122	8	20	2	.	.	.	171	14	821	8 4 0	10 14 0	21 7 0	40 0 0	80 5 0	4 75	4 25	4 25
MONAGHAN: Carrickma- cross, Castleslayney, Clones, . .	1	218	26	153	14	54	4	.	.	.	221	30	1,165	10 15 2½	21 10 4½	20 6 5½	80 0 0	142 12 0½	.	.
	29	22	16	13	5	8	.	.	.	24	20	226	1 17 8	6 0 0	6 18 3	40 0 0	54 15 11	4	4	
	61	6	36	4	23	9	2	1	1	95	14	261	3 0 2	6 0 0	10 11 7	40 0 0	59 11 9	4	4	
	20	14	10	12	5	7	.	.	.	19	21	183	1 10 6	6 0 0	6 2 0	40 0 0	53 12 6	4	4	
QUEEN'S: Abbeydix, Borris-in- Ossory, Stradbally, . .	110	42	62	29	63	24	2	1	1	123	55	770	6 8 4	18 0 0	23 11 10	130 0 0	163 0 2	.	.	
	11	3	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	5	3	8	0 1 10½	6 0 0	—	20 16 8	26 18 6½	5	4 5	
	5	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	3	14	0 2 10½	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 2 10½	5 5	5 5	
	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	24	0 6 0	6 0 0	—	12 0 0	15 6 0	6	6
ROSCOMMON: Athlone, Boyle, Castlere, Struckstown, . .	23	4	6	.	11	4	.	.	.	14	6	46	0 10 9½	18 0 0	—	57 16 8	76 7 5½	.	.	
	30	5	6	2	19	3	.	.	.	20	5	103	1 6 0	6 0 0	2 19 9	15 0 0	25 5 9	6 5	6 5	
	42	11	15	4	16	5	.	.	2	45	8	435	4 8 6	6 0 0	1 18 4	15 0 0	37 5 0	6 5	6 5	
	61	15	43	6	9	10	3	.	.	65	15	546	5 8 10½	6 0 0	4 0 1	15 0 0	29 8 11½	5 5	7	
ST. PATRICK'S: Boyle, Castlere, Struckstown, . .	17	7	4	6	21	8	.	.	.	49	13	233	4 18 0	6 0 0	4 1 6	15 0 0	29 19 8	6 5	6 5	
	1	150	38	68	18	65	21	3	.	2	189	43	1,667	15 19 6½	24 0 0	12 19 10	60 0 0	112 19 4½	.	.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BARDEWELLS during the Year 1871—continued.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell, on 1st January, 1871.	Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell during 1871.	Of whom were Drunkards.	Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.	Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.	Number in each Bridewell well at Look-up Dec., 1871.	Number supported at Public Expense during 1871.	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	Total.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. F. d.
SLEEO Ballymote.	1	25	10	7	2	17	5					40 0 0	52 15 9	5 5
TIPPERARY.														
SOUTH RIDING:														
Borrisokane.		5	4	1		1	2							
Newport.		37	8	11		8								
Roscrea.		82	11	51		2	10	4						
Templemore.	1	121	20	49	9	27	7							
Thurles.	2	134	24	60	10	49	8							
	3	379	62	172	21	95	21							
									1 2 1	5 16 7	2 7 0	35 0 0	44 5 8	3 3
									0 8 10	5 12 11	2 8 2	35 0 0	43 9 11	4 3 5
									2 8 0	11 3 1	8 19 11	35 0 0	57 11 0	3 7 5
									5 6 10 1/2	13 7 10	7 15 3	35 0 0	61 9 11 1/2	4 1 4
									5 7 1	18 18 3 1/2	6 13 10 1/2	35 0 0	86 4 3 1/2	3 7 5
									14 12 10 1/2	54 18 3 1/2	28 9 2 1/2	195 0 0	293 0 9 1/2	
TIPPERARY.														
SOUTH RIDING:														
Caher.		83	12	63		2	1							
Carlick-on-Suir.		117	28	78		14	42	14						
Cashel.	5	119	12	78	6	45	6							
Cloncheem.		89	7	82		1								
Tipperary.		2	166	65	80	28	13							
	5	603	134	379	67	117	35							
									3 5 2	20 8 4	24 19 8	40 0 0	88 13 2	5 5
									8 14 2	14 5 0	25 0 6	40 0 0	97 19 8	6 5
									8 7 3	39 2 5	39 12 8	50 0 0	137 2 4	5 5
									4 6 11	18 8 1	41 12 11	40 0 0	104 7 11 1/2	4 5
									17 5 9	30 2 2	51 9 10	60 0 0	158 17 9	4 7 5
									41 19 3	123 6 0	192 15 7	290 0 0	597 0 10	
TYRONE:														
Clough.	2	28	11	16		14	3							
Dungannon.	2	147	60	96	28	14	31							
	4	175	71	114	25	28	34							
									3 12 10 1/2	14 10 0	6 6 0	60 0 0	84 8 10 1/2	4 6
									10 17 2 1/2	26 18 7 1/2	57 17 7	85 0 0	180 13 5	4 4 4
									14 10 1 1/2	41 8 7 1/2	64 3 7	145 0 0	265 2 3 1/2	

WATERFORD: Dungarvan, Lismore.	46	22	23	17	30	14	.	.	1	1	132	50	1,341	9 12 10	8 0 0	61 3 9	25 0 0	123 16 7	8 75	3 5
	1	35	4	23	4	3	.	.	.	.	38	5	196	1 6 3	6 0 0	17 6 10	25 0 0	49 13 1	8 2	2 9
	1	31	26	56	21	43	17	.	1	1	161	56	1,437	10 19 1	14 0 0	78 10 7	80 0 0	183 9 8	.	.

WATERFORD: Mole.	51	9	6	1	26	2	.	.	.	.	42	8	825	5 4 2	6 8 7	2 16 7	40 0 0	54 4 4	4	4

WEXFORD: Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross.	1	35	13	3	2	16	9	.	.	.	41	11	454	4 9 8	5 11 8	3 15 5	25 0 0	48 16 9	7	7
	.	40	9	7	1	11	5	.	3	.	45	10	432	4 5 10	4 13 6	2 0 2	25 0 0	45 19 6	7	6
	1	58	21	14	3	20	23	.	.	.	49	31	705	6 2 1	10 4 9	2 9 2	25 0 0	53 16 0	6 75	5 5
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 5	5
WICKLOW: Ballinglass, Tinahely.	1	135	53	24	6	47	37	.	3	.	135	53	1,642	14 17 7	20 9 11	8 4 9	105 0 0	148 12 3	.	.
	.	40	3	12	.	9	.	.	.	.	40	3	879	6 17 7	26 0 0	28 0 1	95 0 0	175 17 8	4 75	4 75
	.	8	.	3	.	9	3	.	1	1	16	6	290	2 13 9	6 0 0	1 4 11	30 0 0	39 13 8	7	6
	.	43	3	15	.	13	3	.	1	1	56	9	1,169	9 11 4	42 0 0	39 5 0	125 0 0	215 16 4	.	.
Total, 1871.	46	7,200	2,414	4,238	1,570	2,077	787	141	28	12	7,704	2,214	46,234	603 7 11	1,014 9 0	1,506 8 4	2,207 17 8	6,596 12 0	.	.
Total, 1870.	55	12	9,200	4,238	5,200	2,081	1,004	228	61	21	5,264	2,211	57,614	467 10 8	1,043 10 11	1,523 15 8	3,264 8 8	6,230 14 0	.	.
Increase in 1871.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Decrease in 1871.	7	5,519	1,464	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	2,207	2,773	2,773	80 11 0	20 1 11	28 6 11	108 11 0	204 1 0	.	.

ADDENDA TO TABLE XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1870 and 1871.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Increased in 1871.				Counties, &c., in which the Expenses Decreased in 1871.			
COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Increase in 1871.	COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1871.
	1870.	1871.			1870.	1871.	
Cork County, . .	£ s. d. 682 11 3	£ s. d. 747 19 9	£ s. d. 65 8 6	Antrim, . . .	£ s. d. 181 13 0	£ s. d. 172 17 3½	£ s. d. 8 15
Donegal, . . .	179 18 7	182 14 6	2 15 11	Armagh, . . .	187 17 10	185 13 11	2 3 1
Down, . . .	208 16 5	221 0 9	12 4 4	Cavan, . . .	118 4 5	114 9 5½	3 14 1
Londonderry, . .	130 13 0	148 6 2½	17 13 2½	Clare, . . .	192 0 6½	190 2 3	1 18
Louth, . . .	85 15 7	97 1 9	11 6 2	Cork City, . .	630 0 10	402 15 8	227 5
Meath, . . .	129 19 6	142 12 0½	12 12 6½	Fermanagh, . .	33 10 10½	30 17 3½	2 13
Monaghan, . . .	165 7 10	168 0 2	2 12 4	Galway, . . .	447 14 6	400 8 5	47 6
Tyrone, . . .	263 11 0	265 2 3½	1 11 3½	Kerry, . . .	252 7 10	240 9 2	11 18
Wexford, . . .	142 15 11½	148 12 3	4 16 3½	Kilkenny County, . .	86 4 7	84 4 10	1 19
1870, . . .	1,990 9 1½	—	—	King's, . . .	146 4 5	137 0 7½	9 3
1871, . . .	—	2,131 9 8½	—	Leitrim, . . .	98 7 1½	97 11 8½	0 15
Increase, 1871, . .	—	—	131 0 7	Limerick County, . .	118 14 3	114 8 5	3 5 1
				Mayo, . . .	137 0 1	127 9 9	9 10
				Queen's, . . .	86 8 7½	76 7 5½	10 1
				Roscommon, . . .	189 1 3	112 19 4½	27 1 1
				Sligo, . . .	54 9 0½	52 15 9	1 13
				Tipperary, N. Riding, . .	294 14 9	293 0 9½	1 13 1
				Tipperary, S. Riding, . .	610 2 0	587 0 10	23 1
				Waterford County, . .	184 7 2	183 9 8	0 17
				Westmeath, . . .	60 2 10	54 4 4	5 18
				Wicklow, . . .	220 19 6½	215 16 4	24 3
				1870, . . .	4,299 5 5	—	—
				1871, . . .	—	3,874 3 3½	—
				Decrease, 1871, . .	—	—	425 2
				Increase, 1871, . .	—	—	181 0
				Total Decrease, 1871, . .	—	—	294 1

TABLE XXVII.—LIST of PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.			Leitrim, . .	Carrick-on-Shan, . .	County Gaol.
Antrim, . .	Belfast, . .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Ballinamore, . .	Bridewell.	
	* Antrim, . .	Bridewell.	Manorhamilton, . .	ditto.	
	Ballymena, . .	ditto.	Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, . .	County & City Gaol.
	Ballymoney, . .	ditto.		Coleraine, . .	Bridewell.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	County Gaol.		Magherafelt, . .	ditto.
	Ballybot, . .	Bridewell.		Newtownlimavady, . .	ditto.
	Lurgan, . .	ditto.	Longford, . .	Longford, . .	County Gaol.
	Markethill, . .	ditto.	Louth, . .	Dundalk, . .	County Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton, . .	ditto.		Ardee, . .	Bridewell.
Cavan, . .	Cavan, . .	County Gaol.	Drogheda, . .	Drogheda, . .	Borough Gaol.
	Bailieborough, . .	Bridewell.	Mayo, . .	Castlebar, . .	County Gaol.
	Ballyconnell, . .	ditto.		Ballina, . .	Bridewell.
	Cooteshill, . .	ditto.		Ballinrobe, . .	ditto.
Donegal, . .	Lifford, . .	County Gaol.		Belmullet, . .	ditto.
	Buncrana, . .	Bridewell.		Swinsford, . .	ditto.
	Donegal, . .	ditto.		Westport, . .	ditto.
	Glenties, . .	ditto.	Meath, . .	Trim, . .	County Gaol.
	Letterkenny, . .	ditto.		Kells, . .	Bridewell.
Down, . .	Downpatrick, . .	County Gaol.		Navan, . .	ditto.
	Newry, . .	Bridewell.	Monaghan, . .	Monaghan, . .	County Gaol.
	Newtownards, . .	ditto.		Carriackmacross, . .	Bridewell.
Fermanagh, . .	Enniskillen, . .	County Gaol.		Castleblayney, . .	ditto.
	Newtownbutler, . .	Bridewell.		Clones, . .	ditto.

[continued]

TABLE XXVII. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Sits.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Sits.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—continued.					
Reconomon.	Roscommon, . . . Athlone, . . . Boyle, . . . Castlereagh, . . . Strokestown, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Kerry—con.,	Kenmare, . . . Killarney, . . . Listowel, . . . Miltown, . . . Tarbert, . . .	Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Sligo, .	Sligo, . . . Ballymote, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell.	Kildare, .	Naas, . . .	County Gaol.
Tyrone, .	Omagh, . . . *Clogher, . . . *Dungannon, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto.	Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . . . Callan, . . . Thomastown, . . . Urlingford, . . .	County and City Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar, . . . Moate, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell.	King's, .	Tullamore, . . . Parsonstown, . . .	County Gaol. District Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.			Limerick, .	Limerick, . . . Bruff, . . . Rathkeale, . . . Limerick, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. City Gaol.
Carlow, .	Carlow, . . .	County Gaol.	Queen's, .	Maryborough, . . . Abbeyleix, . . . Borris-in-Ossory, . . . Stradbally, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto.
Clare, .	Ennis, . . . Ennistimon, . . . Killaloe, . . . Kilrush, . . . Sixmilebridge, . . . Tulla, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh, . . . Borrisokane, . . . Newport, . . . Roscrea, . . . Templemore, . . . Thurles, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Cork, .	Cork, . . . Bandon, . . . Bantry, . . . Charleville, . . . Clonakilty, . . . Dunmanway, . . . Fermoy, . . . Kanturk, . . . Kinsale, . . . Macroom, . . . Mallow, . . . Middleton, . . . Mitchelstown, . . . Queenstown, . . . Skibbereen, . . . Youghal, . . . Cork, . . . Cork, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. City Gaol. †Bridewell.	Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel, . . . Caher, . . . Carrick-on-Suir, . . . Cashel, . . . Clogheen, . . . *Tipperary, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.
Galway, .	Galway, . . . Ballinasloe, . . . Clifden, . . . Eyrecourt, . . . Gort, . . . Loughrea, . . . Oughterard, . . . Portumna, . . . Tuam, . . .	County and Town Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Waterford, .	Waterford, . . . *Dungarvan, . . . Lismore, . . .	County and City Gaol. Bridewell. ditto.
Kerry, .	Tralee, . . . Caherniveen, . . . Castlesland, . . . Dingle, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto.	Wexford, .	Wexford, . . . Enniscorthy, . . . Gorey, . . . New Ross, . . .	County Gaol. Bridewell. ditto. ditto.
			Wicklow, .	Wicklow, . . . Baltinglass, . . . Tinahely, . . .	County Gaol. District Bridewell. Bridewell.
			DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
			Dublin, .	Kilmainham, . . . Richmond Bridge- well, South Cir- cular-road. Grangegorman- lane. Marshall-lane, . . .	County Gaol. City Gaol and House of Correction for males. ditto for females. Four Courts Mar- shalsea.
			Dublin City,		

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. act. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

† Bridewell in Cork City closed 1st July, 1871.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

ANTRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH OCTOBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

*Antrim
County
Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	5	1	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Penal Servitude,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	17	3	20	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Naval Offender,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	26	22	48	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	20	14	34	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	22	33	55	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	38	6	44	—	1	1
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	152	85	237	—	2	2

At the above date 152 males and 85 females were in custody here—31 of whom were cases tried at assizes or quarter sessions; 182 were disposed of summarily, 1 was sentenced by a naval court-martial, 14 were untried, and 9 were debtors; making a total of 237 of all classes of prisoners.

Juveniles.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted—at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	3	—
„ at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ Summarily,	—	3	—	3	57	8
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Remanded,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	4	—	3	65	8
Committed—Once,	—	4	—	3	59	3
„ Thrice,	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Five times,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	4	—	3	61	4
Number sent to Reformatories, .	—	—	3	1	16	3

Juveniles.

As many as 68 males and 8 females under sixteen years of age were in custody here prior to and up to the time of my inspection this year, but out of these only 17 males and 3 females were sentenced to reformatories.

I regret to have to report the death of one of these juveniles, who hanged himself in his cell on the 20th May, by means of a short rope, which was at that time supplied to the prisoners to assist them in picking oakum. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the following verdict was returned by the jury:—

“That William M’Kinney, on the 20th day of May, 1871, in a cell in the County Antrim Gaol, and in the borough of Belfast, fastened a rope round his own neck, and therewith did hang himself, of which hanging the said William M’Kinney did kill himself.”

Subsequently to this my colleague held an inquiry into this unfortunate affair, in order to ascertain whether any blame was attached to the officers of the prison. But from the evidence taken on the occasion it appears that the boy was kindly treated, and that he was in good spirits on the morning in question. Both my colleague and I are, however, of opinion that the rope by which the boy came to this untimely end should never have been at the disposal of a prisoner, and that the Governor showed a great want of judgment in supplying such a facility for committing suicide. On inquiry we have found that in no other gaol in Ireland was it the custom to allow prisoners the use of a similar rope, and I am happy to be able to state that this dangerous practice has now been discontinued here. This poor boy was twice committed to prison, and on his first committal was sentenced to a reformatory for five years, but owing to his physical deformity he was refused admittance, and was therefore liberated after the expiration of his fourteen days imprisonment.

Without wishing in any way to disparage the praiseworthy exertions of the promoters and managers of these very useful institutions, it appears to me that some means should be devised by which all juveniles sentenced to reformatories should be admitted into one of those institutions, or that the committing justice should be informed that the sentence cannot be carried out, when such is the case, for he would doubtless, under such circumstances, frequently give juveniles a much longer term of imprison-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

ment. The instance in question is a fair example of the imperfection in the law as it now stands in regard to this subject, for it may reasonably be inferred when W. M'Kinney was first committed to prison, in February, 1870, and sentenced to fourteen days, with five years to a reformatory, that had the committing justice then known that the entire and larger portion of the sentence was likely to be remitted, he would have committed the boy to prison for a longer period. The youth in all probability would then have learnt a wholesome dread of prison life, and would have had the advantage of both moral and religious teaching, by which means he would possibly have been deterred from falling again into crime.

Juveniles here are not kept sufficiently apart from other prisoners, their cells being scattered amongst those of the adults.

I would strongly recommend that a certain number of cells be set apart for these prisoners, and on no account should they be permitted to associate or mix with the more hardened criminals, either at labour or exercise. Five males and 4 females were in custody here in 1870, and 10 males during the expired portion of this year who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	3	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	1	2	5	1	-	1	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	2	-	1	-	6	-	3	-	1	-
Bigamy,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	365	121	311	92	216	64	30	8	27	26
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	1	4	2	18	5	2	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	188	93	221	99	169	68	20	6	37	12
Other assaults,	10	6	15	10	14	7	-	-	6	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	20	-	8	-	4	2	4	-	3	-
Robbery,	6	3	8	5	2	1	1	-	8	3
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	178	98	172	165	190	99	26	21	29	23
Receiving stolen goods,	7	4	5	6	10	3	1	-	2	1
Embezzlement,	11	2	25	3	9	1	-	-	2	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	8	-	2	-	18	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	9	1	8	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	26	10	6	11	21	11	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . .	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	14	-	27	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Military offences,	38	-	38	-	22	-	1	-	1	-
Naval offences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	26	11	25	14	7	8	-	-	1	3
Revenue offences,	7	2	6	4	7	6	-	-	2	1

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—										
Against the person,	4	3	2	3	6	2	1	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	990	1214	918	1147	621	967	43	45	38	51
Misconduct in service,	11	1	10	2	6	1	1	—	4	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Illegal pawning,	2	8	3	5	5	8	—	—	—	—
Illegal fishing,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from reformatories,	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	1882	1580	1831	1572	1389	1261	139	82	163	123
Vagrancy,	25	9	15	2	4	3	—	1	—	—
Drunkenness,	323	425	326	290	167	198	—	—	1	—
Debt,	125	9	108	12	81	7	8	1	8	1
Remanded for further examination,	157	51	156	88	131	47	5	1	1	2
Total,	2512	2074	2434	1964	1772	1516	152	85	173	126

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	180	100	1870,	173	126
1869,	161	88	1871 (day of Inspection),	152	85

Number of Workhouse Offenders in gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	1	3
1869,	4	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	1	1870,	—	—
1869,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	6	5	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	2	14	day of Inspection),	5	8
1870,	16	4	Day of Inspection,	—	2

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	—	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	9	—	day of Inspection),	10	—
1870,	5	4	Day of Inspection,	—	—

No one was committed here up to my inspection this year on the charge of murder, but 5 males were committed for conspiring to take life, and 4 for manslaughter.

Considering therefore the large and increasing population of this county, and the numerous manufacturing towns contained therein, it is a matter of no slight credit to the inhabitants that serious crime appears to be on the decrease. On examining the foregoing tables it will be observed that, with the exception of the crime of larceny, there is a diminution under nearly every description of offence this year, as compared with 1870 and 1869.

Even the numbers committed here for drunkenness are considerably decreased, for in 1869, 323 males and 425 females were in custody for that offence, but during the ten and a half months of the year previous to my inspection they numbered only 167 males and 198 females.

It is, however, lamentable to observe that the females charged with this offence outnumber the males. This is a matter that calls for the serious attention of the local justices and prison authorities; for if this class of disreputable females were dealt with in proportion to the number and weight of their offences, I have no doubt that a marked improvement in their conduct would be the result.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	106	12	81	7
Criminals, . . .	1,987	1,660	1,520	1,308
Vagrants, . . .	15	2	4	3
Drunkards, . . .	328	290	167	198
Total, . . .	2,434	1,964	1,772	1,516

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	1,212	408	915	387
Twice " " . . .	217	119	167	91
Thrice " " . . .	72	58	61	57
4 times " " . . .	46	39	20	29
5 " " " " . . .	23	30	14	27
6 " " " " . . .	7	20	8	17
7 " " " " . . .	7	14	4	15
8 " " " " . . .	1	10	1	8
9 " " " " . . .	1	10	1	8
10 " " " " . . .	2	5	—	3
11 " " " " . . .	1	8	—	2
12 " " " " . . .	—	6	—	2
13 " " " " . . .	—	6	—	2
14 " " " " . . .	—	4	—	2
15 " " " " . . .	—	1	—	3
16 " " " " . . .	—	—	1	—
17 " " " " . . .	—	1	—	—
18 " " " " . . .	—	1	—	—
19 " " " " . . .	—	1	—	—
25 " " " " . . .	—	1	—	—
28 " " " " . . .	1	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1,590	742	1,192	658
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	933	261	627	205

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of inspection in 1871, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	835	242	549	186
Twice,	209	77	169	82
Thrice,	133	52	91	53
4 times,	86	36	64	27
5 „	65	22	59	20
6 „	34	21	35	22
7 to 11 „	131	99	128	90
12 to 16 „	37	46	34	39
17 to 20 „	22	24	23	18
21 to 40 „	28	68	28	61
41 to 60 „	7	25	10	26
61 to 80 „	—	15	1	14
81 to 100 „	3	6	1	6
101 to 120 „	—	4	—	4
121 to 140 „	—	2	—	2
141 to 160 „	—	2	—	—
161 to 180 „	—	—	—	2
201 to 250 „	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, 1,590	742		1,192	653
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	5,951	8,865	5,338	8,412

As may be seen by the previous tables, the recommitments to this prison are very numerous indeed; 1 male was committed here as often as sixteen times this year, while individual females were in custody in large numbers from twice to fifteen times. Up to the time of my inspection there were 1,727 commitments of males, and 1,516 of females during this year; but these commitments are represented by 1,192 individual males, and as few as 653 individual females, while only 627 of the males and 205 of the females were committed for first offences, so that the numbers here are chiefly kept up by old offenders. On examining the last tables this will be all the more manifest, as it shows the number of times each individual has been in gaol from first commitment in any year; and it will be seen that 1,192 males and 653 females have from time to time been committed here as often as 5,338, and 8,412 times respectively.

It behoves, therefore, the local authorities to consider whether means cannot be devised for dealing with these frequent offenders, so as to compel them to alter their mode of life.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	158-26	101-46	—	155-37	89-99	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	326		17th July.	272		9th July.
Lowest ditto,	188		17th Jan.	200		20th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	178		5th June.	176		19th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	154		17th July.	110		9th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	130		17th Jan.	123		17th March.
Ditto, of females,	58		17th Jan.	68		16th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

21st August, 1864, . . .	354
19th July, 1865, . . .	337
22nd July, 1866, . . .	310
25th September, 1867, . . .	273

26th May, 1868, . . .	301
18th July, 1869, . . .	315
17th July, 1871, . . .	326
9th July, 1871, . . .	272

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

Three pauper and 6 master debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection. The quarters for males of this class are properly arranged, and bells have been put up in the cells of the top tier of the pauper debtor class, but no provisions are made for female debtors, in compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. This is a matter that has frequently been referred to by Inspectors-General. But as I am in hopes that the law in regard to imprisonment for debt will be so soon altered, I cannot now recommend any outlay to be incurred in providing more suitable quarters for this class of prisoner.

Several of the cases in custody appeared to illustrate very forcibly the injustice of the present law in regard to debtors. One male pauper debtor, C. M., was detained here for the sum of £2 17s., due by his wife to a tradesman in the town. He was a ship builder by trade, and was earning 25s. a week at the time of his arrest, but had lately lost two of his children, whose illness and funeral expenses had crippled his means so much that he was not able to meet this liability. He had been in custody from the 8th August, and on the 16th October had no prospects of being able to obtain his liberty, was deprived of the power to support his wife and family, and was compelled to be a burden to the county, though manifestly willing and able to earn an honest livelihood. While I was in the prison another debtor was brought in at the suit of the same tradesman for the sum £2 1s. 3d. and 9s. costs.

I was informed that this draper allows these unfortunate people, or their wives, to run up small accounts at his shop, and that when they fail to meet his demand for payment he takes legal proceedings against them, which frequently result in the head of a family being sent to prison, although he may not himself have contracted the debt. Such cases as these are by no means rare; but I trust that this session of Parliament will not pass without legislation taking place in regard to imprisonment for debt.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	23	15	Laundries,	-	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Drying Rooms,	-	2
Solitary Cells,	16	-	Lavatories,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 439 cubic feet,	-	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	4
Single Cells of larger size,	322	105	Privies,	8	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closets,	276	103
Chapel,	One.	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
School-room,	One.	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	4
Workshop,	1	-	Pump,	1	-
Worksheds,	107	-	Crank do.,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Wells,	2	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Three hundred and twenty-two cells for males and 105 for females are provided in this gaol, all above the required dimensions for separate confinement.

This amount of accommodation for males would appear abundant for present requirements, for the highest number of that sex here at any time during the last two years was 178, but the female prisoners are occasionally more numerous than there are cells provided for them. In July,

**NORTH
DISTRICT**
—
*Antrim
County
Gaol.*

1870, 154 females were in custody, and in the same month this year 110 were in charge here. In the former year the daily average number was 101, but previous to my inspection this year it was reduced to 89. It will, therefore, be expedient, as soon as imprisonment for debt is done away with, to throw the present debtors' quarters into the female prison, as it is now found necessary at times to place two females in one cell, which is a very objectionable practice. Cards descriptive of the prisoners, their crimes, &c., are now placed over the doors of the cells of those whose term of imprisonment exceeds two months, but I consider that these cards should be provided to all the cells except, perhaps, for prisoners sentenced to a week or under, for it is important that prisoners should be able to refer to these cards.

The cells are all heated, provided with bells and gas, and, with the exception of those in the debtors' quarters, each cell is furnished with a water-closet, a basin and water. Notwithstanding this, I found that some of the male prisoners did not wash every morning. This is a matter that the Governor should insist upon through the class warders, as it is useless for the public to provide proper ablutionary arrangements if no advantage is taken of them owing to the neglect of prison officers.

Reception

The arrangements in regard to the reception class are considerably improved since my last inspection, and at the time of my visit some new reception cells were being reconstructed and heated. Prisoners are now bathed after being seen by the Medical Officer on coming into the gaol, and none are passed into their proper ward without being previously medically examined. Additional baths have also been put up in both wings, so that all prisoners can now be bathed at stated periods. I was sorry, however, to observe that one of the baths in the male prison was in a filthy condition, and was not in good working order, for which I could find no valid excuse. Such a state of things could not exist where the subordinate officers were properly and regularly supervised. Any prisoners coming in after the Medical Officer has left the prison in the evening are kept in the reception ward until seen by him on the following day.

When the contemplated improvements are completed here they will be a great addition to the establishment, and will assist materially in maintaining both order and cleanliness.

**Solitary
Cells.**

Four solitary cells are provided in the male and two in the female prison. The floors of the former are boarded, but those of the latter are not, and none are furnished with bells. Prisoners are, however, not left in these cells at night, and those in the female prison are seldom used. The 6th section of the Prisons Act distinctly directs "that a competent number of cells for the punishment of refractory prisoners" shall be provided in all gaols, and as it is quite impossible to maintain a proper amount of discipline without such requirements, I would suggest that the solitary cells in both prisons be furnished with bells, and fitted up so that prisoners may remain in them during the night when sentenced to solitary confinement.

I have no doubt that if some of the obstreperous females who spend so much of their time in this gaol were sentenced to pass a portion of it in solitary cells they would very soon diminish in numbers.

Water.

Water is procured from the town reservoir and also from a good well on the premises from whence it is pumped by means of a donkey-engine to a cistern above the prison. There appeared to be an abundant supply throughout the whole establishment.

Sewerage.

The sewerage is said to be good, and is conveyed into the main sewer.

of the town. All the rain-water from the roofs that is not required for the laundry is passed through the sewers, by which means they are kept flushed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

Heating
and Gas.

The heating apparatus was in good working order and appeared effective, and gas is laid on to the inside as well as the outside of the prison. It is made on the spot at the cost of the prison, and partly by prison labour, but I must observe that the prisoner employed here is a great deal too much in association and not sufficiently under restraint. In addition to this the gas works are so situated that if he felt inclined there would be very little difficulty in effecting his escape, and it is doubtful to me whether such could be considered legally an escape from the prison proper. I would, therefore, recommend the discontinuance of the custom of employing a prisoner here, and consider that one gas man, unassisted, should be able to make a sufficient quantity of gas for the use of the prison if he were not otherwise employed.

One fumigating apparatus is provided, in which all the male clothing is purified before being put away. The women's are, as a rule, washed, but as this does not always arrest infection or destroy vermin, I submit that another fumigator should be put up in the female prison, in which all the clothing there should be fumigated as soon as it comes into the gaol.

Since my last visit considerable improvements have taken place in the laundry. It is now comprised of fifteen separate washing cells with hot and cold water laid on to each, two mangling and two starching rooms, and three ironing rooms. There is also an excellent drying-loft, and one good boiler heats all the water and supplies steam to the several pipes which heat this department. It will, therefore, be seen that every requisite is provided for carrying on large washing contracts here, and I have much pleasure in stating that the order, cleanliness, and regularity of the establishment reflected much credit upon the Matron and female officers in charge.

At the time of my visit the cooking apparatus was being repaired, so that this department was somewhat in confusion, but I was informed that it would be set to rights in a few days. I was surprised to find that no less than six men are employed as cooks and attending to the donkey-engine. This in my opinion is a flagrant waste of labour, as two men would be ample to carry on all the duties here, the other four should be sent to more profitable employment. I am at a loss to see how these men could have been occupied throughout the day, for, owing to the repairs that were going on, no stirabout could be made, and bread was, therefore, substituted for breakfast. I was glad, however, to learn that none of these men were sentenced to hard labour, but consider the Governor should not permit such idleness and waste of labour to exist.

The night-watch is maintained by two guards, one of whom goes on duty at 6, P.M., and is relieved at 12 by the second guard, who remains on until 6, A.M. Two tell-tale clocks are provided and are pegged alternately every quarter of an hour from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. The keys of the clocks are kept by the Deputy Governor, who takes the markings every morning and enters them in the "Lockings Book." Any omission of duty by the night-watch should be entered against him in the "Officers Conduct Book," and the attention of the Board called thereto at their next meeting. In addition to this test to the vigilance of the night-watch, the Governor or the Deputy Governor are stated to go round the prison three times a week at unusual hours of the night. Most of the keys of the prison are locked up in a safe in the office, but some of them, including those of the

Night-
watch.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**

**Antrim
County
Gaol.**

**Photo-
graphy.**

outside doors are taken by the Governor to his room. The Governor and Deputy have each keys of the safe, which I consider should not be the case, as the Governor alone is in fact responsible for all the keys of the prison at night.

All suspicious characters and those classed as habitual criminals under that Act, are photographed, and, as a rule, I am told that few previous convictions are traced to prisoners included in the schedule of "Habitual Criminals Act," which is a matter worthy of the consideration of the promoters of this Act of Parliament.

At the time of my visit an artist from the town was employed to take the required likenesses, but the Deputy Governor was learning the art and expected soon to be able to perform this duty himself.

Chapel.

In my colleague's report of last year I find that alterations were being made to the chapel at the time of his visit. These were still incomplete when I inspected this year, and a portion of this apartment was being converted into a school. This is a matter that has been frequently remarked upon by Inspectors-General, so that I am glad to find that the chapel will be now reserved for religious purposes only. I would further suggest that the present very awkward sittings should be cut down and converted into plain forms, so that all the prisoners may be visible by and under the eye of the officers on duty.

Visitors.

A new place for visitors to prisoners has been made since my last inspection, which is a considerable improvement on the old system.

All convicted prisoners are permitted a visit, and are allowed to write and receive a letter, once a month. There does not appear to be any fixed rule for visitors to untried prisoners, but I was informed they are admitted when it is not inconvenient to do so, and professional men can always have access to the prisoners for whom they are engaged. The Local Inspector alone is authorized to give permission to visitors to see prisoners.

I must submit that these rules are not sufficiently stringent, for it is found that where this indulgence is more restricted it has a salutary effect on constant offenders. I would therefore suggest that no prisoner whose sentence is under three months should be allowed any communication with friends, and that a visit to convicted prisoners should only be permitted at the end of every three months, and should always be on the condition of good behaviour on part of the prisoner. The same rule should apply to letter writing, and the Governor should have the power to forbid a visit to any prisoner, but should enter his reasons for so doing in his journal, and lay it before the Board at their next meeting.

Debtors are permitted to receive visits at any reasonable time during the day.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.	
			In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	405 217	Shifts, . . .	258	34
of, . . .	474	9	Jackets, . . .	210 116	Jackets, . . .	20	-
Sheets, pairs of, 750		6	Vests, . . .	210 43	Gowns, . . .	258	15
Rugs, . . .	474	-	Trousers, . . .	210 58	Petticoats, . . .	280	31
Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	210 27	Aprons, . . .	232	80
Cots, . . .	367	2	Socks or Stock-		Neckerchiefs, . . .	200	-
Bedticks, . . .	384	4	ings, pairs of, 315	215	Caps, . . .	229	12
Bedsteads, . . .	64	-	Shoes, Slippers,		Stockings, pairs		
			and Clogs,		of, . . .	193	62
			pairs of, . . .	448 410	Shoes, Slippers,		
					and Clogs,		
					pairs of, . . .	300	278

Each class warder has a separate store of bedding and spare clothing, but, with one exception, none of these stores were kept in a clean or orderly condition. They should all be visited regularly by the Local Inspector and Governor, and the officers in charge should be compelled to keep them in proper order. The general store is in charge of the Deputy Governor, who keeps an account of all things issued from and returned to his store, but there is not a business-like system of checks to the issue of the several articles. The Governor should take stock of all prison property once a month, and the Local Inspector at least twice a year, and nothing should be cast without the consent of the latter, whose special duty it is to supervise all the stores belonging to the gaol. I pointed out to the Governor and Local Inspector also an improvement in the mode of keeping and labelling the prisoners' own clothing, which I trust will be attended to.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.
Scores.

There was an abundant supply of bedding and clothing in the prison at the time of my inspection, which was generally in good repair, with the exception of some shirts and sheets in the male prison. Some of these were torn, and a great deal of the bedding and clothing of the males was not as clean or in as good order as they should have been; but as the prisoners are not compelled to wash themselves regularly, or even daily, it is no wonder that their clothing was dirty. The entire condition of this section of the gaol was not so clean or orderly as was the female section, for which I consider the Governor and the warders are to blame. The latter should be compelled to perform their duties with more smartness and precision, and require more constant supervision than they now receive.

The regularity and cleanliness of the female section, both of the cells, the bedding, and the clothing, reflects much credit on the Matron, who appears not only to perform her own duties efficiently, but also sees that her subordinates do likewise.

She keeps a store of things required for her prison, but the same want of system and checks to the issue and receipt of the articles and materials exist here as in the other stores.

All the clothing and sheeting are made up, and about half the linen used for the prisoners is manufactured in the gaol. The tinning, coppering, &c., required is generally executed by prisoners' labour.

Stockings and socks, though not ordered by statute, are very properly supplied to the prisoners here.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	1	-	5	-

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	2	6	-	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	60	-	48	1
Stoppage of Diet,	1,138	65	929	39
Other Punishments,	17	2	22	3
	1,217	73	999	44

As will be seen by the foregoing table, most of the punishments here were by stoppage of diet, and it was found necessary on one occasion this year to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of a refractory

NORTH
DISTRICT.

female, while five males were sentenced, by order of a Court, to solitary confinement.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

Under these circumstances it is obviously important that the arrangements in regard to the punishment cells here be improved, for at present the sentence of the law cannot and is not always carried out. I perceive from the Punishment Book that a good deal of disorder takes place in the chapel, which I attribute chiefly to the faulty arrangements of the seats here already referred to. This book is kept by the Governor, and is laid before the Board at their meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*

	M.	F.
Breaking stones and freestone,	11	—
Matmaking,	3	—
Washing,	—	1
Total,	14	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones and freestone,	3	—
Shoemaking,	2	—
Weaving,	3	—
Tailoring,	7	—
Matmaking,	11	—
Picking oakum,	79	—
Carpentering,	2	—
Smithing,	1	—
Painting,	1	—
Orderlies,	8	—
Cooks,	8	—
Mangling,	—	5
Washing,	—	22
Smoothing,	—	6
Knitting,	—	6
Sewing,	—	4
Flowering,	—	5
Picking oakum,	—	12
Cleaning,	—	5
Orderlies,	—	6
Total,	125	71

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	14	1
Industrial labour,	125	71
Sick,	—	2
Unemployed,	—	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	5	2
Debtors (unemployed),	8	1
Nursing,	—	6
Total in custody,	152	85

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . . £520 13s. 4½d. | 1869, . . £704 1s. 1d. | 1870, . . £900 9s. 1d.

La'our.

As the crank-pump has not yet been adapted so as to permit of its being worked with safety, no punitive or hard labour proper is carried on here. I submit that this is by no means a satisfactory state of affairs, for prisoners sentenced to hard labour are exempted from a portion of their

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Antrim
County
Gaol.

sentence. It is clearly the duty of the prison authorities to carry out the sentence of the law passed on each prisoner. I therefore consider that proper appliances should be furnished here in order to enforce a due amount of hard labour. I do not advocate shot drill as a rule, but, in the absence of other hard labour, I would suggest that male prisoners thus sentenced should be so employed for a certain time daily, in order that the law may be complied with.

There are 107 separate stone-breaking sheds; but no specified task is exacted from any prisoner nor are hard-labour men required to break more than those not so sentenced. On an afternoon that men are not employed at stone breaking they are required to pick $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of oakum, and if they go out to the sheds $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound is the task to be picked before $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 o'clock in the evening, the gas being put out in the cells at 8, P.M.

This in my opinion is a very inadequate amount of labour to exact even from ordinary male prisoners much more so from those sentenced to hard labour. Each man should be compelled to break a given amount of stones per day, as well as a certain quantity of oakum, and as gas is provided to the cells a much larger quantity of oakum should be picked by each individual than is at present. Such arrangements, no doubt, give somewhat more trouble to the officers in charge, but as they are both very numerous and well paid here I consider there is no excuse for the want of proper arrangement and assortment of labour that exists. And, although it is very satisfactory to perceive that the profits on labour are considerable, amounting last year to £900 9s. 1d., yet it is evident that if every advantage were taken of the hands committed here (which, with one exception, are more numerous than in any other gaol in Ireland) the result would be still more creditable, and after a time I have no doubt the numbers would decrease.

There is no town in Ireland where there are greater facilities for obtaining sale for articles usually disposed of in prison, and where there are so many prisoners accustomed to industrial pursuits. Oakum is obtained at £14 a ton and sold, after being picked and teased, at £28. The profits of labour disposed of outside the prison should then naturally be much larger than in any other of our prisons. In justice, however, to the Governor, it is right to observe that these profits were larger in 1870 than they have been since 1866, when they amounted to £910 19s. 6d.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school.	156	106	61	42
Average daily number of pupils.	8.35	9.95	7.15	4.09
Number of days on which school was held.	243	243	73	73
School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.				

When I made my inspection no school was held nor had there been any School for some time previously, as a new school-room was being constructed behind the chapel, which I was informed was to be fitted up with twenty-five separate stalls. This arrangement will be a great improvement, for it was obviously improper to hold the school in the chapel, as was until lately the custom here.

The school hours for males are from 10 to 12, and for females from 12 to 1.30 daily; but I should recommend that the school be held in the winter months after dark, in order not to interfere with the short time available for out-door labour. A warder, lately appointed, is to teach both males and females. He is said to be competent, but is not a

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

regularly trained teacher, nor is the school connected with any educational body. My colleague has suggested that it should be placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, which suggestion I think the Board of Superintendence would wisely concur in. The school being under the special supervision of the Chaplains, I must request that these gentlemen will, in compliance with the by-laws, "frequently attend the school," and enter their remarks thereon in the School Registry as well as in their journals on every occasion of their visits.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb. loaf, 1.41d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3½d.; coal, per ton, 13s. 6d.; gas made in the gaol.

Provisions,
&c.

Bread, milk, and coal appear to be the only necessities obtained by contract, for meal, potatoes, and clothing materials are got in by the Local Inspector and Governor as required. In most gaols these things are supplied by yearly or half-yearly contracts, sanctioned by the Board.

The provisions appear to be good, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, one of whom inspects them daily. The legally prescribed dietary formula is adhered to, but I was surprised to find that the prisoners are allowed a meat dinner on Christmas day. This is illegal and should not be permitted, as the Lord Lieutenant alone has power to alter the dietary of healthy prisoners.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.18d. | 1869, . 4.1d. | 1870, . 3.8d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £4,162 18s. 1d. | 1869, . £4,306 15s. 1d. | 1870, . £4,839 13s. 4d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £1,851 11s. 10d. | 1869, . £1,932 6s. 10d. | 1870, . £1,961 12s. 9d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £16 17s. 2.35d. | 1869, . £16 4s. 8.53d. | 1870, . £15 15s. 9.75d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £35 19s. 3d. | 1869, . £17 4s. 0d. | 1870, . £17 11s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £2 0s. 5d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners, for the years—

1868, . £537 6s. 3d. | 1869, . £599 11s. 10d. | 1870, . £631 5s. 3d.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of this gaol for 1870 came to £4,839 13s. 4d., from which sum the cost of officers, who number 26 intern and 6 extern, amounted to £1,961 12s. 9d. Taking the daily average numbers in custody during this year, the proportion of officers to prisoners is about 1 to 8.

The average annual cost of each prisoner last year was £15 15s. 9d., which sum, as compared with the same item in other gaols, reflects great credit on the financial arrangements here, and is lower than in any other gaol in Ireland. At the same time the number of officers in proportion to the prisoners is excessive, for in many well-conducted gaols in England the proportion is one officer to about twenty prisoners.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

prison hospital, although it is on the cellular system, but the separation of the sexes is very imperfect, and is open to gross abuses. The keys of the cells are left at night with the nurse, but those of the check gates are taken to the Deputy Governor and locked with the other prison keys in the iron safe in the office.

Four separate cells are allotted to males and four to females. In addition to the nurse, a laundress and female servant sleep in the hospital, which is a bad arrangement in case that any infectious disease were to appear here, as these people besides being brought in contact with it themselves would be the means of carrying it through the prison. The prisoner employed as ward's-woman here should be sent to her cell at lock-up, and should only be employed occasionally in the hospital, for considering that the daily average of prisoners in hospital seldom exceeds one, I submit that the nurse cannot require the constant assistance of a ward's-woman; but this is only one of the instances that I perceived, of prisoners being employed for the convenience of officer, which should not be allowed. On the day of inspection, no less than 16 male prisoners and 11 females were employed as cooks and orderlies throughout the gaol, which I consider denotes a lamentable waste of useful labour.

The medicines are made up in the prison from the Doctor's prescription, and are procured from the town as required, at a cost, as appears from the foregoing return, of about £17 a year. The Apothecary's bill is checked by the Doctor, and is paid half-yearly at assizes. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony here to the efficient and zealous manner in which the Medical Officer performs his numerous and arduous duties. Since his appointment, he has established many useful improvements in his department, and is most regular and systematic in his attention to the examination and wants of the prisoners. He generally pays two visits a day to the gaol.

Books and
Journals.

The books of finance and the several registries are kept by the clerk, who at the time of my visit had not long been appointed. I regret to have to report that I detected several inaccuracies in these books of a serious nature, for which I could find no valid excuse, especially as the Governor was by way of having examined some in which I detected errors. I was informed that the clerk was to blame, but the Governor is responsible for all these books and should not trust his subordinates in this and other duties as much as he has been in the habit of doing. Owing to his over confidence in the late Deputy Governor, and to his not examining the fines account accurately, this officer became a defaulter, and absconded with about £60 in fines money. A correspondence has taken place between the Registrar of Petty Sessions' Clerks and the Department of the Inspector-General of Prisons on this subject, and the Governor has been obliged to refund the fines for which he was, of course, responsible. In most gaols in Ireland fines are at once paid over to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and this is the system that I would recommend in future being adopted here. I am glad to find that the Local Inspector now keeps a journal, he also keeps a record of his visits to the bridewells, which is doubtless useful, but might be included in his journal. The Governor's journal is full and regularly kept, as also that of the Surgeon, who also sees that the several hospital books are properly kept.

"The Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book" is not in use. This should be procured and regularly written up, as well as the proper form of the Officers' Conduct Book, which I find is not observed here. I trust that both Local Inspector and Governor will in future give more of their time to comparing and examining the numerous prisons books of registry and finance, for which they are both responsible.

I find that the Chaplains do not visit the prisoners of their respective persuasions as prescribed by statute. The 69th section of the Prisons Act clearly points out how and when these duties are to be performed, and I submit that this statute should be strictly complied with. I am told that the Board has sanctioned an infringement on this law as far as exempting the Chaplains from "visiting the prisoners in their cells, conversing and exhorting them there," from which so much good frequently results; but I must respectfully submit that the Board have no legal power to make this exemption, and hope they will see the importance of requiring the Chaplains to perform their several duties in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.

The boundary wall is still insecure, and some of it requires very much to be pointed, which might be done by prison labour. Two check gates have lately been put up at the east corner of the boundary wall, but these gateways should be built up, as they are not wanted, and are very insecure.

General
Remarks.

I must draw attention to the fact that the garden of the Governor is worked by prisoners, which is both irregular and contrary to law, as no prison officer should employ prisoners for his own advantage. It is obvious that if such a practice were permitted gross abuse would be the result. I therefore trust that it will be forbidden by the Board, and that no prisoner be employed for the personal benefit of any officer.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P.,
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	D.L., M.P.
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.,	Lt.-Gen. Viscount Temple-
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	D.L.	town, K.C.B., D.L.
Henry H. McNeill, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Capt. R. C. Thomson.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Friday of the month, when accounts are settled and separate cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor, and subordinate officers' salaries are paid. The superior officers receive theirs half-yearly, at assizes.

I annex my separate reports on the state of the several bridewells of the county.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Antrim
County
Gaol.
Bridewells.

	Antrim.		Ballymena.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	59	16	183	47	49	17
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	30	15	125	29	20	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	9	2	58	10	18	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	2	47	8	7	8
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions monthly; transmittals immediate.		Once a fortnight; transmittals now direct.		Held at different times, in different districts.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some not regular.		Regular, with one exception.		Not regular; some prisoners were illegally committed.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.		Fair.	
Security,	Fair; down pipe in yard now removed.		Fair, except in exercise yards.		Yards insecure.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient. Three cells for males, two for females, and two day-rooms.		Insufficient for females; four cells and a day-room.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good; very clean and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump in each yard, but the sewer runs much too close to the well.		A pump in each yard.		A pump in each yard, with good supply of water.	
Sewerage,	Good, but the direction should be altered.		Good.		Bad; cleaned out through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day.		5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20 per annum; Matron, £10.		£20 per annum, & £10 for Matron.		£20 for Keeper; £10 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper and weighmaster.		Court-house keeper, at £10 per annum.		Court-house keeper, at £10 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	October 20th, 1871.		October 20th, 1871.		October 20th, 1871.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody. The Keeper and Matron now sleep in the Bridewell.		Two youths in custody, on remand, charged with stealing a watch.		One prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

ARMAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
13TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Armagh
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	2	—	2
„ Further Examination,	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	—	9	9	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	29	18	47	3	—	3

Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	2	—
	„ Summarily,	—	—	5	2
	Total,	—	—	7	2
	All first committals.				

Twenty-nine males and 18 females were in custody here at the above date, 19 of whom were summarily disposed of, 8 were tried at quarter sessions or assizes, 2 were military offenders, 6 were debtors, and 12 were untried.

Seven male and 2 female juveniles were committed here during the year prior to my inspection, each for first offence, and none were sent to reformatories. At the time of my visit no prisoners of this class were in custody, but I was informed that when any are confined here they are kept quite separate from other prisoners, which is a matter that should be always carefully attended to; and it is also most desirable that the period of imprisonment of juveniles should be made as irksome as possible to them, in order to deter them from returning to crime.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Concealing birth of Infants,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	78	14	48	12	31	8	1	2	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	—	11	—	19	1	3	—	7	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on										
duty,	8	—	5	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other										
live stock,	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
Larceny,	53	45	33	27	18	15	2	2	12	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	19	3	16	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture of recognizance,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	—	16	10	20	6	3	—	4	—
Military offences,	9	—	10	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	22	4	34	2	14	—	—	—	5	—
Affecting the public peace,	53	57	47	63	14	39	—	12	—	3
Offences against Fishery Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving employment,	15	—	4	—	8	1	1	—	1	—
Having firearms, ammunition, &c.,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Unlawful assembly,	4	—	82	—	—	—	1	—	42	—
Total criminal class,	308	130	326	119	151	76	20	17	83	11
Vagrancy,	11	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	67	43	69	35	65	27	—	—	3	2
Debt,	47	—	37	2	33	1	6	—	2	—
Remanded for further examination,	91	14	38	7	28	4	3	1	—	—
Total,	524	190	473	163	280	108	29	18	88	13

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
1868,	39	11	1870,	88
1869,	50	23	1871 (day of Inspection),	29
				18

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	1
1869,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	3	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	1	2	day of Inspection), . . .	3	—
1870,	4	—	Day of Inspection, . . .	1	—

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	4	—	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	3	—	day of Inspection), . . .	—	—
1870,	3	—	Day of Inspection, . . .	—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	37	2	33	1
Criminals,	364	126	179	80
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—
Drunkards,	69	35	65	27
Total,	473	163	280	108

I regret to state that as many as 4 male prisoners were in custody here this year on a charge of murder, 1 for conspiring to take life, and 1 male and 1 female for manslaughter. With these exceptions, there appears to be this year a slight reduction in the number of grave offenders committed to this prison, but it is lamentable to observe in a usually peaceful county so many as seven individuals charged with taking or conspiring to take life.

The total number of criminals committed here in 1870 was 364 males and 126 females, but in the expired portion of the present year they numbered only 179 males and 80 females. It may thus be inferred that there is a reduction in the number of criminal commitments this year as compared with last. The drunkards however appear to have considerably increased, being nearly as numerous for the eight and a half months of 1871 as they were for the whole of the previous year. As this is an offence which leads to most of the serious crime in Ireland, I would suggest that active measures should be taken by the local authorities in order, if possible, to arrest this increasing evil.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,		319	94	190	71
Twice		24	20	13	12
Thrice		8	3	5	4
4 times		5	2	—	—
5		2	2	—	—
6		—	—	1	—
7		1	—	—	—
8		1	—	—	—
10		—	—	1	—
Total,		360	121	210	87

No of above committed for first time, 325 92 111 39

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Armagh
County
Gao.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) Committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	321	92	148	44
Twice,	17	13	13	4
Thrice,	8	6	12	4
4 times,	3	—	10	5
5 "	4	—	5	2
6 "	—	2	3	4
7 to 11 "	4	2	13	6
12 to 16 "	2	1	5	4
17 to 20 "	—	—	—	3
21 to 40 "	—	3	—	8
41 to 60 "	—	2	—	3
101 to 120 "	1	—	—	—
121 to 140 "	—	—	1	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,	360	121	210	87
No. of Commitments represented in fore- going,	580	341	603	565

The number of individuals recommitted to gaol up to the time of my inspection this year was not so great as in 1870, three being the greatest number of times any female was committed during the expired portion of 1871, though one male was committed as often as ten times.

But from the last of the foregoing tables it will be observed that there is a certain class of individuals in this district who appear to spend a great portion of the year in prison, being chiefly low prostitutes and drunkards.

The following is a list of some of the most serious cases of this class which were in custody at the time of my inspection :—

Initials.	Age.	No. of times committed.	Offence.
M. J. A.,	38	37	Disorderly conduct in public streets.
J. C.,	34	44	do.
M. C.,	22	20	do.
M. M.,	28	24	do.
E. M.,	24	15	do.
M. C.,	21	13	do. }
M. A.,	27	7	do.

I find that one male who was in custody this year had been committed between 121 and 140 times.

I fear that there is little chance of inducing such hardened offenders to amend their mode of life until it becomes lawful to commit those who are known to be frequent offenders to convict or district prisons for lengthened periods.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

7th October, 1864,	97	6th February, 1868,	76
5th June, 1865,	88	21st July, 1869,	142
25th February, 1866,	71	5th August, 1870,	101
25th June, 1867,	87	1st January, 1871,	75

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
*Armagh
County
Gaol.*

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	60·06	18·66	—	33·7	17·86	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	101		5th August.	76		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	48		15th March.	34		10th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	85		5th August.	54		29th Jan.
Do. of females,	32		28th Feb.	26		11th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31		17th Jan.	18		30th July.
Do. of females,	10		4th Oct.	12		6th July.

As compared with last year the daily average number of male prisoners committed here in 1871 was reduced by nearly one-half, while that of the females would appear to be on the increase.

There is no proper accommodation provided here for female debtors, so Debtors. that prisoners of this class are kept in the ordinary female prison. The male debtors are lodged in compliance with the statute, and are properly classified, except that two master debtors occupied the same sleeping apartment. This being contrary to prison rule, I requested the Governor to have the matter corrected.

Four master and two pauper debtors were in custody at my inspection. One of the latter has been confined here for the last four years for a debt of about £12. I was informed that this man would have no difficulty in relieving himself from this debt at any time, and has even been offered his release by his detaining creditor, but he resolutely refuses to accept his freedom and is detained here at a cost of about £24 a year to the county. His case was referred to by my colleague last year, and I here annex the report furnished by the Governor on that occasion.

I trust, however, that the law regarding imprisonment for debt in this country will soon be assimilated to that in England, and that such gross abuses as that in question will become impossible.

“A prisoner in custody for debt was committed by authority of a civil bill decree on the 29th October, 1867, for a sum of £12 18s. 4d. This man is in the prime of life, healthy and strong, and is in possession of a few acres of land in a very poor district, held in perpetuity at a nominal rent. He persistently remains in prison, being supported at the expense of the county, although many proposals were offered him by which he could have been discharged—for instance, the agent of the property offered to obtain for him for his patch of ground, a sum of money amounting to between £60 and £70, or at the rate of above £18 per acre, which he refused. Again, the executors of plaintiff proposed to release him upon condition that he should give a surety, within his reach, to pay the debt by small instalments at considerable intervals, which he also declined. His brother also proposed to lend him as much money upon a part of the land as would discharge the debt, but to this he would not listen. And lastly, the Local Inspector proposed to him that he would instruct and pay a solicitor, file a petition in the Court of Insolvency, and have him discharged free of cost by the chairman of the county, but this found no better favour than the preceding offers, and so he remains in custody.

“JOHN M'CUTCHEON, Governor.”

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>Armagh</i> <i>County</i> <i>Gaol.</i> Wards,	3	2	Worksheds,	20	-
Yards,	9	1	Kitchen,	1	-
Day Rooms,	2	-	Store Rooms,	4	-
Solitary Cells,	3	-	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet			Drying Room,	-	1
wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	-	-	Lavatories,	-	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water		
Cells to contain three persons,	11	-	laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-	Privies,	4	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	-	Water-closets,	66	5
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Fumigating Apparatus—(bath used),		
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	-
School-room,	1	-	Pumps,	2	-
Workshop,	1	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

In the present very unsatisfactory state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland I do not conceive it to be my duty to recommend extensive improvements involving much expense, but as it is not probable that county gaols can be abolished in large centres of population, certain statutable requirements will always be necessary; I therefore shall have to call attention to some defects which I think should be remedied here.

Reception.

There is no part of the female prison set apart for a reception ward, I would, therefore, suggest that at least five of the cells on the ground floor of this prison should be allotted to this purpose, where prisoners should be kept until they are inspected by the Medical Officer, and passed by him into their proper ward. Six cells in the old part of the male prison are used as a male reception ward, and all prisoners are, as a rule, bathed as soon as they come into the prison.

Bath.

Only one bath with hot and cold water laid on is provided in each prison; another should be put up in the male reception ward, where also a store of clothing should be kept, so as to avoid the necessity of removing male prisoners from this class until they are passed by the Medical Officer into their proper ward, in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I would further suggest that all healthy prisoners should, as a rule, be bathed at least once a week during their imprisonment; for it is impossible that either the bedding or clothing of the prisoners can be kept clean where such ablutinary arrangements are not in force.

Lavatories
and water-
closets.

Lavatories and water-closets are provided to all the cells in the male prison. There are also two water-closets and a lavatory on each tier of the female section, and two water-closets are provided in the laundry, which is on the basement floor. They all appeared to be in excellent order, and are kept in repair by a plumber, who has a contract of all such work in the prison.

Sewerage.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried into the main sewer of the town.

Water.

Water is supplied throughout all the prison from the town reservoir, at a rent of £10 a year. In addition there are two pumps on the premises.

Cells.

Sixty-one male and thirty-eight female cells are artificially lighted, warmed, and furnished with bells. The floors of those in the female prison are of wood and those in the male of asphalt, and the condition of order and cleanliness of all the cells was very creditable.

No solitary cell is provided for females, and those for males are not

suitably situated, as it often happens that prisoners while in solitary here both disturb the prison and attract the attention of passers-by in the street. Under these circumstances I would suggest that proper solitary cells should be constructed both for male and female prisoners. I pointed out to the Governor where such could easily be arranged in the male prison. A punishment cell should also be darkened and set apart in the female prison for refractory females, in compliance with the requirements of the 6th section of the Prisons Act.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County
Gaol.

There is a good carpenter's shop, and ten new stone-breaking sheds have lately been erected. Weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking are carried on in the cells, but I would suggest that so long as there is sufficient room in the prison, trades should not be carried on in the rooms in which prisoners sleep, but that the spare cells should be used for this purpose.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the prison, which is only marked hourly by the night watch from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. This, I submit, is by no means a sufficient test of the vigilance of the night watch, and would again recommend a second clock to be procured and placed in a distant part of the prison, and further that both clocks be marked half-hourly during the night. A scale of fines should also be introduced for any omission of this duty on the part of the night watchman, and every such instance of negligence should be noted against him in the Officers' Conduct Book, and laid before the Board at the following meeting of that body.

The markings of the clock are taken by the Deputy-Governor every morning, and entered by him in the "State of Prisons at Lockings Book."

An excellent steam apparatus is now put up in the male bath-room, by which means all clothing is now cleansed and purified before being put away.

No proper arrangements are made here for visitors to prisoners, nor is there a suitable place provided for the purpose. The rule also in force as to the admission of visitors is, I consider, much too lax, I would, therefore, suggest that arrangements should be made here for the reception of visitors to prisoners such as are in force in either Londonderry or Naas gaol, and that no convicted prisoner be permitted to receive a visit until three months after conviction, and only once in every subsequent three months during imprisonment.

The laundry is divided into four compartments, with two washing troughs in each, with hot and cold water laid on, so that prisoners can now be better classified than at my last visit. A good drying-room is also provided, as well as a mangle, and a stove by which irons are heated. All prison washing is done here, but I regret to find that although suitable appliances are provided to carry on extensive washing contracts none are undertaken. As this industry is a source of considerable profit in other gaols, and is most suitable for the employment of females, I would again suggest that means should be adopted for executing washing contracts here.

Photography was performed by an artist from the town at a cost of 6d. a copy, but at the time of my visit one of the officers was being taught, and, I was informed, was to undertake this duty shortly.

The kitchen is furnished with a good steam boiler, which cooks both the stirabout and potatoes, heats the water for the bath in the male prison, and supplies steam for the apparatus used to purify clothing.

The same system which I objected to in my last report of allowing the

NORTH DISTRICT. cook to sleep over the kitchen is still in force. In another gaol where a similar custom was permitted the prisoner employed as cook effected his escape from the prison. I must, therefore, again urge upon the Board the importance of discontinuing this custom here, and recommend the cook to be shut up in an ordinary cell every evening at the same time as the other prisoners.

*Armagh
County
Gaol.*

**General
Remarks.**

The locks are reported to be in excellent order, but the boundary wall both inside and outside still requires to be pointed. The longer this repair is delayed the greater will be its ultimate cost. The matron's apartments would be very much improved if a door were broken through from her room into the next cell and a fireplace put up here, as under present arrangements there is a great want of comfort in this officer's apartments. A new heating apparatus and a good cistern, in which water is now heated, have been lately put up in the female prison. A strong check gate has also been erected near the back door, where the coals are taken in, which adds very much to the security of this part of the prison.

Chapel.

The chapel remains in the same condition as at my last inspection, and is not at all suitably adapted for prison purposes. I would, therefore, recommend all the old benches to be taken away, and the entire apartment remodelled. I regret to find that the male school is still held

School.

here—an objectionable practice, that has been more than once referred to by Inspectors-General. I submit that this could be very easily altered by fitting up the present inspection-hall as a properly stalled school-room, in which prisoners of both sexes might be taught at different hours of the day. This apartment is used for no particular purpose, and could easily be converted into an excellent school-room.

The male school is held from 4 to 5.30 o'clock daily, and the females are taught in a small and inconvenient apartment from 12 to 2. The assistant-matron teaches the females, and the storekeeper the males. Both are trained teachers, and are said to be very attentive to their duties, though I observed little or no progress marked in the school register. The school is not connected with any educational body, and I am sorry to have to report that none of the Chaplains visited it in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws. I could only ascertain that the Protestant Episcopal Chaplain had paid one visit to the male school during the year, the Presbyterian Chaplain two, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain none, while I could only find three entries of the female school having been inspected by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, two by the Protestant-Episcopal, and one by the Presbyterian, notwithstanding that the by-laws direct these officers to "frequently visit the schools, and inspect the course of instruction pursued" in them. As this subject forms a very important part of the duty of Chaplains, I trust these gentlemen will in future give more of their time and attention to the supervision of the secular as well as the religious instruction of the prisoners.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	145	58	82	41
Average daily number of pupils,	12.98	6.88	6.27	6.
Number of days on which school was held,	295	222	211	157

School-hours.—Males—4 to 5½, P.M. Females—Noon to 2, P.M.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.												NORTH DISTRICT.
												Armagh County Gaul.
Male Clothing.												
Female Clothing.												
In Use.		In Store.		In Use.		In Store.		In Use.		In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	116	40	Shirts,	90	106	Shifts,	33	23				
Sheets, pairs of,	287	48	Jackets,	49	15	Gowns,	40	73				
Rugs,	121	87	Vests,	50	9	Petticoats,	60	63				
Hammocks or Cots,	61	—	Trowsers,	40	3	Aprons,	34	35				
Bed-ticks,	119	16	Caps,	43	6	Caps,	40	60				
Bedsteads,	—	33	Stockings or			Stockings, pairs of,	18	36				
			Socks, pairs of,	21	41	Shoes, Slippers, &						
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Clogs, pairs of,	23	11				
			Clogs, pairs of,	44	—							

There was an abundant stock of prison clothing and bedding in store at the time of my inspection, and all was carefully and regularly kept. It seemed to be of good quality, and considering that the prisoners are not periodically bathed, both clothing and bedding appeared clean. I drew the attention of the Governor to the very scant dimensions of the under-sheets of the male prisoners. The store of new bedding and clothing is kept by the schoolmaster warder, and the male clothing in use is in charge of the reception warder; both officers are accountable to the for Governor their stores, who takes stock monthly of the things in use, and about four times a year of the general store. The Local Inspector takes stock occasionally, and worn-out things are cast by the Governor, but as the Local Inspector is responsible for all prison property, I consider that no article should be cast without his sanction. The new materials before being made up are kept by the Governor, and issued by him to the matron or tradesmen to be made up as required. The matron keeps the stores of female clothing, both of those in use and those not yet issued, and is responsible to the Governor for them.

Prisoners' own property is not as carefully labelled and put away as it should be. A label and list containing a description of all the articles should be attached to each bundle, and the signature of the prisoner should be affixed to the list both on his entering and leaving the prison. I explained more fully my views on this subject to the Local Inspector and Governor, who promised to adopt my suggestion.

All the clothing is made up within the goal by prison labour, and the materials are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	30	2	9	1

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking, . . .	1	—	Mangling, . . .	—	1
Tailoring, . . .	1	—	Prison duties, . . .	4	2
Painting, . . .	1	—	Stonebreaking, . . .	13	—
Sewing, . . .	—	8			
Knitting, . . .	—	7	Total, . . .	20	18

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, . . .	20	18
Sick, . . .	3	—
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	6	—
Total in custody, . . .	29	18

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Amount received for Produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

Armagh
County
Gaol.

1868, . £46 8s. 4d. | 1869, . £36 7s. 2d. | 1870, . £40 4s. 1d.

Punish-
ments.

Nine males and 1 female were sentenced to the refractory cells previous to my inspection, but in no case was it necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner. The Governor submits the Punishment Book to the Board at their meetings.

Labour.

As neither treadwheel nor crank mills are provided, no hard labour proper is carried on here, so that prisoners so sentenced in this county escape in a great measure the penalty inflicted on them by law. The principal industrial labour for males is that of stone-breaking, and I was informed that hard-labour prisoners are given a harder description of stones to break than those not so sentenced, but as no specified task is exacted from each prisoner I do not consider that there is a sufficient distinction made between prisoners sentenced and those not sentenced to hard labour. Each of these prisoners should be compelled to perform a given task per day of whatever labour he may be employed at, and, in addition, he should be given a certain amount of labour to do in his cell, such as oakum-picking. At present I am informed that the stone-breakers are not occupied in their cells after dark in the winter months, although weavers, tradesmen, and female prisoners are employed up to 8 o'clock in the evening. I would suggest that there should be no exception made in this respect, and that gas being provided to the cells all prisoners should be compelled to perform a certain task between lock-up and unlock in the morning. As oakum-picking is found to be a very suitable employment for prisoners, I think it should be carried on here. In Belfast Gaol a large profit is made on this industry.

In 1870 the amount derived from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol came to £40 4s. 1d., but I consider that if a due amount of industrial labour were exacted from each prisoner this sum would be very much increased, more especially as the entire labour of prisoners committed here is industrial, and should therefore be reproductive.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; ditto, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; coal, per ton, 15s. 3d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 5d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Provisions.

All the provisions, as well as the clothing, are obtained by contract. The schoolmaster, who is also cook-warder, keeps and issues the former. For obvious reasons this is not a business-like system, as the provisions should not be kept by the officer to whom they are issued. The samples of the diet that I saw appeared excellent, but some of the prisoners complained of the stirabout being thin and the bread hard at times. I spoke to the Local Inspector and Governor on these points, for on inquiry I conceived it quite possible that the bread might be occasionally too stale when issued. Each prisoner's portion of food is measured before being served out, and I am informed that the legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly adhered to.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4·27d. | 1869, . 4·01d. | 1870, . 3·98d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,720 8s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,812 8s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,952 14s. 0d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £892 3s. 6d. | 1869, . £880 9s. 11d. | 1870, . £869 16s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £28 1s. 11⁷/₆d. | 1869, . £24 4s. 6²⁵/₆d. | 1870, . £23 13s. 5²⁸/₆d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £20 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £35 16s. 0d. | 1870, . £37 2s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £171 1s. 4d. | 1869, . £227 7s. 11d. | 1867, . £338 12s. 2d.

In 1870 the net cost of the gaol came to £1,952 14s., but the cost of the staff is included in this sum, and amounted to £869 16s. 6d., which is a large item when added to the average cost of each prisoner per annum. Although this charge is lower here than in many of the county and borough gaols in Ireland, yet it is much larger than it should be. Up to the time of my visit this year the daily average number of prisoners here was 33 males and 17 females, but for these few prisoners a staff of seventeen paid officers is maintained. However, pending expected legislation in regard to our prison system, I should not feel warranted at present in recommending any alteration in the staff.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				<i>Resident.</i>				
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	200	0	0	
Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Turnkeys. {	John Armstrong,	50	0	0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0		Henry Jenkinson, Weaver,	40	0	0
Rev. Peter J. Byrne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		Asaph Moore,	38	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—				Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
Joseph M. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0		John M'Coy,	35	0	0
Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0		Samuel M'Arthur, Tailor,	35	0	0
				Thomas Stringer,	35	0	0	
				Eleanor Hanna, Matron,	40	0	0	
				Mary M'Arthur, Assistant do.,	30	0	0	
				Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0	

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned. This vacancy has been filled up by the appointment of Rev. Peter J. Byrne.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	173	120
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3*
Chaplain, Established Church,	158	116
Presbyterian Chaplain,	160	117
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	159	102
Surgeon,	197	117
Apothecary,	288	181

The quarters of the subordinate officers were in a far more tidy and cleanly condition than at my last visit, but I would strongly recommend

* First quarter Newtownhamilton not visited.

NORTH DISTRICT. that a room be appropriated as a mess-room for the male subordinate officers, as at present they are obliged to cook their meals in their bed-rooms, which is by no means conducive to cleanly habits. These officers appear to be a very useful and respectable body, and I was informed by the Governor that they perform their duties in a very creditable manner.

Armagh County Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, .	74	18	89	34	77	20	40	10
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, .	802	165	1,268	315	972	267	295	106
Average daily number in hospital, .	2.44	.45	3.33	.86	2.66	.73	1.152	.414
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hos- pital, .	140	121	79	87	93	65	47	37
No. of deaths in the gaol, .	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cost of Medicine, .	£31 0s. 10d.		£40 9s. 7d.		£33 15s. 9d.		—	

Hospitals. Both hospitals are under the same roof, but separate stairs are provided for each sex. There is one ward with a water-closet to each in both hospitals, and iron check-gates secure each ward.

No exercise yard is attached to the hospital, so that prisoners when convalescent are unable to enjoy the fresh air. Neither is there a bath in this department of the prison. I would therefore suggest that a large tin hip-bath should be provided, as no hospital should be without this requirement.

The keys of this building are taken by the Governor at 9.30 every evening, and the matron is provided with means of communicating with the night watch in case of necessity. She sleeps on the ground floor, and can, therefore, attend to the wants of any patient in hospital during the night.

I must again draw attention to the large cost of medicines in this prison. I find that in 1870 this item amounted to £33 15s. 9d., which, in comparison to other prisons, is certainly excessive. The daily average number of prisoners in this gaol in that year was 60 males and 18 females, and in Antrim they numbered 158 and 101 respectively, but the cost of medicines in this latter gaol was only £30 7s. 10d. In the county Kildare gaol the daily average number of prisoners was 71 males and 15 females, but the cost of medicines here was less than half that in Armagh for the same period. I was informed that these requisites are now obtained as required from Dublin, and made up by the apothecary within the prison, so that I hope there may be greater economy in this item in future.

This is one of those prisons in which the Medical Officer receives no salary, for under the 86th section 6 & 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, the Medical Officer of the county infirmary is obliged to attend the county gaol gratuitously. I trust, however, this anomaly will be rectified in any future prison bill.

Most of the cases are treated in the ordinary cells, so that unless a prisoner is affected with any serious complaint he is not sent to hospital, and I have every reason to believe that the Medical Officer takes care to perform his duties in the prison in the most creditable manner.

Books and Journals.

The books of registry and finance are nearly all kept by the Governor, and reflect much credit on him, as a great deal of his time must be taken up in keeping them with such care and precision as he does. He however receives some assistance from one of the warders in this duty. The

work ledger is not quite regularly kept, nor was I able to ascertain that the provisions of the 107th section of the Prisons Act are observed, although I was informed that prisoners are sometimes given a gratuity when released. I submit that this practice is not in compliance with the above named section, which should be strictly adhered to.

No general visitors' book is kept. It should be procured and written up as regularly as the other authorized prison forms.

The journal of the Local Inspector contains very little information in regard to the discipline and management of the prison. As he is the principal officer of the gaol, I submit that his journal should be more full, for from the journals of the superior officers, both the Board and the Inspectors-General are very much dependent for information regarding prison matters.

Those of the Chaplains are merely records of their visits to the prison, which information is obtainable from the extern officer's gate-book. Unless these journals are fully and regularly written up, as required by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, it is difficult to ascertain whether the duties of these gentlemen are performed in compliance with that section. These officers, I find, do not appoint their chaplains in the proper or legal manner. I would therefore request their strict observance in this matter of the 11th section 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, which clearly defines how and on what occasions prison Chaplains may appoint substitutes. I consider it most important that this statute should be adhered to, for it is not to be supposed that religious instruction can have any effect upon hardened criminals unless the Chaplains take pains to become intimately acquainted with prisoners by frequent communication with them, and where Chaplains are constantly being changed this becomes quite impossible. The surgeon now keeps a journal, but I do not consider it as full as it should be, nor is it written in on every occasion of his visits, as required by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act and the by-laws of the prison.

The journal of the Governor is a most useful prison record, and is indicative of the assiduity and attention displayed by him in the performance of his several duties, for which he is deserving of full acknowledgment.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	Stewart Blacker, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Hugh Boyle, esq.	Colonel Cross.
Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.	Andrew Craig, esq.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of the month, when the books and accounts are checked and liabilities discharged.

I annex my tabular report on the bridewells of this county, to which I would beg attention, as I have been obliged to refer to many irregularities in these minor places of detention.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Armagh County.		Ballybot.		Lurgan.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year,	37	31	138	23
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	14	4	86	23
	No. of Committals in the quarter				
	preceding inspection, .	18	13	63	23
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	1	26	10
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesday; and the Borough Court on Friday. Both held in Newry; Quarter Ses- sions only held here.		Petty Sessions fort- nightly, and at end of quarter; once in 3 weeks. Transmittals not regular, as prison- ers are sometimes left here by the police for 3 or 4 days before being sent to the county gaol.	
	Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal, and signed by only one justice for a longer period than 3 days; one for 12 days.		Not regular or well kept. Some signed by one justice for longer than three days, and prison- ers are sometimes kept here in charge of the keeper, without a com- mittal to this bridewell, which is quite irregu- lar, and should not be permitted.	
	Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
	Repairs and Order,	Woodwork all requires painting.		Good.	
	Security,	Indifferent.		Fair, with care, except in yards.	
	Accommodation,	Bad.		Two cells for females and 4 beds. Two cells for males, a yard and day-room for each sex.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets; only a pair for each bed. A couple of new pairs should be supplied.		Clean, good, and suffi- cient.	
	Water, how supplied? . . .	By good force pump.		By pump in each yard.	
	Sewerage,	None—a cesspool is used.		Said to be effective.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation,	Cells damp, and badly ventilated.		Clean and well venti- lated.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	Two meals, 3½d.; and three meals, 4½d.		4½d., and 3½d. for drunk- ards.	
	Salary of Keeper,	£25 per annum.		£30.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constab.		An army pensioner at 1s. 10d. a day.	
	Statutable Inspection, . . .	September 12th, 1871.		October 23rd, 1871.	
	Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. The bridewell is quite unnecessary, as that at Newry is sufficient- ly large for both juris- dictions, if it could be so arranged.		No prisoner in custody. The remarks of the Inspectors-general in regard to the illegal detention of prisoners here appear to be quite disregarded. There are a great number of prisoners committed here, sometimes many more than there is ac- commodation for. The keeper tells me he has had as many as 12 and 14 here at times this year.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Markethill.		Newtown-Hamilton.		NORTH DISTRICT. Armagh County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	31	3	47	10	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	21	2	39	7	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	10	3	27	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	1	18	4	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; transmittals on the following day.		Petty Sessions monthly; transmittals direct.		
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; signed by one justice for longer period than 3 days, and a lunatic committed as such remained here for 9 days.		Some illegal; and some prisoners are released on bail before the expiration of their time without any written authority.		
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Fair; but flooring of male section is still in bad repair, although remarked on for two years by Inspectors-General.		Roof of day-room lets in wet. Painting and papering of keeper's apartments required.		
Security, . . .	Fair, with care, except in yards.		Very bad, especially in the yards.		
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Bad.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied?	By good pump.		By good pump in yard.		
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		None. One cesspool which is cleaned out through the house.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Fair.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.; and 3½d. for drunkards.		4½d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£20.		£20.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper at £5. Is a tailor, and works at his trade in the bridewell.		Court-house keeper at £5. Holds about two acres of land.		
Statutable Inspection.	September 13th, 1871.		September 12th, 1871.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody, nor any this quarter. This bridewell being only six miles from Armagh, and connected with it by rail, might be dispensed with.		No prisoner in custody.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.Cavan
County
Gaol.CAVAN COUNTY GAOL, AT CAVAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH MAY, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	19	—	19	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	33	6	39	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—		
	Convicted Summarily,	—	—
	Committed once,	—	—
	Sent to Reformatory,	—	—
	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection—		
	Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	1	—
	„ summarily,	1	1
	Committed once,	2	1
	Sent to Reformatory,	1	—
	Included in the preceding—Workhouse Offender,	1	—

Thirty-nine was the total number in custody at the above date, of whom 6 were females. There were no juveniles in custody, and only 3 were committed during the year prior to my inspection. None of these had been committed more than once, and 1 was sent to a reformatory. One prisoner was in custody who was known to have been previously in a reformatory.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	32	6	1870,	27	5
1869,	22	6	1871 (day of inspection),	33	6

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Cavan County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	62	6	64	3	29	-	10	-	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	-	30	-	18	-	-	-	2	-
Riot and assault,	-	-	14	7	19	-	12	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	17	5	11	7	8	2	3	2	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	7	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	5	-	3	-	2	1	2	-	2	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Against property with violence,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	7	4	17	7	8	5	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Refusing to be sworn,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	148	25	181	30	98	14	30	5	21	4
Vagrancy,	3	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	23	35	51	60	22	25	1	1	-	-
Debt,	14	2	18	1	6	-	2	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	21	4	35	2	8	2	-	-	4	1
Total,	209	66	285	96	134	43	33	6	27	5

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

<i>Cavan County Gaol.</i>		M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,		-	-	1870,	-	-
1869,		-	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	-	3	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	1	1	day of inspection), .	1	1
1870,	1	-	Day of inspection, .	-	-

The above tables do not, I am happy to observe, denote any very great amount of serious crimes. Indeed, comparing cases of murder and attempts to take life committed to this gaol in 1869 with 1870 and 1871, it will be observed that the numbers have very much decreased in the latter years. I regret, however, to observe that drunkenness has been very much on the increase, and that more females are committed here for this offence than males, which denotes a very depraved state of society amongst a certain class of females in this district. The total number of drunkards committed here in 1869 were 23 males and 35 females, but in 1870 they increased respectively to 51 and 60, and in four and a half months of 1871, they numbered 22 males and 25 females.

Under the heading of riots and assaults it will be perceived that these crimes have also increased in the same period, which I have no doubt may be attributed to drunkenness. I therefore would submit that this very prevalent offence should be more seriously dealt with by the magistrates of the district.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	1
Criminals,	216	32
Vagrants,	-	3
Drunkards,	51	60
Total,	285	96

From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	-
Criminals,	106	16
Vagrants,	-	2
Drunkards,	22	25
Total,	134	43

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year, .	229	32
Twice,	13	2
Thrice,	4	2
Four times,	-	-
Five times,	-	2
Six times,	-	1
Seven times,	-	-
Eight times,	-	1
Ten times,	-	-
Fourteen times,	-	1
Fifteen times,	-	1
Total,	246	42

No. of above committed for
first time, } 194 26

From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year, .	110	17
Twice,	7	1
Thrice,	-	-
Four times,	1	-
Five times,	-	-
Six times,	-	-
Seven times,	-	2
Eight times,	-	-
Ten times,	-	1
Fourteen times,	-	-
Fifteen times,	-	-
Total,	118	21

No. of above committed for
first time, } 98 13

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once only,	189	19	Once only,	92	13
Twice,	26	5	Twice,	10	—
Thrice,	7	—	Thrice,	4	1
Four times,	7	2	Four times,	5	—
Five	4	2	Five	5	1
Six	—	1	Six	—	—
7 to 11	8	6	7 to 11	1	1
12 to 16	1	2	12 to 16	1	—
17 to 20	—	2	17 to 20	—	—
21 to 40	3	2	21 to 40	—	4
41 to 60	1	—	41 to 60	—	—
181 to 200	—	1	181 to 200	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	246	42	Total Number of Individuals committed,	118	21
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	517	413	No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	192	333

It will be seen by the last two tables that the repetition of crime among females here is very frequent, one individual having been committed as often as ten times during 1871, prior to my inspection, and 1 fifteen times in 1870. A female, M. R., aged thirty, who was committed seven times this year, has, I am informed, been committed here altogether 188 times; another, aged thirty-two, committed the same number of times this year, has been committed twenty-six times altogether. There were 3 others who have been in prison this year, and committed from twenty-one to forty times. So long as the law does not take into consideration former convictions, even for drunkenness and petty larceny, I fear these unfortunate women will continue to be a burden to the rates and a disgrace to the districts they resort. After a few commitments to a county prison they become perfectly callous, and heedless of the slight punishment inflicted on them; and, indeed, in many instances they consider a county gaol more in the light of an asylum or hospital than as a place for punishment and reformation.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22·36	4·58	—	28·	5·83	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	39		8th Dec.	45		11th May.
Lowest ditto,	14		10th March.	22		5th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		8th Dec.	40		11th May.
Ditto of females,	8		15th Nov.	9		4th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	13		10th March.	16		27th April.
Ditto of females,	1		10th March.	2		9th Jan.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.*

<i>Cavan</i>	20th June, 1864,	98	3rd January, 1868,	49
<i>County</i>	17th May, 1865,	75	17th June, 1869,	41
<i>Gaol.</i>	29th July, 1866,	60	8th December, 1870,	39
	8th November, 1867,	71	11th May, 1871,	45

The highest number of prisoners confined here in 1870 was 39, and in 1871, up to my inspection it was 45. The lowest number of males at any one time this year was 18, and of females 2.

Debtors.

The male debtors' quarters are now in the old building and are separated according to the statutable requirements. Both master and pauper debtors have separate exercising yards. There were 2 master debtors in custody at the time of my inspection. One room is set apart for mistress debtors, but the arrangements for females of this class are very imperfect. However, as I trust the time is not far distant when the law regarding debt in Ireland will be assimilated to that in England, I cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in providing quarters for these prisoners, but every precaution should be adopted to prevent master and mistress debtors from associating with pauper debtors for obvious reasons.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshops,	2	-
Yards,	7	2	Kitchen,	One.	-
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	6	2
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	-	Bath, with Cold Water laid on,	1	-
Cells to contain three persons,	17	-	Privies,	6	-
Sleeping Rooms,	4	-	Water-closets,	2	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1	-
Chapel,	One.	-	Pump,	1	-
School Room,	1	-	Crank Pump,	1	-
			Wells,	2	-

The accommodation in this prison has, I am happy to state, undergone considerable improvement and alteration since my last inspection under the supervision and direction of the Governor, but there remains much still to be done in order that the prison may be adapted to the requirements of the age, and that the provisions laid down by law may be carried out. In the still uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, it is, I conceive, my duty only to recommend such alterations and improvements as do not entail any great expenditure, and which may not hereafter prove to be useless.

Cells.

There are eighty-eight cells in the prison of the dimensions required by law, capable of being adapted to separate confinement. If even a certain number of these cells was heated and supplied with bells and gas a great step could be taken towards establishing the separate system in this prison. This would doubtless involve a certain outlay at first, but the advantage to be derived from it, both in regard to the increase of profits on labour, and the saving in staff expenses, would, I feel sure, soon repay the original expenditure. Added to this it should be remembered that when association amongst prisoners is prevented, there is invariably a gradual and sensible decrease in the numbers committed.

The cells are all flagged and are clean and tidily kept. A copy of prison rules is placed in each, and a haversack is provided to keep prisoners' clothes in. There are three solitary cells, but as they are not

NORTH
DISTRICT
—
Cavan
County
Gaol.

heated they are only used in summer, and in winter there is no means of punishing prisoners except in their own cells. It is provided by the 6th section of the Prisons Act, that "a competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement for the punishment of refractory prisoners," should exist in every prison. I therefore submit that arrangements should be made for supplying these requisites. Eight cells are set apart in the old buildings as the reception class, and five in the upper tier of the female prison, but as there is no bath in either of these quarters prisoners cannot be washed and cleansed, as they should be before being passed into their proper wards. I am informed that male prisoners are bathed in a large bath once a fortnight, but as there is no hot water laid on here it has to be carried from the kitchen when required.

Baths should also be provided in different parts of the prison, and especially in the male and female reception class. At present there is only one bath in the male, and none in the female prison, therefore the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not adhered to.

There are no lavatories, so that the ablutions of the prisoners are performed in tubs in the yards. Lavatories.

The sewerage has been very much improved by the exertions of the present Governor, and the rain water turned into the sewers, added to which the privies in each yard are constantly flushed. Sewerage.

There are no water-closets in the male prison, but three are provided in the female section, one in the hospital, and one in the master debtors' quarters.

An excellent supply of water is now pumped by the new crank-pump into a large cistern from which water is furnished to all the yards, and in addition there is a good pump in the yard of the female prison. Water.

Gas is only supplied to each corridor of the male prison, to the day-room of the female prison, the laundry, the office, the hospital, the gateway, officers' apartments, and insulating area, so that prisoners are left in darkness and idleness during the long winter evenings and mornings, when they might be employed with advantage, both to themselves and the prison, if their cells were artificially lighted and heated. Gas.

There is a good carpenter's shop in the prison, and the Governor appears to take every advantage of tradesmen being committed here, having had a number of repairs and a great deal of work done by prison labour. At the time of my inspection there was some painting going on, and some more was required, especially on the outside of the female prison. Workshop.

The kitchen was clean and orderly, and is provided with two metal boilers and a small fire-place. The store of provisions is kept here. Kitchen.

There is no tell-tale clock in the prison, the only test to the vigilance of the night-watch being by the occasional visits of the Governor to the prison at unusual hours of the night. The night-watch goes on at 9.30 p.m., and at 10 o'clock all the keys of the prison are deposited in the Governor's bed-room for the night. Four of the warders perform the duties of watchman by alternate nights, but in the absence of a tell-tale clock it is quite impossible to ascertain whether these officers perform their duty correctly. I trust therefore that this essential will be procured before long. Night-watch.

A good fumigating apparatus is now in use in which all prisoners' clothes are fumigated before being put away. Care should be taken to attach to each bundle a label containing the description of the articles contained in the bundle, which label should be signed by the prisoner, both on his giving up his clothes and receiving them again at his discharge. Fumigating.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Cavan
County
Gaol.

Photo-
graphy.
Chapel.
Laundry.

Photography is now carried on here, and is performed by a sergeant of the militia at a charge of 9d. per copy.

There is now a proper arrangement in the chapel which prevents the sexes from seeing each other. This apartment, as required by Parliament, is now altogether set apart for religious purposes, and is used for Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian worship.

The laundry is at the back of the female prison. Since my last visit a great improvement has been effected here by prison labour, both in the sewerage and in the supply of water, for which the Governor deserves much credit. A bath should now be put up here in which all female prisoners should be bathed as they enter the prison. It might be erected at a very slight expense, as the hot water could be procured close by. The ironing should then be performed in one of the adjoining day-rooms. All the washing of the prison is done here under the superintendence of the matron, but the accommodation is very defective, indeed I trust it soon will undergo considerable improvement.

Visitors.

Prisoners see their friends through two iron gratings in presence of a warder—the untried on Mondays and Thursdays, and the convicted on Wednesdays, by order of a member of the Board of Superintendence, but the Governor has power to forbid a visit to a prisoner in case of misconduct, and all visitors to prisoners are searched at the gate.

Under the above rules the visits to convicted prisoners are certainly too frequent, for it has been found a most wholesome deterrent to those who are constantly being committed, to prevent them receiving any visits or tidings from their friends during their short stay in the prison. I would therefore recommend that no convicted prisoners (except debtors) should receive a visit for the first three months of their imprisonment, and only once every subsequent three months, and this conditional, on good behaviour, and with the approbation of the Governor.

Officers'
quarters.

The apartments of the officers were tidily kept, but they are obliged to cook their meals in their bed-rooms, which entails a certain amount of disorder. Where a suitable mess-room is provided the officers' quarters are always kept with greater cleanliness than where they have no separate cooking apartment.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	95 17	Shirts, . . .	32 41	Shifts, . . .	7 25
Sheets, pairs of, .	95 22	Jackets, . . .	30 30	Jackets, . . .	7 29
Rugs, . . .	95 24	Vests, . . .	30 14	Petticoats, . .	21 42
Bedticks, . . .	98 12	Trowsers, . .	30 35	Aprons, . . .	7 18
Bedsteads, . . .	98 -	Caps, . . .	30 44	Neckerchiefs, .	7 28
		Shoes, Slippers, &		Caps, . . .	7 36
		Clogs, pairs of,	28 39	Stockings, pairs of,	7 8
				Shoes, Slippers, &	
				Clogs, pairs of,	7 8

Stores.

There was a sufficient quantity of good wearing apparel, and of bedding, both in store and in use at the time of my inspection. The blankets and sheets were clean and in good repair. The latter are changed once a fortnight. A store of things not in use and materials for trade purposes is kept by the head warder. The reception warder has charge of a store of male clothing in use, as well as the prisoners' private clothes. The matron keeps a store of female clothing and articles required for her prison. A new store-room had lately been fitted up in the male prison, which was very much required, and which, I have no doubt, will greatly facilitate the proper keeping of the stores. All the clothing

is now made up in the prison, except the clogs for the males, which are purchased at 3s. a pair. The Governor takes stock of the stores twice a year, but there is not a proper system of checks between him and the officers in charge of the stores, nor are the books of this department sufficiently accurate or detailed. I have, however, drawn the attention of the Governor to this subject, and have no doubt he will have the defects I mentioned remedied.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County
Cavan
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.				From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	5	3		Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	1	
Stoppage of Diet, .	6	—		Stoppage of Diet, .	—	—	
Total, .	11	3		Total, .	2	1	

Employment on day, of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pump,	26	—
Washing,	—	2
Total,	*26	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—	Sewing,	—	2
Cooking,	1	—	Nursing,	—	1
Making Nets,	1	—	Knitting,	—	1
Painting,	1	—	Total,	5	4
Carpenter,	1	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	26	2
Industrial Labour,	5	4
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	33	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . — | 1870, . £7 1s. 3d.

The few punishments that were inflicted prior to my visit were awarded by the Governor, who submits the punishment book to the Board monthly.

The crank pump is divided into six different compartments; there are also boxes in which prisoners sit during the periods of relief. Males sentenced to hard labour are worked here for two hours daily, being fifteen minutes on the mill and fifteen minutes off; besides this, they are employed at stone-breaking. At the time of my inspection, owing to the building works and improvements taking place in the prison, the time of the prisoners was fully employed during labour hours; but when these works are completed, and that the Governor is able to regulate the occupation of hard-labour prisoners, I would recommend that the period at the mill for prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be considerably increased, and I think that five minutes out of twenty would be quite sufficient time for relief. I would also further suggest that a prisoner when not on the mill should be employed in his relief-box at oakum-picking.

The industrial labour for males consists chiefly in tailoring, cooking,

* These 26 men return to stone-breaking and other prison duties after coming off the crank pump.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cavan
County
Gaol.

net-making, and carrying on the requisite repairs of the prison. Females are chiefly occupied in washing, knitting, and sewing. I do not consider that these prisoners are sufficiently employed, and would suggest that they be compelled to pick a certain amount of oakum daily in addition to their ordinary labour, and in proportion to the weight of their sentence; for it is most important that some means for deterring the constant frequenters of this gaol from continuing in their hardened course of vice and dissipation should be devised. The amount realized from prison labour disposed of outside the gaol was for many years nil, but in 1870 the sum of £7 1s. 3d. was derived from this source, and I am in great hopes that when the improvements of the prison have been completed that these profits will be very much increased.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	172	—	76	—
Number of days on which school was held,	1351	—	165	—
	294	—	112	—

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6 o'clock.

Schools.

One of the old day-rooms is now converted into a good school-room for males, separated into nineteen stalls, which labour was executed by the prisoners, under the superintendence of the Governor. One of the warders acts as master. He is not a certified teacher, but was previously to his appointment to this gaol schoolmaster at Bawnboy. The National school-books are in use, but the school is not under any educational board. All male prisoners capable of learning, and whose sentence exceeds seven days are sent to school. I regret to observe by the school register that the Chaplains do not visit the school as often as is required by the by-laws, and I was unable to find that the Presbyterian Chaplain had visited it at all during the year. I trust, therefore, that these gentlemen will in future be more regular in the performance of this portion of their duty, and that they will see that the school register is properly kept. There is no regular school in the female prison, which, I think, is a defect that should not be permitted to continue, as the 106th section of the Prisons Act clearly lays down that every poor prisoner should be instructed in reading and writing. I, therefore, would suggest that well-conducted females should receive some secular instruction from the matron daily.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; bread, brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 2d.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 8½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s. 6d.

Provisions.

The legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly carried out here. The provisions appear to be of an excellent quality, and are always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. I questioned all the prisoners, and received no complaints from them as to their diet or treatment.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 3'94d. | 1869, . 3'95d. | 1870, . 3'9d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,422 7s. 8d. | 1869, . £1,499 14s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,342 1s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £903 12s. 2d. | 1869, . £948 19s. 0d. | 1870, . £850 13s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £42 9s. 11.28d. | 1869, . £61 16s. 2.16d. | 1870, . £48 6s. 7d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

*Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners,
for the last three years.*

1868, — | 1869, . £5 8s. 4d. | 1870, . £2 14s. 0d.

Cavan
County
Gaol.

*Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c.
of certain classes of prisoners.*

1868, . £128 7s. 2d. | 1869, . £80 16s. 0d. | 1870, . £63 16s. 3d.

In 1870, the net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, was Gaol
£1,342 1s. 11d., but the cost of the officers came to £850 13s. 7d., or expenses.
£359 5s. 3d., more than all other expenses of the prison.

The daily average number of prisoners during the same year was 22
males and 4 females, but owing chiefly to the structural defects of the
building nine intern officers are considered necessary to maintain order and
discipline amongst these few prisoners, which causes the average cost of
each prisoner per annum to amount to the large sum of £48 6s. 7d. This
charge will I trust, however, be considerably reduced as soon as profitable
trades and handicrafts can be more attended to than is possible at present.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, esq., Governor,	£200
Andrew Mease, esq., Physician,	74	Thomas M'Dowell, Chief Warder,	60
Rev. St. Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Robert West, Carpenter,	40
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	William Beatty,	39
Rev. Edward Sheridan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Wm. Henry Lowry, School-master,	30
The Representatives of the late Mr. William Brice, Apothecary,	—	Wm. Rielly, Shoemaker,	30
		Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
		Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron,	16
		Ellen Darby, Hospital Nurse,	10

Vacancies.

Rev. Patrick E. Smith, resigned; Rev. Edward Sheridan, to be appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	221	83
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	1
Chaplain, Established Church,	177	65
Presbyterian Chaplain,	151	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	71
Physician,	149	58

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	12	6	8	5	3	—	—	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	292	88	351	52	135	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	79	24	91	14	36	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	37	10	23	14	89	20	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£18 9s. 1d.		£15 6s. 7½d.		£19 10s. 9d.		—	

The hospital is situated at the top of the old building, and consist of two wards for males, containing six beds, and one for females containing two. At the time of my visit the nurse employed was a young unmarried woman, of whom I heard a most excellent character, but I

**NORTH
DISTRICT.****Cavan
County
Gaol.**

could not consider her a suitable person to be employed in a prison hospital, where the lowest class of male prisoners are treated at times.

There is no bath in either hospital, and only one water-closet is provided. I would suggest that a long tin movable bath be supplied for the use of the hospital. The books of this department are all regularly and carefully kept by the medical officer, who appears most efficient and attentive to his duties, and now writes a full and useful journal. There is no exercise yard attached to the hospital, which is a serious defect.

**Books and
Journals.**

The registries and books of finance are mostly kept by the Governor, with much care and precision. The dietary, the store books, and "the daily employment of prisoners book" are kept by the Chief Warder, under the supervision of the Governor, who checks the dietary account daily. This important book is also inspected by the Local Inspector once a month. The journal of this officer is not full enough, as it contains little or no information in regard to the duties performed by him in the prison. Being the principal officer of the gaol, full remarks by him as to the discipline and management of the establishment would be most desirable. I also consider that the Chaplains' journals should be fuller and more in compliance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

I find that these gentlemen have substitutes, who are not legally appointed. The 11th sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, is clear and unambiguous on this subject, and should always be strictly adhered to in the event of a Chaplain requiring to appoint a substitute. I perceive that one of the Chaplains here has had no less than five substitutes doing duty for him during the year, none of whom were appointed according to law. I trust the Board will take steps to prevent this irregularity in future. A proper account is not preserved here of the earnings of each prisoner, nor is the 107th sec. of the Prisons Act complied with. This is a matter that should be carefully considered by the Board; for it is clear that certain classes of prisoners are entitled to a portion of their earnings. The journal of the Governor is full and explicit, and a very useful prison record. He enters in red ink matters to which he desires to draw particular attention.

**General
remarks.**

I would recommend the erection of some stone-breaking sheds, in which prisoners could be separately employed during bad weather; as at present owing to the want of shelter, stone-breaking cannot be carried on in wet weather.

Some old walls in the prison have been knocked down, and others have been reduced and repaired, which allow of an improvement in both light and ventilation. I remarked some window frames and woodwork in the male prison very much out of repair. Twenty-four of the cells are secured with excellent Hobbs' locks, and I was informed that twelve more of this description had been ordered.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Farnham.	Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.	George De la Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.
Robert Burrowes, esq., J.P., D.L.	William A. Moore, esq.	Jehn Fay, esq. J.P.
William Humphreys, esq., J.P., D.L.	Joseph Story, esq., J.P.	A. E. Humphreys, esq., J.P.
Robert Erakine, esq., J.P.	Llewellyn T. B. Sanderson, esq., J.P.	Edwd. Sanderson, esq., M.P.

The Board meets on the first Tuesday of the month for the discharge of business. The subordinate officers are paid bimonthly, and the several tradesmen's accounts are paid by cheques from the Board.

I append my tabular reports on the Bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Cavan
County.

Bridew. Hs.

	Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	14	7	17	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	6	1	9	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	-	1	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	-	-	4	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions once a fortnight; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular?	Only one this quarter; up to my inspection. It was regular.		Regular, except that periods of remand are not always named in the committals.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good, but the dashing lately put on the walls has all come off again, and the doorway in the male yard, also lately repaired, is coming down.	
Security, . . .	Fair, except yards.		Fair, except in yards, which are very insecure from the walls being too low.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient; two male cells and one female cell with two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and clean, except that some of the blankets require mending.		Good and sufficient, but some sheets not as clean as they should be.	
Water, how supplied?	By a good pump on premises.		By one pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry, except one male cell which is very damp.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.		5d. per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20, and £10 for Court-house.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper, with no salary.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	17th May, 1871.		18th May, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner, and only one this year, up to the date of my inspection.		One prisoner in custody for drunkenness.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Cavan County. Bridewells.	Bailieborough.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	50	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	3
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	13	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	—	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular? . . .	One illegal, signed by one Magistrate, for eight days.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair, but painting of woodwork required. A lead pipe in female exercise yard should be covered in.	
Security, . . .	Yards very insecure; nothing done since last report to improve them.	
Accommodation, . . .	Three cells for males, and two for females, two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By pump on premises in good order.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, and is a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constabulary.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, . . .	19th May, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. The house is well kept and clean.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

DONEGAL COUNTY GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND SEPTEMBER, 1871.

NORTH,
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	20	3	23	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years. {		
Convicted at Assizes,	1	—
" Quarter Sessions,	1	—
" Summarily,	1	—
Committed for Trial,	1	—
All first committals.		

The total number of prisoners in custody at the time of my inspection was 23, viz., 20 males and 3 females; 2 were pauper debtors; 7 were disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and 12 summarily, while 2 were untried.

There was no juvenile in custody at the above date, but the Governor Juveniles informed me that when any are confined here they are kept strictly apart from the other prisoners, except when the gaol is crowded, and are sent to school for four hours every day.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.
Debtors.

The male pauper debtor in custody was of weak intellect, and had been confined five months for a debt only amounting to £13. At the average annual cost for the maintenance of each prisoner for last year this man would, at the time of my visit, have cost the prison over £20. The female of this class in custody was also a pauper debtor, confined for the sum of £12. I was informed that she offered £8 to her detaining creditor in order to settle the debt, but was refused her release. These are some of the cases which denote so forcibly the necessity for Parliamentary interference in regard to the subject of imprisonment for debt in this country. I trust, therefore, that the Irish bankruptcy laws and those relating to imprisonment for debt, will receive the attention of Parliament during the coming session. Under these circumstances, I do not consider it necessary to call attention to the defects in the arrangements for debtors in this prison.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	20	6	1870,	25	7
1869,	20	8	1871 (day of Inspection),	20	3

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	—	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	2	1871 (up to and including	—	—
1869,	2	2	day of Inspection),	4	3
1870,	4	5	Day of Inspection,	1	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences, of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	1	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	2	—
Sending letters threatening life,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	67	7	84	7	60	11	7	1	8	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	—	16	1	11	2	1	—	1	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	4	45	—	16	—	—	—	4	—

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Donegal County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Corresponding day in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other assaults,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	4	4	6	1	2	—	2	1
Larceny,	7	8	11	3	7	—	2	1	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	5	1	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	19	6	22	2	12	2	—	—	2	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	6	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence, .	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence, .	2	1	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	5	—	2	1	6	2	—	—	—	—
Illegal fishing,	3	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Contempt of Court,	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insubordination of sailors,	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	176	38	251	21	187	23	18	2	24	3
Vagrancy,	1	4	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	29	44	34	42	10	20	—	—	1	3
Debt,	15	3	11	—	8	1	1	1	—	—
Remanded for further examination, .	17	3	16	9	14	2	—	—	—	1
Total,	238	92	313	73	222	46	20	3	25	7

The number of prisoners in custody on the day of inspection this year, and at the corresponding date in the three preceding years vary but slightly; but I regret to observe that during that period there has been a decided increase in the number of persons committed here for attempting to take life. The crime of assault of various descriptions would also appear to be on the increase, and it is lamentable still to perceive that the numbers of women committed for drunkenness very much exceed the males committed for that offence.

Commitments.

CLASS.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	—	8	1
Criminals,	267	30	201	25
Vagrants,	1	1	3	—
Drunkards,	34	42	10	20
Total,	313	73	222	46

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been Committed during the following periods.*

*Donagall
County
Gaol.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	248	32	174	18
Twice, „ . . .	23	7	15	3
Thrice, „ . . .	1	1	2	2
4 times „ . . .	—	2	1	—
5 „ „ . . .	1	—	—	3
7 „ „ . . .	—	1	—	—
9 „ „ . . .	—	1	—	—
Total, . . .	273	44	192	26

No. of above committed for first time, 212 23 147 14

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	199	22	137	11
Twice, . . .	45	5	31	6
Thrice, . . .	12	4	10	1
4 times, . . .	10	2	8	—
5 „ . . .	1	1	2	—
6 „ . . .	3	—	1	1
7 to 11 „ . . .	2	4	3	3
12 to 16 „ . . .	1	2	—	—
17 to 20 „ . . .	—	1	—	2
21 to 40 „ . . .	—	1	—	—
41 to 60 „ . . .	—	1	—	1
121 to 140 „ . . .	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	273	44	192	26
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	417	238	301	281

By the preceding tables it will be seen that the recommitments to this prison are very much confined to females. During the expired portion of this year 3 of this sex were committed as often as five times, and in 1870, 1 was committed nine times, and 1 seven times. One female was committed here this year who had been in gaol from 121 to 140 times. Thus it will be seen that the punishment imposed in such a gaol as this, has but slight effect for good upon these characters, and I fear there can be little hope of causing habitual offenders to amend their ways, until they can be sent for a lengthened period to a central or convict prison.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27·56	6·53	—	27·07	6·09	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	53		3rd May.	48		8th June.
Lowest ditto, . . .	20		31st Dec.	19		12th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	46		3rd May.	40		5th June.
Ditto, of females, . . .	12		24th Sept.	10		10th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	15		31st Dec.	15		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females, . . .	3		31st August.	1		22nd Sept.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous Seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

				NORTH DISTRICT.	
3rd July, 1864,	147	27th June, 1868,	58	Donegal County Gaol.	
18th January, 1865,	127	6th July, 1869,	48		
18th February, 1866,	119	3rd May, 1870,	53		
15th June, 1867,	60	8th June, 1871,	48		

By the foregoing table it will be observed that during the last seven years there has been a gradual decline in the number of prisoners committed here at any one time. This year the highest number at any one time in custody, up to the day of inspection, was 48, whereas, in July, 1864, they numbered 147.

Accommodation.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Worksheds,	4	—		
Yards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	1		
Day Rooms,	11	4	Store Rooms,	4	2		
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundry,	—	1		
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Room,	—	1		
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Lavatories,	11	1		
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	—		
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	10	2		
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Waterclosets,	4	2		
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating apparatus,	1	1		
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1		
School Room,	1	—	Pump,	1	—		
Workshops,	4	—	Crank Pump,	1	—		

Six cells are set apart in the male prison, for a reception class, where prisoners are kept until they are seen by the Doctor—and the lower part of the female prison is used for a similar purpose, but females do not sleep in the reception at night, as no bed is provided for them in this apartment, so that unless the Doctor inspects a female before night time, which cannot always be practical, she is brought into the general prison. This is in direct contravention of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore submit that provision should be made for females to sleep in the reception class. Prisoners, as a rule, are all bathed as they come into gaol, but there are no fixed times subsequently for bathing them. Indeed the arrangements with regard to baths are very imperfect in both prisons, and the females are obliged to be bathed in a trough in the laundry. I therefore consider that in order to comply with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, a good bath, with hot and cold water laid on, should be put in the female prison, and another in the male prison proper; and all prisoners should not only be bathed on coming into the gaol, but also weekly during their imprisonment. There are no covered lavatories provided. I would suggest that some of the old day-rooms be converted into properly stalled lavatories, with water laid on to each basin; and now that the water supply is improved, this suggestion could be all the more easily carried out. The water is now provided by an excellent two handled crank-pump from a good well on the premises, and is forced into a cistern capable of containing 600 gallons, from which it is dispersed throughout the prison. The sewers also can be flushed by water from this cistern. This improvement has, I am informed, been effected at a cost of £85, and in addition there is a supply of water from the town reservoir.

The system of earth boxes is used instead of privies in this prison, as the sewerage is very defective indeed, and would require a large expen-

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**

*Donagall
County
Gaol.*

diture to put it in order. These closets appear to work well, and are cleaned out every day. No water-closets are provided in the female prison, but there is a vacant space at the end of both corridors which could be easily converted into water-closets, and as the cistern is close by, I would certainly recommend this matter to the consideration of the Board.

Cells.

Sixty-four single cells for males, and nineteen for females exist, but they are not heated or supplied with bells, and do not contain the required number of cubic feet for separate confinement. Two of the day-rooms, in which important prisoners are kept, have bells. Three solitary cells for males and two for females are provided, and are fitted up with a wooden bed. Males when in solitary at night are allowed a blanket; the females get their bedding. One of the solitary cells for males is furnished with a fireplace, and means of communication, the other two are not so arranged and are therefore seldom used. There are separate workshops for carpenters, painters, tailors, and shoemakers, where prisoners of these trades can be employed. As no sufficient means of testing the vigilance of the nightwatch is in force here, I must again call the attention of the Board to the importance of providing at least two tell-tale clocks, for it is impossible that the nightwatch can be properly supervised without these essentials. The only means at present available for this purpose is a bell from the Governor's room, which he occasionally rings at night, and which is replied to by the nightwatchman ringing another bell. In addition to this precaution the Governor goes round the prison at unexpected hours of the night. The turnkeys perform the duties of the nightwatch in rotation, and patrol the exterior as well as the interior of the buildings.

**Night-
watch.**

Prisoners are locked up at six o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. They are unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven in winter. The evening guard challenges hourly until ten, P.M., at which hour the nightwatch goes on, and the locks are tried by a superior officer in the presence of the night guard. The locks appear to be in good repair, and the cells are secured by hasp and large padlock.

Gas.

Gas is not supplied to the prison, and the only artificial light is by paraffin lamps, in the lobbies, the corridors, the front of the gaol, and the yard.

Kitchen.

There is a kitchen in each prison, and a male and a female prisoner are constantly employed in these apartments. Considering the small numbers committed here, and that when the cooking is performed by females, it is always done with greater cleanliness, I must repeat the suggestion made in my last report, viz., that the culinary arrangements for the entire gaol should be carried on in the female prison. Both kitchens were clean and in good order.

Laundry.

The laundry work is done in the female kitchen. Only three washing troughs are provided, and no hot water is laid on to them. In the event of a proper kitchen being fitted up in the female prison, I would recommend that the laundry arrangements be also improved. The drying-room consists of a room with a stove in it, around which are placed wooden horses.

Fumigating

Fumigating boxes are provided in each prison, which are said to answer their purposes, and in which all the clothing of the prisoners is fumigated before being put away.

**Photogra-
phy.**

Photography is carried on here, and has been the means of detecting many old offenders, and deterring others from entering the county. It is executed by an officer of the prison, who receives 10*d.* for each copy.

No improvement has been made in the chapel since my last visit. This building being close to the extern boundary wall, affords facilities to prisoners to effect their escape. It is also inconveniently situated, and badly arranged for the purpose of a prison chapel; and in the event of the prison being remodelled, I would recommend the entire of this building to be knocked down. In the meantime, louvers should be put up in the front of the female sittings, so as to prevent their communication with the males.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County
Gaol.

Chapel.

Good stone-breaking sheds are provided in each yard.

The officers' apartments were clean and well kept. They are provided with a mess-room in which unmarried turnkeys take their meals; but I found that a prisoner sentenced to hard labour was employed here as an attendant on the officers. I do not consider it proper that any prisoner should be so employed during the whole of the day, and more especially one sentenced to hard labour, from which he is thereby exempted. Hard labour prisoners are, as a rule, those who have committed the most serious crimes, and it is therefore obviously improper to exempt them from the sentence of the law.

Although this is an associated prison, I consider that a good deal more separation could be carried on than is now enforced, and I am strongly of opinion that prisoners should not be allowed to take their meals in the day-rooms, but should be compelled to do so in their cells, and so avoid communication during the hours of meals. This is a matter referred to in my previous report, and I regret that my suggestion has not been adopted, as I can conceive no valid reason for rejecting this proposal.

Convicted prisoners may receive a visit from their friends once in three months, by order from a member of the Board of Superintendence, or from the Local Inspector—the unconvicted twice a week without an order. The visitor is seen through two grated doors, in presence of a prison officer, who, however, does not hear the conversation between the prisoner and his friend.

All visitors to prisoners are said to be searched on entering the gaol.

The building seemed on the whole in good repair, except that the crack in the boundary wall referred to in a previous report, had not been remedied. There are, of course, many structural defects in the prison to which I have not called attention, as in the present transition state of the law relating to prisons in Ireland, I should not feel justified in recommending such a large outlay as would be involved by a thorough reconstruction of the building.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	46 70	Shirts, . . .	6 18
of, . . .	117	28	Jackets, . . .	18 71	Jackets, . . .	6 26
Sheets, pairs of, 130	29		Vests, . . .	18 78	Petticoats, . . .	8 32
Rugs, . . .	117	47	Trowsers, . . .	18 63	Aprons, . . .	6 20
Bed-ticks, . . .	112	-	Caps, . . .	18 29	Neckerchiefs, . . .	6 30
Bedsteads, . . .	112	7	Stockings, or		Caps, . . .	6 20
			Socks, pairs		Stockings, pairs	
			of, . . .	36 28	of, . . .	6 12
			Shoes, Slippers,		Shoes, Slippers, &	
			& Clogs, pairs of, 18	55	Clogs, pairs of, 2	21

The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use was sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody. The bedding and clothing was clean and in good repair, with one or two exceptions. All is made up and mended within the prison. The stores were carefully arranged and kept by the store-keeper, who is responsible to the Governor for them; but I do not consider that there is a good system pursued in regard to the issue of these stores, and I made some suggestions to the Governor on

NORTH
DISTRICT
Donegal
County
Gaol.

this subject. The matron also has a store of clothing and bedding, for which she is responsible to the Governor, who takes stock of all prison property twice a year, and in company with the Local Inspector condemns all worn-out articles, which are then sold, and the proceeds credited to the prison accounts. As the Local Inspector is the principal officer of the gaol, and is more especially responsible for all prison property, I would recommend that he also should take stock of all the prison stores at least twice a year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870. From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.

By the Governor—	M.	F.	By the Governor—	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	20	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	—
Other Punishments,	2	—	Other Punishments,	1	—
Total,	22	2	Total,	17	—

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	.	9	—
Washing and scouring,	.	—	1
Total,	.	9	1

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	.	5	—
Shoemaking,	.	1	—
Sewing and knitting,	.	—	1
Total,	.	6	1

<i>Summary.</i>		M.	F.
Hard labour,	.	9	1
Industrial labour,	.	6	1
Unemployed,	.	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	.	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	.	1	—
Other classes of prisoners, viz.—			
Cook,	.	1	—
Cook and orderly for turnkey, by sanction of Board,	.	1	—
Total in custody,	.	20	3

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £1 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £5 15s. 10d. | 1870, . £5 18s. 1d.

Punish-
ments.

All the punishments inflicted here during the year were imposed by the Governor, who submits the Punishment Book to the Board at their meetings.

Labour.

There being no tread-wheel or crank mill in this prison, stone-breaking is the hardest labour provided. Men sentenced to hard labour are, I am informed, compelled to break a half ton of stones daily; two men are told off for an hour and a half daily to pump water, but this labour is additional to the half ton of stone-breaking required. All labour stops at four o'clock. It will, therefore, be seen that there is little or no hard labour carried on here, and that the industrial labour is also very limited. It is clearly the duty of the Board of Superintendence to lay down rules for carrying out the sentence of the law, and I therefore would suggest that means should be adopted for a greater amount of labour to be carried on here than is now exacted from prisoners committed to this gaol. The profits derived from prisoners' labour are very small indeed, amounting in 1870 to only £5 18s. 1d., and as 313 males and 75 females were committed here during that period, the state of idleness in which prisoners are kept

reflects little credit on the management of the prison. I referred to this subject in my last report on this gaol, and regret to find that in the interval of my visits so little attention was paid to the suggestions then made.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	246	60	143	42
Average daily number of pupils,	15.29	4.91	16.	4.45
Number of days on which school was held,	203	260	157	186
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—12 to 5; Females—12 to 1.				

The male school is taught daily in classes of one hour each; the females School also receive instruction from the matron for an hour a day. Neither male nor female teacher have been trained under any educational board, but both are said to be efficient teachers. I was sorry, however, to observe very few entries in the school registry or in their journals of visits paid by the Chaplains to the schools. As they are not under the inspection of any educational body, it is very important that the schools should be constantly supervised by the Chaplains, whose duty it is to "frequently visit the schools," and to note their remarks thereon in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 10½d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.

All the provisions and clothing are obtained by contracts sanctioned by Provisions, the Board. The samples of the former that I inspected appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are nearly always reported on favourably by the Chaplains. Each prisoner's portion is measured or weighed by the store-keeper.

Net average Daily Cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . . 5.11d. | 1869, . . 4.42d. | 1870, . . 4.54d.

Net Cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,799 10s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,744 10s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,807 4s. 10d.

Total Cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £977 5s. 3d. | 1869, . £977 15s. 7d. | 1870 . £985 1s. 11d.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £46 4s. 5d. | 1869, . £49 11s. 2d. | 1870, . £48 18s. 2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £2 17s. 6d. | 1869, . 13s. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . £15 5s. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £35 7s. 2d. | 1869, . £38 8s. 9d. | 1870, . £29 17s. 4d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c.,
of certain classes of Prisoners.*Donegal
County
Gaol.

1868, . £100 16s. 3d. | 1869, . £97 13s. 9d. | 1870, . £73 18s. 4d.

The net cost of the gaol for 1870 came to £1,807 4s. 10d., but the average cost of each prisoner per annum amounted to £48 12s. 2d., though the cost for ordinary diet for each prisoner per annum only amounted to £6 18s. 2d. It will thus be seen that the cost of officers is the cause of the large average cost of prisoners per annum in this gaol.

During both this and last year the daily average number of prisoners in custody was 27 males and 6 females, but for these few prisoners it is found necessary to maintain a staff of 11 resident and 5 non-resident officers. When it is considered that in many large gaols in England the proportion of officers to prisoners is as one to twenty, the waste of public money in our county gaols in Ireland is very lamentable.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.	John Browne, Clerk & Store-keeper, and <i>superintends trades,</i>	£	s.	d.
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0		Geo. Walker, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	60	0	0
Rev. John Saml. McClintonck, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0		{ James Baird,	45	0	0
Rev. Wm. A. Russell, Pres- byterian Chaplain,	40	0	0		{ John Vance, <i>Shoemaker,</i>	50	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		{ John Scott,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—				{ William Neely,	40	0	0
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0		{ Robert Keatley,	35	0	0
					Jane Ashe, Matron,	33	0	0
					Mary Anne Browne, Assistant- matron and Schoolmistress,	40	0	0
					Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	25	0	0
						15	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>								
Samuel Searle, esq. Governor,	220	0	0					

Vacancies.

Richard Benson, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, absconded; Robert Keatley was appointed Turnkey in his place; and George Walker, 2nd Turnkey of the Prison, was appointed to act as Schoolmaster and Turnkey.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	218	157
*Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	208	136
Presbyterian Chaplain,	177	117
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	187	142
Physician and Surgeon,	152	119
Apothecary,	410	292

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	12	—	9	4	17	—	13	2
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	242	—	300	80	279	—	144	33
Average daily number in hospital,	66	—	82	21	76	—	54	12
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	161	25	68	44	85	13	96	10
No. of deaths in the Gaol,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£20 11s. 5d.		£3 2s. 8d.		£1 4s. 9d.		£0 15s. 7d.	

* The visits of Local Inspector to Bridewells were not all performed by him, being prevented by illness; but the visits were paid for him by a magistrate or member of the Local Board, with the knowledge and sanction of the Board of Superintendence.

There is a hospital in both the male and female prisons, consisting of one ward in each. Both are well ventilated and clean, and are provided with water-closets. When a male prisoner is in hospital another prisoner is told off to sleep there and attend upon the sick, and no officer sleeps within the hospital. This I think an objectionable system, and I would, therefore, recommend that one warder should have charge of the hospital, and always sleep there. In the event of a prisoner being in hospital, the door should be always locked, and the key taken by the Governor at night. The sick ward should be provided with a bell, and means of communication with the nightwatch should also be furnished to the warder in charge. The officers' mess-room, which is now in this building, should be removed elsewhere, as in the event of severe sickness, it would be most improper that the officers should mess here.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.
Hospital.

Medicines are procured from Dublin, and made up within the prison by the apothecary; and I am happy to find that the expenditure under this head has been very much reduced during the last two years, and is now very small indeed.

The books of finance and registries are carefully kept by the Local Inspector, the Governor, and clerk. I am informed that the Dietary Book is examined by the Governor about three times a week, and by the Local Inspector once a week. The Governor's journal is full and explicit, and those of the Local Inspector and Surgeon are also well kept. I drew attention to some irregularities in the hospital and apothecary's book, which I trust will be attended to, and I consider the medical officer should be responsible for all books connected with his department. Although he receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, I think it but due to him to state that I have every reason to believe him to be most attentive and regular in the performance of his duties, and I trust that in any prison bill that may be introduced into Parliament provision will be made for the due payment of prison medical officers for the performance of their duties.

Books and
Journals.

Side-arms are still worn by the officers in this prison, though not by those on duty in the yards with prisoners. This appears not only a dangerous but an unnecessary custom, as any officer using these arms of his own accord would subject himself to serious penalties; added to which, in an associated prison as this is, if prisoners were to become possessed of them, the result might be very disastrous. I therefore would again recommend that these arms should be kept in store, and only used in cases of emergency and by proper authority.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.	William Young, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.	Robert M'Clintock, esq.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	James G. Grove, esq.	Colonel John Conolly.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business. Small accounts are included in one cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, while larger accounts and salaries are paid by separate cheques.

I annex my tabular report on the state of the bridewells of the county, all of which I visited in due course.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Donegal
County.

Bridewells.

	Donegal.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	33	6	74	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	3	35	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	11	2	21	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Petty Sessions every third Wednesday at Donegal; once a fortnight at Pettigo, Ballyhannon, and Ballintra; monthly at Tullybegs.		Petty Sessions every alternate Thursday. Transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.		Some still illegal, though remarked on several times by Inspectors-General.	
Registry,	Carefully and regularly kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and order,	Clean and good.		Good.	
Security,	Bad; yard too small, and cell windows facing the street.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Two cells for males and one for females; a bed in day-room for females.		Two cells for males, and two for females; four beds in the male and two in the female cells; a day-room and yard for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises except what is caught from the roof.		By good pump in one of the yards.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but damp and ill ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. per head per day.		4½d. per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum; matron, £5.		£30 per annum; matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Courthouse keeper, at £4 per annum.		Courthouse keeper, at £4 per annum	
Statutable Inspection,	19th September, 1871.		20th September, 1871.	
Remarks,	One female in custody, committed for a week for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody. This whole establishment was in a very creditable condition.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Glenties.		Buncrana.		NORTH DISTRICT. — Donegal County. — Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	6	1	15	2	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1	2	1	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	5	—	10	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	—	2	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Petty Sessions monthly here, and at Arranmore and Arrelara; fortnightly in other districts. Transmittals direct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals generally at once.		
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		Regular.		
Registry,	Regular, with one exception.		Carefully kept.		
Repairs and order,	Good.		Good.		
Security,	Yard very insecure; no alteration in it since last inspection.		Insufficient, especially in yards.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient as to cells.		Four cells and two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, except what is caught from roof.		No pump on premises, but some water is caught from the roof.		
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool.		None; cesspools outside wall.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean and dry.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. per head per day.		6d. per head per day.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum; matron, £5.		£30 per annum; matron, £5.		
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Courthouse keeper, at £4 per annum.		—		
Statutable Inspection,	20th September, 1871.		21st September, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and only a few during the year, so few that the bridewell is of little use except for the purpose of a police lock-up.		One prisoner in custody. Windows of cells look on the street, so that a prisoner could be communicated with at night from outside.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.Down
County
Gaol.DOWN COUNTY GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
19TH OCTOBER, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	3	8	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	15	21	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	36	23	59	—	—	—

Juveniles.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years old and under.	Convicted Summarily,	—	—	2	—
	Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	1	—
	All first Committals.	—	—	—	—
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—
	Summarily,	5	—	22	1
	Committed for Trial,	—	—	4	1
	Total,	5	—	27	2
	Committed—Once,	4	—	19	2
	„ Twice,	1	—	5	—
	„ Thrice,	—	—	1	—
	„ 4 times,	—	—	1	—
	„ 5 „,	—	—	1	—
	Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	2	—
Included in the preceding—		—	—	—	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,		1	—	4	1

Fifty-nine prisoners were in custody here at the above date, 41 of whom were disposed of summarily, 10 were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 4 were debtors, and 4 untried.

Thirty-six juveniles were committed here from the 1st of January this year, 5 of whom were in custody at the time of my inspection. Four were sentenced to reformatories, but 1 of them, being scrofulous, was refused admittance at Glenoree and Philipstown, and was therefore released without having expiated the full sentence of the law. The number of juveniles committed here is larger than in most gaols of this class, and, indeed, there appears to be an unusual perversity in crime amongst the youths of this district, 6 individual male juveniles having been committed twice during this year, and 1 three times four times, and five times. Considering these facts, and the advantages derived from sending youthful offenders to reformatories, I think it a pity that the local authorities do not more frequently take advantage of the benefits of the Reformatory Act. I do not consider that proper provision is made in this gaol for juveniles. And recommend that a certain number of cells be apportioned to their use, and that they be kept more apart, and not be permitted to associate or exercise with adult prisoners.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.
Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	53	31	1870,	34	25
1869,	48	33	1871 (day of Inspection),	36	23

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	-	1870,	1	-
1869,	1	-	1871 (day of Inspection),	-	1

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	4	1	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	2	2	day of inspection),	1	5
1870,	-	1	Day of inspection,	1	3

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
&c., to take life,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	48	9	63	12	40	6	8	2	6	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	-	5	-	4	-	4	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on										
duty,	31	4	11	1	18	7	-	-	1	-
Other assaults,	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

Down
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Larceny, .	35	29	45	28	50	15	8	4	8	10
Receiving stolen goods, .	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement, .	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences, .	5	-	2	3	3	-	2	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	5	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property, .	7	1	13	1	6	2	-	-	-	-
Forgery, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, .	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Perjury & subornation of perjury, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c., .	16	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences, .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act, .	2	1	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
Revenue offences, .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person, .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, .	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence, .	7	1	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, .	70	107	85	109	68	64	5	15	3	9
Refusing to prosecute and not appearing, .	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining materials for work, .	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service, .	5	1	3	-	4	1	2	-	-	-
Having arms in proclaimed district, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class, .	260	167	269	157	224	106	32	22	28	21
Vagrancy, .	17	4	6	4	5	2	-	1	1	-
Drunkenness, .	63	54	42	60	55	63	-	-	-	-
Debt, .	46	1	46	4	36	5	4	-	4	-
Remanded for further examination, .	22	8	24	5	18	3	-	-	1	4
Total, .	408	234	387	230	338	179	36	23	34	25

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.				From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.			
	M.		F.		M.		F.	
Debtors, .	46		14		36		5	
Criminals, .	293		162		242		109	
Vagrants, .	6		4		5		2	
Drunkards, .	42		60		55		63	
Total, .	387		230		338		179	

During this year only 1 prisoner was committed here charged with attempting to take life, and it appears from the above tables that there is also a sensible diminution this year, as compared with the two previous

ones, of commitments for grave offences. But I regret to observe that the numbers committed for drunkenness, more especially of females, have increased this year as compared with 1869 and 1870.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	.	.	288	119	244	93
Twice	„	.	.	12	13	17	18
Thrice	„	.	.	4	10	5	2
4 times	„	.	.	3	4	1	3
5 „	„	.	.	1	3	1	4
6 „	„	.	.	—	1	—	—
7 „	„	.	.	—	2	—	1
Total,	.	.	.	308	152	268	121
Number of above committed for first time,				234	112	224	79

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	.	247	99	213	78
Twice,	.	.	.	21	12	23	7
Thrice,	.	.	.	13	4	8	6
4 times,	.	.	.	8	3	5	1
5 „	.	.	.	4	1	7	4
6 „	.	.	.	6	3	2	1
7 to 11 „	.	.	.	7	9	7	7
12 to 16 „	.	.	.	—	5	1	3
17 to 20 „	.	.	.	2	1	1	—
21 to 40 „	.	.	.	—	13	1	12
41 to 60 „	.	.	.	—	2	—	2
Total Number of Individuals committed,	.	.	.	308	152	268	121
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,				518	801	439	700

Five was the greatest number of times that any male and seven that any female was committed here during the expired portion of this year; but from the last table it will be seen that a certain number of individuals are from time to time constant inmates of the prison. One male and 3 females in custody at the time of my inspection were known to be returned convicts. One of the latter, C. O., a ticket-of-leave woman, informed me that she committed a theft for the purpose of being sent to this prison. She was an old woman of shattered health, and stated that she preferred to end her days here than in a workhouse, which, in all probability, will be her fate, as she appeared to be incapable of earning her livelihood by honest means. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and had been here fourteen weeks; yet I was surprised to find that although the Matron knew her to be a returned convict, her case had not been reported to the convict department, which was an unaccountable omission of duty on the part of the officers of this prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Down
County
Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34·10	20·98	—	33·04	17·70	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	84		29th April.	67		28th March.
Lowest ditto,	33		5th March.	33		5th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	51		29th April.	44		9th July.
Ditto of females,	33		29th April.	27		{ 18th April. 23rd May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		{ 18th March. 9th Nov.	22		5th Jan.
Ditto of females,	9		19th Feb.	11		{ 5th Jan. 22nd June.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

20th February, 1864,	. . . 122	31st March, 1868,	. . . 100
30th October, 1865,	. . . 131	28th February, 1869,	. . . 87
17th March, 1866,	. . . 137	29th April, 1870,	. . . 84
8th April, 1867,	. . . 114	28th March, 1871,	. . . 67

From the last of the above tables it will be seen that there has been a gradual decline in the number of prisoners in custody here during the last four years, and that the highest number this year is but little over half what it was in 1864.

Debtors.

The number of debtors generally committed here is very large as compared with other gaols. Up to the day of my inspection this year, 36 males and 5 females of this class were imprisoned here. Three paupers and 1 master debtor were then in custody, whose cases appeared hard, though, I regret to say, they were not exceptional. I annex particulars furnished to me by the Local Inspector, of each of those cases in order to show how urgent is the necessity for legislation in regard to the subject of imprisonment for debt in this country.

Debtors in Custody, 19th October, 1871.

INITIALS.	Date of Committal.	Amount of Debt.	Master or Pauper.	Observations.
R. S., .	12th Jan., 1871,	34 4 0	Master, .	Was in custody under a criminal charge till 26th September, when he was transferred to the Debtor's prison. He has since filed a schedule in the Insolvent Court.
S. H. & J. H.	14th Feb., 1871,	51 12 10	Paupers, .	Has no means of filing a schedule, and cannot sell a small farm of land, about three acres, being joined in a lease with another person. The detaining creditor is instituting proceedings in the Insolvent Court to make them insolvents. The Local Inspector has been in communication with the attorney of the detaining creditor with a view to expediting those proceedings. The prisoners estimate that their farm, when sold, will pay all their debts.
R. B., .	13th Sept., 1871,	46 8 10	Pauper, .	Has a farm of land, and states he will pay the debt for which he is detained.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

During this year a memorial was presented to Mr. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, by 10 debtors imprisoned here. The Inspectors-General forwarded a copy of this memorial to the Board of Superintendence, but they "decided to take no action in the matter, in consequence of the uncertain state of the law at present" relating to debt.

The quarters allotted to debtors are damp and unsuitable, and as there are no means provided for them to communicate with the night watch, I submit that a bell should be put up for this purpose in both master and pauper debtors' rooms; and as I hope that Parliament will ere long assimilate the law of debt in Ireland to that in England, I do not feel justified in recommending any further outlay on this part of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	8	4
Yards,	9	2	Laundry,	-	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Lavatories,	13	7
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Privies,	14	4
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Water-closets,	13	13
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	4
Workshops,	15	-	Pumps,	1	1
Worksheds,	24	-	Capstan-mill,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Other machines for hard labour—		
Bakery,	1	-	Shot, 9 lbs. weight, for shot-drill.		
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-

Now that lunatics have been removed from this gaol, there is a considerable portion of it vacant, and the building is altogether too large and unwieldy for the requirements of the county. One hundred and fifty male and forty-nine cells for females of the prescribed size for separate confinement are provided, also fourteen male and ten female cells of a larger size, as well as fifteen solitary cells and nine day-rooms, whereas the highest number of prisoners of both sexes in custody at any one time in 1870 was 84, and in 1871 only 67.

The cells in the occupied portion of both male and female prisons are artificially heated, and supplied with gas and bells—namely, fifty-three in the male prison and forty-seven in the female. The gas in the cells is not extinguished in winter until two hours after lock-up; but none is lighted in the mornings, so that much time is spent in idleness which could be profitably employed if the gas were lighted during the dark hours of the winter mornings.

The arrangements in the reception class here are very good in both prisons. Excellent baths are provided, in which all prisoners are washed and cleansed as they come in; but they are not, as a rule, periodically bathed during their imprisonment. As it is impossible to keep the bedding and clothing in a proper state without such arrangements being in force, I would recommend that every prisoner be bathed once a week, under the supervision of an officer.

A sufficient quantity of lavatories and water-closets is provided in both prisons, all of which appeared to be in good working order.

I understand that no alteration has been made in the sewerage since last inspection, so that the defects in this respect, frequently pointed out by

**NORTH
DISTRICT.****Down
County
Gaol.****Solitary
cells.**

my colleague, and referred to in my report of 1869, still exist. However, in the uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland, I cannot recommend such an outlay as the remodelling of the sewerage of this large building would incur to be at present undertaken.

Although some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been adopted, others still remain unattended to. I therefore again urge upon the Board the necessity of converting some of the disused part of the prison into proper solitary cells, as the present ones are quite unfit for use, so much so that prisoners cannot be kept in them at night.

There are two cells in No. 5 block supplied with heating appliances which could very easily be converted into punishment cells for males, if they were boarded, darkened, and furnished with bells. The requirements of the 6th section of the Prisons Act in regard to punishment cells would then be complied with.

Water.

Water is supplied from a well about a mile distant from the gaol, and is pumped into different parts of the prison by means of a force-pump, worked by two men at a time. Four prisoners are employed here, 2 of whom rest in relief-boxes, but are not employed during the intervals of rest. They should be compelled to pick oakum during these periods, and not be permitted to spend that time in idleness.

Laundry.

The laundry is very commodious, and is divided into twenty separate washing stalls, with hot and cold water laid on. There is also an excellent drying-room.

The only washing performed is that of the prison, for the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and the Matron.

In some gaols large profits are derived from washing contracts, and as this labour is most suitable to the class of females committed here, I consider it would be most desirable to carry on a greater amount of this industry than is now practised.

With a daily average of 20 female prisoners (as was the case last year) and three female officers, I certainly think that more advantage should be taken of the excellent appliances that are provided here for carrying on washing contracts. At the time of my visit the roof of this part of the building was out of order, but I was informed that tenders had been advertised for with a view of having it repaired.

Kitchen.

A good steam boiler is provided in the kitchen, by which means the stirabout and potatoes are cooked. This department was kept in a clean and orderly condition.

**Photo-
graphy.**

Since my last visit a very good room has been adapted for carrying on photography, which duty is now performed by one of the turnkeys, who has not yet had much experience in the art, but appeared anxious to improve. A copy of each photograph, with the description of the subject, similar to that sent to the Habitual Criminals Office, should be kept in the gaol. At the time of my visit the cost of the photography had not yet been estimated.

Fumigating

I was glad to find that a useful fumigating apparatus is provided in the hospital, in which, I was informed, all prisoners' clothing is now fumigated before being put away. This is a matter that should be carefully attended to, so as to prevent disease and vermin being introduced to the prison.

**Night-
watch.**

Three tell-tale clocks are provided, which are marked half-hourly from 9, P.M., to 6.30, by the night watchmen, one of whom is on duty from

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down
County
Gaol.

9, P.M., to 1.30, A.M., and the second from that hour until 6.30, A.M. The clocks are sufficiently protected from being tampered with, though I was informed one of them frequently stops. This should be looked to and set to rights. The markings are taken by the Deputy Governor every morning, and are entered in the "Morning State." The night watchmen also enter their reports of the clocks in the Lockings Book. All omissions on the part of these officers in marking the clocks should be noted against them in the "Officers' Conduct Book," and submitted to the Board for their decision.

The chapel still remains in the same condition as at my last visit, but Chapel. some painting has been done here lately. As soon as the decision of Parliament is come to in regard to our prison system, I trust this apartment will be remodelled, for it is at present very unsuited to prison purposes.

In each prison a very suitable place is provided for visitors to prisoners, Visitors. but I would suggest, in order to make these arrangements more secure, that wire netting be put up, so as to prevent prohibited articles being passed from the friend to the prisoner. All visitors to prisoners are, as a rule, searched.

Prisoners are permitted to receive a visit, by order of the Governor, once a month after conviction, the untried daily, and debtors whenever a friend desires to see them. I am of opinion that the rule in reference to convicted prisoners is too lenient, for it has been found, where this indulgence is not so frequently allowed as here, that the effect on constant offenders is very salutary. I would, therefore, suggest that no visitor be permitted to convicted prisoners before they have passed three months in gaol, and only once during every subsequent three months of imprisonment, and this privilege should always be on the condition of good behaviour.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	88 102	Shifts, . . .	81 40
of . . .	136	10	Jackets, . . .	78 36	Jackets, . . .	87 72
Sheets, pairs of,	153	65	Vests, . . .	67 38	Petticoats, . . .	109 11
Rugs, . . .	141	26	Trowsers, . . .	75 77	Aprons, . . .	63 30
Bed-ticks, . . .	166	13	Caps, . . .	60 64	Neckerchiefs, . . .	21 24
Bedsteads, . . .	203	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	57 30	Caps, . . .	51 36
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	32 10

The stock of clothing and bedding here at the time of my inspection Stores. was abundant, clean, and in good repair.

The general store is in the charge of the Deputy Governor, who issues a certain amount of clothing to the head turnkey, by whom the stock of male clothing in use is kept. The matron has charge of all the clothing for the female.

The Governor and Local Inspector only occasionally take stock of prison property, and there is not sufficient regularity or system in the issuing or checking of it.

I have explained to the Local Inspector and Governor my views on this matter, who appeared to be anxious to establish more order in this department, and arranged that in future they would take stock at least every three months.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Down
County
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority—	—	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	3	29	1
Total,	37	3	30	1

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Shot-drill, . . . 11 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .	12	—	Sewing, . . .	—	2
Baking bread, . . .	2	—	Flowering muslin, . . .	—	5
Picking oakum, . . .	3	9	Nursing, . . .	—	1
Cooking, . . .	2	—	Total, . . .	20	21
Cleaning prison, . . .	1	2			
Washing, . . .	—	2			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour, . . .	11	—
Industrial labour, . . .	20	21
Unemployed, . . .	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	1	—
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	1	—
Sent to Sessions for trial, . . .	3	1
Total in custody, . . .	36	23

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £12 10s. 1d. | 1869, . £17 14s. 0d. | 1870, . £16 2s. 7d. | 1871, . £18 11s. 1d.

Punish-
ments.

Up to the day of my visit this year 30 males and only 1 female were sentenced to punishment for breach of prison rule, and in one instance the Governor was obliged to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of a male prisoner. I hope that when proper solitary cells are provided in which prisoners can be kept all night that fewer punishments will be necessary.

Labour.

Shot-drill is the hard labour carried on here for males, and in wet weather the capstan-mill is used for this purpose. Three and a half hours a day are spent either at the mill or at shot-drill, and during the remaining labour hours men are employed at stone-breaking, pounding freestone, or at oakum-picking.

The women are occupied in washing, sewing, and flowering.

The profits of prison labour here realize a very small sum, being only £18 11s. 1d. up to the day of my inspection this year, and £16 2s. 7d. for the whole of the year 1870. Considering the number of prisoners confined here, these amounts are very insufficient. Every prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, should be compelled to perform a certain task daily. It is quite evident that there is not sufficient attention paid here to the employment of prisoners, and that a due amount of work is not obtained from either those sentenced to hard labour or otherwise. All should be compelled to work a greater number of hours in the day, and as gas is supplied to the cells, more industry

should be carried on during the long winter evenings and mornings. If these suggestions are followed I have no doubt that the profits derived from prison labour will soon be very much increased.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Down
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	41	49	41	49
Average daily number of pupils,	3.12	8	3.75	7
Number of days on which school was held,	201	305	107	230

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. Females, 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

Only juvenile prisoners attend school regularly, and are instructed for two hours daily by the schoolmaster warder, while the matron is said to teach females who are likely to be benefited thereby. Altogether there is little secular instruction imparted to any adult prisoners here. The 106th section of the Prisons Act distinctly requires that every poor prisoner shall be taught reading and writing, and at the time of my visit several young men were in custody who should have been sent to school daily. I would therefore suggest that in future all prisoners of good behaviour, and who are capable of learning should receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and also submit that the school should be held in winter after dark, in order not to interfere with the hours available for labour out of doors.

The school is not connected with any educational body, nor is the master a certified teacher, but I am informed that he kept a school in the country before being appointed to his present office. I observed little or no progress in learning on the part of any prisoner marked in the school registry, and although it is the duty of the Chaplains frequently to visit the school I could find no record of their having done so. I trust that these gentlemen will in future be more careful to overlook the secular as well as the religious instruction imparted here.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2d.; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10½d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; coal, per ton, 15s. 3d.; turf, per load, 4s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 11s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—Shoes, per pair, 5s. 6d.; clogs, per pair, 4s. 6d.; blankets, per pair, 9s. 6d.; rugs, each, 4s. 3d.

The clothing materials and the provisions are all obtained by contract, Provisions except occasionally wheaten meal.

Excellent bread from this meal is made in the gaol, and appears to be very much liked by the prisoners. The remainder of the diet seemed equally good, and is generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.6d. | 1869, . 4.77d. | 1870, . 4.22d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £2,209 5s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,954 13s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,848 14s. 7d.

NORTH
DISTRICT
Down
County
Gaol.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £1,101 16s. | 1869, . £1,030 4s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,013 13s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £25 0s. 11-63d. | 1869, . £26 9s. | 1870, . £29 5s. 1-6d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £4 9s. 0d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . £0 10s. 9d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . — | 1870, . £1 16s. 1d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £157 12s. 6d. | 1869, . £133 12s. 10d. | 1870, . £176 6s. 3d.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of this gaol in 1870, including diet and salaries, amounted to £1,848 4s. 7d., but of this sum the cost of officers came to £1,013 13s. 7d., which item therefore exceeded all other gaol expenses by £179 2s. 7d.

In the same year the daily average number of prisoners was 34 males and 20 females. But so defective is the construction of this building, and the system of prison management, that it is found necessary to maintain a staff of eighteen officers to superintend these few prisoners, consequently the annual average cost of each prisoner for the same year amounted to £29 5s. 1d. However, in justice to the officers of this prison, it is but fair to add that in many other county gaols the average cost of each prisoner considerably exceeds this sum, and in the present unsatisfactory state of the law regarding our gaols, I cannot now suggest any material reduction in the staff here.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.	Turnkeys			£	s.	d.
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,		100	0	0	{	J. C. McCartney, School-		35	0	0
Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain,		40	0	0		master & Photographer,		35	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,		40	0	0		George Gordon,				
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		40	0	0	{	<i>Resident.</i>				
John K. Maconchie, Surgeon,		—				Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,		200	0	0
Dr. E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,		27	13	10		John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,		120	0	0
(Elisha Jackson, Tailor,		57	10	0		Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, Miller,		35	0	0
John Crawford,		35	0	0		Samuel M'Murray, Turnkey,		35	0	0
Adam Young, Carpenter,		45	0	0		Eliza Davidson, Matron,		30	0	0
						Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,		30	0	0
						Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,		18	5	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Hugh Jennings, 2nd Turnkey, superannuated; Adam Young promoted; George Gordon appointed. Samuel Malone superannuated; Samuel M'Murray appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

No food rations are given; the resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas; and the turnkeys are furnished with a suit of clothing yearly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	170	145
Do. each Bridewell,	4	{ 4 Newry. 3 N.Townards.
Chaplain, Established Church,	180	167
Presbyterian Chaplain,	303	234
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	203	158
Surgeon,	158	140
Apothecary,	193	140

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
*Down
County
Gaol.*

Nearly all the male officers being married men, they take their meals out of the prison, and only sleep there when on duty.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	2	20	1	5	4	3	1
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	493	36	623	56	196	108	22	34
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.35	0.10	1.71	0.15	0.54	0.31	0.08	0.12
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	113	41	76	17	32	26	32	12
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 13s. 10d.		£7 6s. 7d.		£0 4s. 8d.		£4 0s. 10d.	

Two separate buildings are used as male and female hospitals, but Hospital. neither is furnished with gas or water-closets, though an earth closet is provided in each. The female hospital is sometimes appropriated to a female debtor, and when a male debtor is in custody he is sent to the male hospital before being inspected by the Doctor, but neither building is much used for the sick, as no sick persons were treated in hospital up to my inspection this year, and only 32 males and 12 females were prescribed for out of hospital. Medicines are procured from Dublin as required and paid for at the time. Their cost in 1870 amounted to 4s. 8d., and this year to £4 10s.

They are compounded by the apothecary within the prison from the Doctor's prescription.

The only death in the prison this year was that of John Gregory (who was executed on the 12th of April) for the murder of a man named John Gallagher, of Seaforde.

The books of registry and finance are carefully kept by the Deputy Books and Governor and supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor. The journals. proper Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book I regret to find is not in use; it should be obtained and as regularly written up as the other prescribed forms. The journal of the Local Inspector is full and carefully written up, showing that he performs his duty with care and diligence. With the exception of that of the Presbyterian Chaplain, the journals of the Chaplains are little more than entries of their visits, and contain no details in reference to the performance of their several duties, so that it is impossible to learn from them whether their duties are regularly and carefully performed. I regret also to have to report that on two or three occasions the Protestant Episcopal Chaplain did not during this year provide service in the prison. The Chaplains should be instructed to observe the provisions of the 11th sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, in regard to the appointment of their substitutes. These are matters to which I would draw the attention of the Board in order that they may insist upon a more careful compliance with the law on the part of these officers.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.***Down
County
Gaol.*

The Surgeon's journal does not meet the requirements of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act in regard to this subject. It should be much more full, and contain more information regarding the duties performed. I find that it is not even written up on every occasion of his visit, for it appears by the other books that he was more frequently in the prison during the year than is stated in his journal. I therefore trust that this officer too will comply with the requirements of the law regarding his duties referred to. It is to be regretted that as the law at present stands this officer receives no remuneration for his services in the prison, but I trust that in any future Prison Act this matter will be rectified, and that the duties of all prison Medical Officers will be duly rewarded by an adequate salary.

The journal of the Governor is full and regular. He himself always attends the lockings, and the Deputy the unlockings.

**General re-
marks.**

The fines paid by prisoners here are at once sent to the clerk of the petty sessions district from whence the prisoner comes. As grave irregularities have occurred regarding these fines in a neighbouring prison, it would be advisable if the system acted upon here in this respect were practiced generally.

Some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been adopted here, but there are others involving slight expenditure which have not been attended to.

I must again draw attention to the danger of the present ventilators in the male cells, and to the faulty arrangements in both male and female prisons for opening and shutting the windows. My colleague noted these matters in his report of last year. A good deal of painting is required throughout the prison, especially on the outside of the doors. This should all be performed by prison labour at a small cost. The keys of the prison are locked in the press in the office at night, the key of which is kept by the Governor; but that of the outer gate is taken by him to his bed-room.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Robert P. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	James Bailie, esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, esq., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.	R. F. Gordon, esq., J.P.
Col. Forde, M.P., J.P.	James Cleland, esq., J.P.	Hon. Capt. S. Ward, J.P.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of the month, when accounts are examined and a cheque in the aggregate is drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting.

I annex my tabular reports on the two bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Down.
County.
Bridewells.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	105	35	31	14
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	29	24	9	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	52	28	33	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	—	5	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often, . . .	Petty Sessions weekly, on Wednesdays, and a Borough Court on Fridays. Transmittals generally on Saturdays.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; and transmittals irregular, as prisoners are left here in charge of keeper without a committal to the bridewell.	
Committals, whether regular.	Several illegal; and some prisoners are detained without any committal at all to the bridewell. These prisoners should be invariably in custody of the police.		Some for longer than three days signed by only one Justice.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good, except small outer gate out of repair and worn out.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Good with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Ample.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient, except that some of the blankets are light.		Sufficient, clean, and good.	
Water, how supplied, .	From town main.		By force-pump.	
Sewerage, . . .	Carried away by the tide.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated; cell floors all boarded.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. per day for males; 2½d. for females.		4d. for males; 3½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£50; female attendant £6.		£40; matron £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	No other employment.		Court-house keeper at £8; allowed £4 a year for clothes.	
Statutable Inspection, .	September 12th, 1871.		October 19th, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	Two prisoners in custody; one a female, illegally detained.		One prisoner in custody on charge of desertion.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.Fermanagh
County
Gaol.FERMANAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ further examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
(Other Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	19	5	24	1	—	1

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of inspection—		
	Convicted—at Assizes,	1	—
	„ summarily,	2	—
	Total,	3	—
	From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection—		
	Convicted—at Assizes,	1	—
	„ summarily,	2	—
	Total,	3	—
All first committals.			

Juveniles.

Nineteen males and 5 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody here at the time of my inspection. Of these 8 were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 12 were disposed of summarily, and 4 were untried. Previous to my inspection this year 6 juveniles were committed here, all for first offences; and none were sent to reformatories. Care is taken here to keep this class of prisoner separated from the rest, but I would suggest that further precautions should be adopted in this direction,

and consider that as there is abundance of room here a certain portion of each prison should be allotted to juveniles, as neither during exercise nor at any other time should they be permitted to associate with adult prisoners.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	20	9	1870.	13	8
1869,	13	7	1871 (day of Inspection),	19	5

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	41	15	20	9	48	13	4	1	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	1	14	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	10	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	13	9	10	7	4	6	3	3	4	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:—										
Against the person,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	6	-	7	1	11	1	3	-	-	-
Illegal trespass,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Game Laws,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly conduct in workhouse,	2	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other misdemeanors,	2	7	4	-	3	-	1	1	4	-
Total criminal class,	81	44	78	22	84	31	15	5	10	2
Vagrancy,	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	81	36	106	39	62	18	-	-	1	-
Debt,	8	1	13	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	18	10	16	8	6	2	1	-	1	-
Total,	188	91	213	69	162	51	19	5	14	2

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.*

Fermanagh County Gaol.				M.	F.			M.	F.
	1868,	:	:	:	-	1	1870,	-	-
	1869,	:	:	:	-	1	1871 (day of inspection),	-	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

				M.	F.			M.	F.
	1868,	:	:	:	-	-	1870,	-	-
	1869,	:	:	:	-	-	1871 (day of inspection),	3	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

				M.	F.			M.	F.
	1868,	.	.	.	2	-	1871, up to and including		
	1869,	.	.	.	1	2	day of Inspection,	1	-
	1870,	.	.	.	1	-	Day of Inspection,	1	-

In comparison with the numbers of prisoners confined here at the corresponding date to the above in the two previous years, viz., in 1869 and 1870, the number in custody this year appears to have somewhat increased, but I am happy to observe that for the last three years no one was committed here on the capital charge, although one male was committed in each of the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, for sending threatening letters. The crime of assault would appear to have increased very much during the current year. In 1869, the committals for common assault numbered 41 males and 15 females; in 1870 they were respectively 20 and 9; but during the expired portion of 1871 they numbered 48 males and 13 females. With this exception, there does not appear to be any increase of serious detected crime during the last three years in this county.

Commitments.

CLASSES.					From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	.	.	.	.	13	-	6	-
Criminals,	.	.	.	.	94	30	90	33
Vagrants,	.	.	.	.	-	-	4	-
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	106	39	62	18
Total,	.	.	.	.	213	69	162	51

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—							
Once within the year,	.	.	.	146	53	129	41
Twice	"	.	.	2	4	7	2
Thrice	"	.	.	7	1	3	2
4 times	"	.	.	2	-	2	-
5 "	"	.	.	1	1	-	-
16 "	"	.	.	1	-	-	-
Total,	.	.	.	159	59	141	45
No. of above committed for first time,	.	.	.	98	24	87	20

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, Committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870,		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	93	21	97	22
Twice,	25	8	7	4
Thrice,	14	12	8	3
4 times,	8	7	10	4
5 "	7	5	3	—
6 "	4	2	4	3
7 to 11 "	5	2	7	2
12 to 16 "	1	2	2	5
17 to 20 "	1	—	2	2
21 to 100 "	1	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	159	59	141	45
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	445	184	454	195

Compared with some other counties the last of the above tables does not show any decided perversity or repetition of crime here. Four was the greatest number of times that any male and three that any female was committed to this gaol during this year, but two males and two females who were in custody during the year were committed from forty to sixty times.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13·26	8·13	—	17·08	4·65	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	78		2nd July.	32		1st May.
Lowest ditto,	8		11th Dec.	11		1st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	27		2nd July.	26		1st May.
Ditto, of females,	13		21st Feb.	10		1st Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	6		11th Dec.	7		3rd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	2		11th Dec.	3		7th Aug.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

16th November, 1864,	48	28th January, 1868,	33
8th September, 1865,	47	14th October, 1863,	28
17th September, 1866,	48	2nd July, 1870,	37
11th July, 1867,	48	1st May, 1871,	33

The male debtors' quarters are at the top of the old prison, and consist of a ward for the master and another for the pauper debtors, but they exercise in a yard common to both and at the same time, which is a very objectionable arrangement, as master debtors, who support themselves, have then an opportunity of supplying the pauper debtors with provisions, &c., to which the latter are not entitled. Pending, therefore, legis-

NORTH
DISTRICT:
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

lation on the subject of imprisonment for debt, which I trust, will not be much longer delayed, I would recommend that pauper and master debtors should take their exercise at different periods of the day, and be prevented from communicating with one another. There are no quarters for female debtors, except in the common prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms	3	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	—	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Single cells of larger size,	66	36	Lavatory,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	one.		Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshop,	1	—	Pumps,	2	—
Worksheds,	20	—	Crank-pump,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

Reception. Both the reception classes are provided with baths, in which prisoners are bathed on coming in, but the arrangements in the female reception ward are still very faulty, owing chiefly to its distance from the female prison proper. Both my colleague and I have previously referred to this subject; I trust, therefore, that our recommendations will be adopted, and a more suitable reception ward be fitted up in the female prison. The male reception consists of three cells, in one of which I found a prisoner who had been here a week, and should have long before been passed into his proper ward. He complained to me himself of this treatment, but the Governor's excuse for not having classed him was owing to his being a tailor, and there being better light in the reception class than in the ordinary cells. This, however, I do not consider an adequate excuse, as prisoners should not be left in the reception ward after being passed by the doctor. No improvement has been made in the structure of this prison since my last visit, nor, indeed, would any very extensive alterations be advisable pending the long-expected alteration in our prison laws.

Cells. The cells in the male prison are heated and provided with bells, but those in the female prison are not artificially heated though they have bells attached; a hot-air pipe is, however, run through the passage of this prison, but very little heat penetrates to the cells. The floors of both prisons are flagged. There are no solitary cells provided. These requisites for the punishment of refractory prisoners are ordered by the 6th section of the Prisons Act, and are found most necessary in every prison. I therefore consider that it would be the duty of the Board to furnish two such cells in each prison, heated and provided with bells, so that refractory prisoners can be detained therein by night as well as by day. The male prison is sufficiently supplied with good lavatories, there being one at the end of each corridor, but there is only one in the female prison, which is quite insufficient, I therefore suggest that a couple more lavatories be put in this part of the building.

Baths. Besides the baths in the male and female reception class there are three in the hospital and one in the female prison, but there is no bath, as is required by the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, in the male prison proper, nor could I discover that prisoners are bathed periodically during their imprisonment. Under these circumstances it is perfectly impossible to keep the prison clothing and bedding as clean as it should be. I must, therefore, recommend that a good bath, with hot and cold

water laid on, be put up in the male prison, and that all healthy prisoners, as a rule, be compelled to take a bath not only on coming into prison but at least once a fortnight during their imprisonment. The male prison is fully supplied with water-closets, but there is only one in the female section, which, I submit, is by no means sufficient for the requirements of this prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

The sewerage is said to be good, and is carried by pipes into the lake. At the time of my inspection the water supply was very defective indeed, as the pump from the lake was out of order, and very little water could be obtained from the other pump near the hospital. This state of things had been going on for some time, and I could not find any notice taken of it in the journals of the superior officers. I was told that a contract for putting the pumps in repair was advertised for; but, considering the importance of a good supply of water to such a large establishment as this, I consider that the Local Inspector and Governor should have taken more active measures to procure a sufficiency. There was no water whatsoever in the male prison nor in the hospital.

Sewerage.

One tell-tale clock is provided, and is placed in the office, the key of which is kept by the Governor. It is pegged from outside by the night watch, and is sufficiently protected from being tampered with. The night watch is taken by the warders in rotation, one from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M., and the other from that hour to 6 A.M. The markings of the clock are taken by the Deputy Governor, and entered in the "Governor's Journal." These markings should also be entered in the "Morning State," and, in the event of any negligence on the part of the night watch in the pegging of the clock, it should be noticed against him in the "Officers' Conduct-Book," which should be laid before the Board at every meeting. The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in his bed-room at night, and are brought there at 10 o'clock.

Tell-tale
Clocks.

There is a carpenter's, a shoemaker's, and a matmaker's shop in the prison; also a forge, in which all the keys of the prison are mended.

The fumigating apparatus is in a cell in which prisoners' own clothes and those in use are kept, so that all this clothing can be fumigated from time to time when required.

Fumigating

Gas is only supplied to the corridors, to the officers' quarters, and to the hospital. I cannot too strongly urge its introduction into the cells, in order that industrial labour may be carried on in them after dark and before sunrise during the winter months. At present, during many hours of the day, prisoners remain in their cells in darkness and idleness, whereas if gas were supplied to even a portion of the cells, a considerable amount of industry could be carried on to the advantage both of the prisoner and the ratepayer.

Gas.

Photography has up to this been performed by the Governor's son, but at the time of my visit the schoolmaster was being taught this art. It has been found to be a most useful deterrent here from crime, and more especially for keeping persons of bad repute out of the town and neighbourhood.

Photogra-
phy.

The laundry is provided with two boilers, and is fitted with three stalled washing-troughs. At the time of my inspection there was no water here, except some rainwater, which was caught in tubs. It would be a great convenience if a soft-water tank were made here, which could be effected at very little expense by the employment of prison labour. An old day-room, furnished with a stove and wooden horses, serves as a drying-room.

Laundry.

NORTH DISTRICT. At the time of my inspection the number of prisoners was so low that the cooking was done in a small pot. I regret to observe that the cook was a hard-labour prisoner, and was exempted from that portion of his sentence by being employed in the kitchen. This is a custom which both my colleague and myself have frequently pointed out as unnecessary and improper, for there is nothing in the prescribed dietary formula that requires more skill than is to be found in the ordinary run of prisoners, and as there are certain privileges connected with the kitchen, no man sentenced to hard labour should be permitted to be employed here. In many prisons the cooking is now done in the female prison, under the superintendence of the matron, and I would strongly advise this system to be adopted here, as culinary employment is much more suitable to the female prisoners than to the males.

Chapel. I regret to find no alteration in the chapel since my last visit. It is wholly unsuited for its purpose, and I would again impress upon the Board the necessity of providing a chapel in a more convenient part of the prison, which should be "strictly set apart for religious worship and employed for no other purpose." I also find that females are not attended in chapel by a female officer, and that they can with difficulty be seen by the officiating clergyman in the position they occupy. This is a direct violation of the 3rd and 18th rules of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore submit that in future a matron should invariably be with the female prisoners while at chapel.

The apartments of the Governor are still scattered about the old prison, which is neither conducive to his comfort nor the maintenance of regularity and discipline, for his family are necessarily a great deal too much interspersed through the prison. In the uncertain state of our prison law at present I do not recommend any large outlay, but so long as prisoners are committed here it is clearly the duty of the local authorities to provide for them such accommodation as is required by law. With careful management and constant employment of prisoners to the advantage and improvement of the building, I am convinced that much more could be done to remedy the defects I have mentioned, and at a very small cost to the ratepayer.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	68	28	Shirts, . . .	34 49
Sheets, pairs of,	136	34	Jackets, . . .	18 32
Rugs, . . .	80	23	Vests, . . .	17 21
Bed-ticks, . .	78	19	Trowsers, . .	28 34
Bedsteads, . .	120	-	Caps, . . .	18 26
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	19 18
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14 28
			Shifts, . . .	19 13
			Gowns, . . .	21 18
			Petticoats, . .	23 17
			Aprons, . . .	13 16
			Caps, . . .	17 13
			Stockings, pairs of, . . .	8 10
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8 9

Stores. The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use at the time of my inspection was sufficient, and generally of good quality. The bedding in use was clean, but some in the hospital in the male reception, and in the female prison was not in as good repair as it should be, nor should some of it have been issued for use in the state it was, but should have been mended in the female prison before being served out. There is a store of clothing in use for male prisoners which is open to all warders. It is, therefore, perfectly impossible for any one person to be responsible for the clothing in use, so that gross irregularities in this department are quite possible. One warder alone should have the charge of this store,

and render account to the Governor of every article in his possession at least once a quarter. The general store is kept by the Governor, but he does not appear to take stock at any stated periods, and the Local Inspector, who is the officer responsible for all prison property, does not, I am informed, ever take stock of it. This duty should be performed by him at least twice a year, and no article should be condemned without his sanction. I have explained to the Governor the manner in which prison stores should be kept, and he appeared to be anxious to establish a better system than is at present in force. All the clothing and bedding is made up in the prison (the materials being got in by contract), and issued by the Governor when required. A shoemaker warder superintends and cuts out the leather for shoes, but there being no tailor warder, the clothing has to be cut out by prisoners, consequently a good deal of it fits badly. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the male staff, I would suggest that a tailor warder be appointed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.
Stores.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bread and water,	8	—	7	—

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Making mats,	1	—
Breaking stones,	10	—
Tailoring,	2	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Washing and sewing,	—	3
Total,	14	3

Summary.

Industrial labour,	14	3
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	1	1
Prison duties,	3	1
Total in custody,	19	5

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £10 15s. 10d. | 1869, . £17 10s. 8d. | 1870, . £16 5s. 0d.

There being no solitary cells in this prison, the only punishment available for refractory prisoners is the stoppage of diet. The Governor submits the Punishment Book to the Board, and the charge against the prisoner is kept in another book, which is an excellent plan. At the time of my inspection, owing to the pumps being out of order, the crank-mill could not be used, and therefore no hard labour was going on. No alteration has been effected in the handles of this mill such as suggested by my colleague and myself, and as it has been pointed out that the lives of prisoners in other gaols have been lost by the want of proper contrivances for the safe working of these handles, I consider that great responsibility attaches to the Board for so long neglecting to adopt the precautions suggested. When the pumps are in order, the crank is used for forcing the water into the cistern, and hard labour prisoners are employed here for two hours a day. They are fifteen minutes on and fifteen minutes off the mill at a time. Stalled relief boxes are provided so as to prevent communication, but fifteen minutes is too long a period for relief, five out of twenty minutes would be quite sufficient; prisoners while in

Punish-
ments.
Labour.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

the relief boxes should be employed at oakum picking. Male prisoners also break stones, but no particular task is given to each individual. I would suggest that hard labour prisoners be obliged to break a given quantity daily, for it is certainly not proper that such prisoners should escape that portion of the sentence imposed on them by law. I therefore trust that the attention of the Board may be directed to this matter, and that hard labour prisoners may be dealt with more in conformity with that sentence.

The amount realized by prison labour disposed of outside the gaol is very small here, only amounting last year to £16 5s. Considering the facilities afforded to this town of disposing of articles usually manufactured in gaols, this state of things is not very creditable to the management of this prison.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 9d.; new-milk, per gallon, 9d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s. Other contracts—tea, per lb., 2s.; sugar, per lb., 3½d.; coke, per ton, £1 1s.; hammers, per dozen, 5s. 6d.; sweeping chimneys for one year, £1 10s.

Provisions.

All the provisions and clothing are procured by yearly contracts approved of by the Board of Superintendence. The samples of the diet that I tasted were of an excellent quality, and were with one exception generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains during the year. But I must here remark that the regularly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain had not up to the time of my visit inspected the provisions once during this year. This is an omission of duty on the part of this gentleman that calls for the serious interference of the Board of Superintendence.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	66	29	91	30
Average daily number of pupils,	8.3	3.37	11.71	2.67
Number of days on which school was held,	313	313	223	223
School-hours.—Males—From 9.30 to 11.30, A.M. Females—From 11.30, A.M., to 12.30, P.M.				

Schools.

The prisoners, both male and female, are now taught in their cells by one of the warders, a matron being present at the instruction of the females. As this is a very inconvenient and imperfect arrangement, I would recommend that a good stalled school-room should be made in the hall near the new prison, in which both sexes could be taught at different hours of the day. If gas were introduced here school-hours could be held after dark in the winter. This apartment could be fitted up as a school-room at very small expense by employing prison labour.

School-hours for males are now from 9.30 until 11.30 A.M., and for females from 11.30 until 12.30 A.M. I could only find one entry of the Protestant, and another of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the school registry, though the by-laws direct that the Chaplains shall frequently visit the school. Although the teacher is but a young officer, the progress of the school as noted in the registry, appears to be very fair, and reflects credit on him.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4d. | 1869, . 3.87d. | 1870, . 3.7d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,108 1s. | 1869, . £1,051 12s. 3d. | 1870, . £1,027 1s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £722 11s. 10d. | 1869, . £722 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £727 1s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £46 3s. 4d. | 1869, . £48 18s. 2-93d. | 1870, . £45 7s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . £6 17s. 8d. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £60 12s. 5d. | 1869, . £58 14s. 8d. | 1870, . £75 11s. 7d.

The average cost of each prisoner per annum for 1870 amounted here to £45 7s. 8d.; but the average cost of ordinary diet only came to £5 12s. 5d. per head per annum, or 3-7d. per day. The net cost of the gaol including diet and salaries during the same year amounted to £1,027 1s. 5d., but of this sum the cost of officers came to £727 1s. 8d., leaving, therefore, for the expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, £299 19s. 9d.

The average daily number of prisoners in custody during 1870 was 13 males and 8 females, for which it is found necessary to maintain a staff of nine resident and five extern officers.

The foregoing figures I submit demonstrate the extravagance of keeping up small and badly constructed gaols in different localities at an enormous cost, and with no corresponding advantage.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0			Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0		
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0			William Clegg, Shoemaker,	40	0	0		
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0			James Drennan,	38	0	0		
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0			Joseph Masterson, Cooper,	32	0	0		
R. P. Walsh, M.D., Surgeon,	—					John Clarke,	29	0	0		
						Robert Patterson, Schoolmaster,	34	0	0		
						Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0		
<i>Resident.</i>						Catherine Greenleese, Hospital Nursetender,	21	0	0		
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0								

Vacancies.

John Frith resigned the office of turnkey, and was succeeded by John Clarke.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	152	153
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	205	141
Presbyterian Chaplain,	191	162
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	186	107
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	130	116

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	9	7	7	9	4	10	2
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	205	437	111	187	265	258	233	68
Average daily number in hospital,	56	119	3	31	72	7	89	26
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	10	6	15	2	10	3	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 3s. 6d.		£1 6s. 5d.		£1 10s. 0d.		—	

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Fermanagh
County
Gaol.**
Hospital.

The hospital accommodation in this prison is very good indeed. Suitable separate exercise yards are provided, and a sufficient number of water-closets and baths. Some of the bedding here was torn, and the blankets thin, for which I do not consider the matron is free from blame. The key of the outer door is taken by the Governor at night, but he should also take the keys of the wards which are occupied by male prisoners, unless in cases of severe illness. The matron is locked into the hospital at night but can communicate with the night-watchman by means of a bell. At the time of my inspection a very distressing case, J. G. was an inhabitant of this hospital. He was an old man of about seventy years of age, afflicted with trembling paralysis, and almost unable to make himself understood. He was committed here first for a month, on the 7th of June for assault, and again on the 27th of July for a like offence. On the 2nd of August he was taken to the petty sessions and recommitted for trial at the quarter sessions, to be held on the 18th of October at Newtownbutler. He was in a most pitiable condition, and had constantly to be attended by another prisoner. He was evidently of a weak mind, and seemed quite an unfit subject for a prison.

**Books and
Journals.**

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the Governor and schoolmaster, most of them being checked by the former daily. They appear to be kept with great regularity and precision, for which the Governor deserves full credit. The books of finance are inspected by the Local Inspector before each assizes, but as he is the principal officer of the gaol, this duty should be performed by him weekly. This officer's journal is by no means as full or explicit as it should be. As chief officer of the prison it is his duty to note everything as to its management and discipline, for the information of the Board and the Inspectors-General. The journals of the Chaplains are also very meagre, and I must draw the attention of these gentlemen to the 11th sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, as to the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes. The law on this subject is here distinctly laid down, and should be strictly adhered to. I find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has had as many as four substitutes doing duty for him here this year, none of whom were appointed according to law. Where such a system as this is permitted it is impossible to expect prisoners to be influenced in the same way by religious instruction and admonition, as if a Chaplain were fully acquainted with them, and took an interest in their welfare. It is therefore wisely provided by Parliament that the regularly appointed Chaplain shall as a rule perform the duties of his office in the prison, and that each Chaplain shall visit the prisoners of his own persuasion "twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays, and that on such visits he shall go into every room and cell in the prison wherein any prisoner so within his charge shall be confined, and converse with and exhort such of the said prisoners, respectively, as are willing to listen to his admonitions."

The only entry of any importance during the year in the Surgeon's journal is one connected with an attempted suicide, otherwise his journal is of little importance as a record of the duties performed by this officer. But although he does not note his duties in his journal, as required by statute, I have every reason to believe that they are fulfilled with diligence and care. The medicines are supplied as required from the County Infirmary, a very excellent and economic arrangement, and it would be well if such were adopted in other prisons. During 1869 and 1870 the cost of medicines here amounted only to £2 16s. 5d.

I find that the Doctor occasionally orders tobacco to be smoked by prisoners. The use of tobacco is so strictly forbidden to be used in prisons by Act of Parliament, that I do not think it should be allowed, except

on medical grounds, in which case the patient should be removed to the hospital yard during the time he is smoking, and the amount of tobacco to be supplied should be distinctly stated by the Doctor in his order. A book is kept containing the weight of each prisoner, which is signed by him on his entering the prison. A very good rule, and by which means the prisoner's autograph is obtained. The Governor's journal is in a tabular form, with entries of duties performed at certain hours; the Deputy Governor also writes in it, which I think is objectionable, as the Governor's remarks should be reserved for the Board, the Inspectors-General, and the Local Inspector. There is no work ledger kept, so that the proper earnings of each prisoner cannot be recorded.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Fermanagh
County
Gaol.**

Permission to the officers to go out of the prison is granted by the Governor, through a leave book which is brought to him for signature whenever an officer wants to go out. A system of passes appears to me to be much more simple. These could be preserved by the gate-keeper, and compared by the Governor in the morning with the officer's gate-book.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted the first Monday in every month, and on any other day by an order from a member of the Board of Superintendence or the Local Inspector. I am decidedly of opinion that this rule is much too loose in regard to convicted prisoners, for there is no punishment affects them more than the exclusion of their friends, and it has been found a very wholesome deterrent to prisoners who are constantly coming into gaol. I therefore submit that no convicted prisoner should be permitted to receive a visit before three months of his time has expired, and only once in every subsequent three months during imprisonment. This privilege should only be granted on condition of good behaviour, and the Governor should have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner. He should always note this fact in his journal, and lay it before the Board at the following meeting.

The place in which prisoners receive visitors is by no means suitable, as under present circumstances it is very difficult for a prisoner to see or to be seen by his friend. I would therefore recommend a visiting apartment to be adapted similar to that which has been very properly arranged in Londonderry gaol.

The general visitors' book, contained in the list of "books ordered to be kept in gaol," and entered in the inspection sheet is not kept here. This is an important omission, and I trust the book will be obtained and regularly written up.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Sir V. A. Brooke.
The Earl of Enniskillen.	Major J. G. Irvine.	William Archdall, esq.
Robert Archdall, esq.	John Brady, esq.	John D. Briens, esq.
Maurice C. Maude, esq.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.	John A. Wood, esq.

The Board meets once a month for the discharge of business, on which occasions the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid. The superior officers receive their salaries each half-year at the assizes.

Annexed is my report on the state of Newtownbutler bridewell.

Bridewell.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

Termanagh County. Bridewell.		M.	F.
	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	3	1
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	1
	No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	3	2
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions fortnightly.		
Committals, whether regular, . . .	Regular, but badly kept.		
Registry,	Regular. No entry since June 26.		
Repairs and Order,	Bad; painting to all the prison and general repairs much wanted; the yards are most untidy, and all overrun with weeds; privies also out of repair.		
Security,	Yard very insecure.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, but not clean.		
Water, how supplied,	By pump in male yard.		
Sewerage,	None; cesspools.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Premises untidy and dirty.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6d.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20 a year.		
Whether Keeper follows any other em- ployment.	As Clerk of Petty Sessions and Court- house keeper.		
Statutable Inspection,	16th September, 1871.		
Remarks,	The keeper away on sick leave; no one here but an old infirm woman on my arrival. The keeper's brother-in-law, who lives in the town, is acting for him, and sleeps here at night, but has other occupations during the day. No pri- soners since June, and very few during the year. This town being connected with the county prison by rail there is little use for a bridewell; I therefore should strongly urge its being closed, and a proper police lock-up made. Since my visit here the Local Inspector has informed me that several of the required repairs have been executed, and that new roofs had been ordered to the privies.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

LEITRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 21ST AUGUST, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT
—
Leitrim
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total,	10	1	11	2	—	2

Juveniles in Custody.

		In Custody on day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted summarily,	—	—	3	—
	All first committals.				

At the above date only 11 prisoners were in custody, i.e., 10 males and 1 female. Three of these were untried, 1 was a military offender, 5 were cases disposed of at assizes or quarter sessions, and 2 summarily. Three juveniles were committed here during the year, each for first offence, but none were in custody at the time of my visit. Sufficient care is not taken here to keep this class of prisoner separated from the adults. Arrangements should, therefore, be made so that whenever juveniles are in custody they may be classed by themselves, and never, on any pretence, be allowed to associate with the other prisoners.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	13	5	1870,	15	5
1869,	5	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	10	1

NORTH
DISTRICT.Leitrim
County
Gal.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	2	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	2	2	day of Inspection), . . .	-	-
1870,	1	1	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common assaults,	36	5	31	5	48	1	2	-	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	1	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	6	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Larceny,	2	3	2	3	5	-	1	-	1	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Against property with violence,	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having unregistered arms, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Breach of Fishery Laws, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Using threats,	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total, criminal class,	67	15	130	17	69	6	7	1	15	5
Vagrancy,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	35	24	16	16	13	12	-	-	-	-
Debt,	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	28	4	25	1	16	3	3	-	-	-
Total,	136	43	176	34	99	21	10	1	15	5

The total number of the criminal class committed to this gaol is by no means large as compared with other counties, being for the year 1870 only 130 males and 17 females, and for the expired part of 1871, 69 males and 6 females. It will also be seen from the last of the preceding tables that the amount of serious crime committed here during the last three years is very inconsiderable, there being this year only one prisoner com-

mitted for attempting to take life in any form. There is, however, an increase in the number committed this year for various descriptions of riot and assaults as compared with the two previous years; but it is satisfactory to observe that the number of females committed here is small as compared with other prisons.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	—	1	—
Criminals,	155	18	85	9
Drunkards,	16	16	13	12
Total,	176	34	99	21

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	157	18	92	9
Twice, „	4	1	3	1
Thrice, „	2	2	—	2
4 times, „	—	2	—	1
Total,	163	23	95	13
No. of above committed for first time,	132	12	67	5

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) Committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	132	12	64	9
Twice,	16	4	20	3
Thrice,	6	1	5	1
4 times,	—	2	1	1
5 „	3	—	—	—
6 „	1	—	1	—
7 to 11 „	4	1	4	1
12 to 16 „	—	1	—	—
17 to 20 „	1	—	—	—
21 to 40 „	—	2	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	163	23	95	13
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	250	98	160	78

Four was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here in 1871 previous to my inspection, though two prisoners were committed who had been in gaol from twenty-one to forty times. These latter were females of the unfortunate class, for whom the rigours of a county gaol have little terror, and who are known to spend a great portion of every year in prison.

Four males, known to have been in prison from twelve to sixteen times, were committed here this year. However, on looking at the two last schedules, and comparing them with those of many other prisons in Ireland, there does not appear to be any very excessive number of recommitments to this prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Leitrim
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13·67	2·61	—	15·38	1·14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	67		4th March.	28		28th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	7		14th Jan.	9		23rd July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	63		4th March.	25		28th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	7		12th March	3		28th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	6		14th Jan.	8		23rd July.
Ditto, of females,	1		13th Jan.	—		14th March.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

10th January, 1864,	. . . 50	17th January, 1868,	. . . 44
3rd February, 1865,	. . . 27	25th October, 1869,	. . . 25
15th April, 1866,	. . . 38	4th March, 1870,	. . . 67
9th January, 1867,	. . . 33	26th February, 1871,	. . . 28

At one time during this year only 8 males were inmates of this gaol, and at another period no female was in custody, while 3 was the highest number of this sex in custody at any one time.

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters here are not such as are required by Act of Parliament. Both master and pauper debtors are exercised in the same yard; but as the law relating to debt in this country will in all probability soon undergo material alteration, I cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in providing the statutable requirements for prisons of this class.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	9	5	Laundries,	—	2
Day Rooms,	13	3	Lavatory,	1	—
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	—	2	Privies,	17	4
Cells to contain 3 persons,	—	2	Water-closet,	1	—
Sleeping Rooms,	7	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Pump,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Well,	1	—
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill (Flax Mill),	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Other Machines for Hard Labour, viz.:—		
Workshed,	1	—	Wheel-pump,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

In the present uncertain state of the prison law of Ireland, I do not consider it my duty to recommend any alteration that might cause considerable expenditure. But there are certain matters which should be observed, and requirements which will, in my opinion, be always necessary in our county prisons.

The many defects of this prison have been so often referred to by Inspectors-General, and so little has been done to carry out their suggestions, that I feel bound to repeat many of them in the hope of their being ultimately adopted.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County
Gaol.
Reception.

I would here draw attention to the want of proper reception wards in both male and female prisons, and would suggest that as there is abundance of room in the prison, suitable reception classes should be apportioned, in which prisoners should be kept until they are inspected by the doctor.

Baths with hot and cold water laid on should also be provided in these classes, and in order that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act be complied with, there should also be a good bath in both male and female prisons proper.

At present there is only one bath in the female prison, fixed in the hospital for that sex, and a large stone bath in the male prison, which is unsuited for its purpose, especially in winter. Prisoners are not, as a rule, bathed when they come into the prison, nor at any stated periods during their imprisonment. I found one female who had been in custody for twelve months and who had never during that time received a bath. It is, therefore, impossible that the prison clothing and bedding under these circumstances can be kept clean. However, it is right to observe that, notwithstanding the absence of proper ablutionary arrangements, the clothing and bedding appeared in a fair condition of cleanliness.

The cells are not heated nor supplied with bells or gas, nor indeed is there any gas on the premises. There are fifty-six cells in the male and nineteen in the female prison of the required size, so that some of them should be furnished with the above requisites for separate confinement.

No proper solitary cells are provided. I therefore pointed out to the Local Inspector how a cell in each prison might be darkened and fitted up so as to meet the requirements of the Prisons Act in this respect.

The only lavatories supplied are basins in the yards. As some of the old day-rooms could easily be converted into excellent lavatories at very little expense, I think it very important that some such arrangement should be carried out, and that prisoners be compelled to wash themselves, under the supervision of a warder or matron daily.

The sewerage has been lately improved by the exit to the river having been cleaned up, but it is still very defective, and I perceived disagreeable smells throughout the prison. I was informed that some stink-traps had been procured in compliance with the suggestions of my colleague, but I think it will be necessary to get others, in order to prevent the emission of noxious gases about the prison. The smell from some of the privies, too, was very offensive, but I was informed that the sewers are flushed with water daily.

Since my inspection I am informed that the Board have authorized the erection of two additional baths, two lavatories, and the setting of five stink-traps.

Water is obtained from two good pumps on the premises.

Water.

There is also a supply forced by the tread-wheel into a cistern from a tank filled from the river.

Water-closets are not provided throughout the prison, but there are privies in all the yards.

NORTH DISTRICT. The number of prisoners at the time of my inspection was so small that the stirabout was made in a pot on the fire, but two large boilers are provided in case of necessity, one of which was out of order.

Leetrim County Gaol. The provisions are kept here by the cook warder, who issues, and is accountable for them. I think the storekeeper should perform this duty as the officer to whom the provisions are issued should not have entire control over the provisions.

Kitchen.

The kitchen department was by no means tidy or neatly kept.

Fumigating No proper fumigating apparatus is provided, but the clothing of the females, when dirty, is washed before being put away, and I understand that the Medical Officer takes some precaution in regard to clothes which he suspects might convey infection. As a proper apparatus could be erected for a few shillings, and as clothing is specially directed to be fumigated by the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, I submit that one of these simple requirements should be put up in both prisons, and that all clothing should be fumigated before being labelled and put away.

Photography. The clerk now executes the photographs required under the Habitual Criminals Act, and a copy of each subject is kept in the prison.

Tell-tale clock. Only one tell-tale clock is provided, which was out of repair at the time of my visit, so that there was no means of testing the vigilance of the night watch.

This, I must remark, is a very serious matter, more especially as no means of communication is supplied to the cells, so that unless the night watch is continually on the alert grave results might occur in case that a prisoner were taken seriously ill. I therefore would suggest that two tell-tale clocks should be procured, and that they be marked by the night watch half-hourly during the night. There was no defined period for marking the clock, but the Governor was said to look at it daily and to examine the markings. This should be done regularly by this officer, and the markings duly noted in the "Morning State." Any omission on the part of the night watch in pegging the clocks should be entered against him in the "Officers' Conduct Book," and laid before the Board. The evening guard goes on from 6, P.M., to 10, P.M., at which hour he is relieved by the night watch, who remains on duty until 6, A.M. I am informed that the keys of the interior of the prison are taken by the Governor at lock-up, namely, at 6, P.M., and those of the outside gates at 10, P.M., and are kept by him in his bed-room during the night. I regret to find that up to the end of this year no proper arrangements were made by the Governor as to the pegging of the tell-tale clock, although I impressed upon him the importance of this matter at the time of my visit.

The Local Inspector should now see that this essential to the maintenance of the discipline and order in the prison during the many hours that prisoners are in darkness and idleness is properly attended to, and that the markings are duly noted in the prison books. The Governor is said to visit the prison at unusual hours of the night, but I could find no record in his journal of this duty having been performed during this year.

Laundry. The laundry is furnished with a good boiler and three washing troughs (not partitioned). There is also an ironing-room and a large room overhead, which is used as a drying-room, although it is not heated. The prison washing is generally done here, but when it occurs that no females are in custody the male prisoners are compelled to wash their own clothes and sheets.

No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last visit, and the defects so frequently pointed out by Inspectors-General here remain unattended to. I must again draw attention to the want of proper separation here between the male and female prisoners, and consider that the Board should adopt the suggestions of the Inspectors-General when so important and inexpensive improvements are required and referred to so frequently as the above have been.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County
Gaol.
Chapel.

The building appeared in a fair state of repair, and all the windows of the corridors have been painted during last summer. The breach in the wall of the coal yard has also been repaired, but there was a quantity of refuse and rubbish round the wall of the gaol that should have been removed. The locks of the prison appear to be good, and are repaired within the prison by a smith from the town.

State of
building.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends by order of a member of the Board or Local Inspector. I consider that this class of prisoner here receives too much indulgence in this respect, and would suggest that no convicted prisoner should be granted a visit until three months after conviction, and only once in three months during subsequent imprisonment. The Governor should also have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner in the event of misbehaviour, in which case he should always note this fact in his journal, and direct the attention of the Board to it at their next meeting. Where this rule is enforced it has a very salutary effect on the conduct of prisoners, and is the means of deterring many from frequenting the gaol. Prisoners see their friends through a grating, with a warder on each side; so as to prevent prohibited articles being passed.

Visitors.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	64	44	Shirts, . . .	61 14
Sheets, pairs of,	108	48	Jackets, . . .	8 23
Rugs, . . .	66	14	Vests, . . .	5 12
Hammocks or Cots, .	1	7	Trowsers, . .	5 26
Bed-ticks, . . .	90	42	Caps, . . .	5 26
Bedsteads, . . .	136	7	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5 36
			Shirts, . . .	3 46
			Jackets, . . .	3 31
			Petticoats, . .	6 14
			Aprons, . . .	7 7
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	1 17

There was an abundant supply of clothing and prison requirements both in store and in use at the time of my visit. They appeared to be of an excellent quality, and, considering the want of proper ablutionary arrangements, the clothing and bedding were wonderfully clean.

These are generally made up in the prison, but a tailor is brought in from the town to cut out the male clothing, who also makes them up when no prisoner of that trade has been committed for some time. As this system is attended with a certain amount of expense and irregularity, I would suggest, in the event of a vacancy occurring amongst the warders, that it be filled up by the appointment of a tailor warder. The store was in a most untidy and ill-kept condition, and there are no sufficient checks to the issue or receipt of any of the prison property either in the male or female prison. As I explained my views on this subject to the Local Inspector, and impressed upon him his own as well as the Governor's responsibility in regard to all prison property, I trust that this department will be at once put to rights. Waistcoats are now supplied, in compliance with the 78th section of the Prisons Act, which was for some time disregarded here in this particular.

Stores.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

No punishments were inflicted here during this year up to the time of my visit, and only three in 1870.

Leitrim
County
Gaol.*Employment on day of Inspection.*Punish-
ments.*Hard Labour.*

	M.	F.
Wheel-pump,	4	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking,	1	—
Wardaman,	1	—
Prison duty,	2	—
Washing,	—	1
Total,	4	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	4	—
Industrial labour,	4	1
Sick,	2	—
Total in custody,	10	1

Labour.

The hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, at which, I am informed, male prisoners work for five hours daily, though not consecutively; they are ten minutes on at a time and five off. Stalled relief boxes should be put up, and prisoners should be compelled to pick oakum during the periods of relief, by which means a considerable quantity of this remunerative industry would be performed during the year. As previously stated the tread-wheel is used for pumping the water from the river, but the gear can be detached from the pumps when there are not enough of prisoners to work them, in which case three prisoners can work the wheel. I trust that the remarks made by my colleague in his report of last year as to the importance of keeping more correct accounts of the daily employment of prisoners will be attended to.

The only industrial labour carried on here is in cooking, washing, and other prison duties, so that there is no produce from prison labour disposed of outside the gaol. As stone-breaking sheds are provided, a certain amount of this labour should be enforced, in addition to that of the tread-wheel.

Prisoners are at present permitted to be too much in association and consequent idleness. I trust the Board will direct their attention to this matter, with a view of having a greater amount of labour carried on and more strict separation maintained; but until gas is introduced into the prison the amount of labour in winter must, of course, be limited.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who at- tended school,	56	6	63	—
Average daily number of pupils,	9	1.11	10.69	—
Number of days on which school was held,	293	172	141	—

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.; females, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

School.

The male school is divided into eight separate stalls, and male prisoners who are considered capable of learning are taught for an hour daily. As there was only one female in custody at the time of my inspection no school was held in the female prison. I regret to state that though the

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Leitrim
County
Gaol.

by-laws distinctly direct the Chaplains to frequently attend the school that this duty has not been performed by the Roman Catholic Chaplain during the year, and only seven times by the Protestant Chaplain. I called attention to this subject in my report of 1869, and as the school is not under any educational body, it is all the more important that it should be constantly under the supervision of the Chaplains. I therefore trust that the Board will see the importance of insisting on these gentlemen fulfilling their duties in this respect. The matron teaches in the female prison when there are prisoners capable of learning confined there, and the clerk instructs the male prisoners. Neither officer is a regularly trained teacher, but I am informed they are both competent to conduct the schools.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 5d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; coal, per ton, 15s.; turf, per box, 1s. 1d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. 8d.

Most of the provisions and prison necessities are procured by contract. The samples of the former appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, with the exception of the milk, which is sometimes said to be bad; but the provisions are only inspected by the Chaplains twice a week. The 6th by-law of the prison regarding the duties of Chaplains directs that the provisions should be inspected three days in the week. This by-law, therefore, should be strictly adhered to.

The legally prescribed dietary formula is in use.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4·09d. | 1869, . 3·92d. | 1870, . 4·27d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,249 9s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,137 16s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,280 11s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £811 3s. 8d. | 1869, . £800 6s. 2d. | 1870, . £813 10s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £61 4s. 4·32d. | 1869, . £93 8s. 4·34d. | 1870, . £74 9s. 0·5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . — | 1870, . £0 15s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £61 3s. 0d. | 1869, . £40 19s. 6d. | 1870, . £61 17s. 7d.

From the above figures it will be perceived that the expenses for the maintenance and management of this gaol are very large indeed, and I regret to state that it has the unenviable distinction of being, in 1870, with one exception, the most expensively conducted gaol in Ireland. The average cost of each prisoner for that year was £74 9s. 5d., and the net cost of the gaol came to £1,280 11s. 6d., of which sum the cost of the officers reached £813 10s. 6d., or £467 1s. more than all other expenses of the prison. During the same year the daily average number of prisoners in custody was thirteen males and two females, but for these few prisoners

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Leirim
County
Gaol.*

an expensive staff of sixteen officers—viz., six non-resident and ten resident—is maintained. Considering, therefore, these figures, and the unsatisfactory results compared with the very large expenditure, I trust that Parliament will not long delay before it deals with our system of prison management, in order to arrest such a waste of public money. In the meantime, I am of opinion that much could be done to lessen the present expenditure and cost of each prisoner if the Governor were willing and able to carry out reforms, and that the Board would provide means for the adoption of many of the suggestions of Inspectors-General.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				<i>F. J. M'Kenna, Clerk and</i>			
John A. Percy, esq., L.I.,	100	0	0	Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Rev. S. H. Lewis, Protestant				William Douglas, <i>Glazier,</i>	35	0	0
Chaplain,	30	0	0	Martin Maguire, <i>Porter,</i>	35	0	0
Very Rev. F. Dawson, Roman				Hugh Tonymcliff,	35	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	William Quinn, <i>can teach</i>			
Robert Bradshaw, esq., sur- geon, <i>ex-officio,</i>	—			<i>carpenter work,</i>	35	0	0
A. C. Swayne, esq., M.D., Phy- sician,	40	0	0	John Irwin, <i>Shoemaker,</i>	35	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Robert M'Corduck, As- sistant Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				M. A. Bourne, Matron,	35	0	0
H. Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0	Bridget Farrelly, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Creighton Jameson, clerk and schoolmaster, died 9th May, 1871; Francis J. M'Kenna, turnkey, promoted in his stead. Robert M'Corduck appointed turnkey, vice M'Kenna.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.

Bridget Farrelly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	186	118
Do. each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	144	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	118	82
Physician,	164	121
Apothecary,	34	61

Officers

The quarters allotted to the subordinate officers are very crowded, and as no mess-room is provided, they are obliged to cook in their rooms, which always entails dirt and untidiness. As the present marshalsea would make very suitable officers' quarters, I trust that when imprisonment for debt is done away with this part of the prison will be converted into suitable apartments for officers.

In compliance with the recommendations of my colleague, I was glad to find that each warder is now supplied with a great coat.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	52	6	17	1	25	3	—	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	559	57	172	7	400	38	19	5
Average daily number in hospital,	1.5	.2	.04	—	.07	.01	.5	.01
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hos- pital,	202	34	65	17	86	13	46	12
Cost of medicine,	£6 10s. 0d.		£6 2s. 4d.		£13 1s. 6d.			

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County
Gaol.
Hospital.

The hospital for males consists of one ward and eight beds. There are four beds in the female hospital, but neither section is supplied with bells or water-closets, privies only being provided in each yard. The hospital matron sleeps in the female portion of the building, and the keys are taken by the Governor at night, but a pass key is left with the matron, so that she can go in and out of the hospital as she likes. This is, in my opinion, a very improper state of things, and I therefore suggest that bells be put up in each ward, and from the matron's room, so as to allow her to communicate with the night watch. She would then not require this pass key.

The medicines are compounded in the prison by the apothecary, and their cost in 1870 amounted to £13 ls. 6d., which is a large sum to pay for medicines when the daily average number of prisoners of both sexes in hospital did not amount to one during the year. When the salary of the apothecary is added to the above sum the cost of medicines here compared with the number of prisoners prescribed for would appear to be excessive. Where these necessities are obtained from the county infirmary a considerable saving is effected.

The Governor keeps the Lockings and the Morning State books, but other registries and books of finance are kept with care and regularity by the clerk, chiefly under the supervision of the Local Inspector, whose journal is full, and regularly written up. I must here observe that this officer appears most anxious to perform his duties with regularity and precision. I had occasion to speak to him on several matters of importance, and I have every reason to hope that he will endeavour to carry out my suggestions as far as lies in his power. Being the principal officer of the prison, it is his duty to enforce regularity and discipline, and to see that the several Acts of Parliament regarding prison management are complied with.

The journal of the Governor is regularly and carefully kept, and is a record of his daily duties.

Those of the Chaplains are by no means full enough, for it is impossible to ascertain by them whether all the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act are fulfilled by these gentlemen. The 11th section of 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, as well as the by-law of the prison, distinctly points out how and when substitutes for the Chaplains may be appointed, but I find that these statutable rules are not observed. I therefore must draw the attention of the Board to this irregularity, and request that they will insist upon these rules being complied with.

The Surgeon's journal is well kept, and is a useful record of his duties.

Some of the books are not of the prescribed form, and I find that the General Visitors Book is not kept in accordance with the directions laid down, as the persons who visit the Governor are not noted in this book. This is a breach of prison rule which I consider the Governor should be the last person in the gaol to countenance.

Board of Superintendence.

John R. Dickson, esq.	John T. Byrne, esq.	William Peyton, esq.
A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.	W.R.Ormsby Gore, esq. M.P.	H. L. Montgomery, esq.
Hugh O'Beirne, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.	Francis La Touche, esq.
Major-Gen. Pottinger, C.B.	A. L. Tottenham, esq.	William Lawder, esq.

The Board meets monthly, at which time accounts are settled, and a cheque in the aggregate is given to the Local Inspector for the several accounts, for which receipts are produced by him at the following meeting.

The salaries of officers are paid monthly, except that of the Medical Officer, who receives his at the assizes.

I annex my reports on the two bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Leitrim
County.

Bridewells.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	36	2	47	16
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	1	19	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	19	1	18	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	8	-	7	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Petty Sessions once a fortnight; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals following day.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Exercise yard very insecure.		Fair with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two cells for males, and 1 for females; 2 day-rooms.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, but sheets very dirty.		Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied ? . .	By pump on premises.		By a force pump to each yard.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4d. for males; 3½d. for females.		4d. for males; 3½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40 per annum, and a suit of clothes.		£40 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house-keeper.		Court-house keeper.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	May 17th, 1871.		August 19th, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		The prisoners committed to the county prison are left here for a night with the keeper on the committal to the "prison or bridewell." This is not regular, as prisoners under these circumstances should remain in the custody of the police, who can make use of the Bridewell if necessary. No prisoner in custody.	

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Londonderry
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	1	13	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	3	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	16	6	22	—	—	—
Drunkards,	5	7	12	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	53	21	74	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

			From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
			M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,		1	—
	„ Summarily,		13	3
	Committed for Trial,		—	1
	Total,		14	4
	Committed—Once,		6	1
	„ Twice,		2	2†
	„ Thrice,		2	—
	Total,		10	3
	Number sent to Reformatories,		4	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	38	8	1870,	31	12
1869,	47	10	1871 (day of Inspection),	53	21

Number of Returned Convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	2	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1869,	—	2	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1870,	1	3			

* Includes two boys who were twice committed in 1871 and once in 1870.

† Includes one girl committed once in 1870 and once in 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.*

1 female, on day of inspection.

London-
derry
County
Gaol.*Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.*

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Manlaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	95	10	121	16	81	19	14	5	9	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	4	-	8	1	21	1	5	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	37	2	22	6	4	1	2	1
Robbery,	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	3	2	3	3	-	2	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	2	-	3	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods,	32	13	25	6	16	16	4	4	3	1
Embezzlement,	-	2	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	3
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	2	1
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	21	-	4	1	7	-	1	-	-	-
Naval offences,	2	-	5	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act,	18	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to animals,	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	14	-	9	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Trespass, and stealing fruit,	19	2	30	3	23	17	2	2	-	-
Leaving service without leave,	12	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining linen yarn,	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Trespass in pursuit of game, &c.,	5	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	256	31	285	46	203	69	44	13	21	9
Vagrancy,	3	1	3	5	6	3	-	-	-	-
Drunkennes,	98	126	167	168	188	230	5	7	1	2
Debt,	33	1	29	1	12	1	2	-	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	34	18	46	8	23	7	2	1	1	-
Total,	424	177	530	228	434	310	53	21	31	12

Seventy-four prisoners were in custody here at the above date, 16 of whom were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 45 were disposed of summarily, 3 were military offenders, 8 were untried, and 2 were classed as debtors.

NORTH DISTRICT.
—
London-
derry
County
Gaz.

Fourteen male and 4 female juveniles were committed here during the expired portion of the current year. They were chiefly for minor offences, but 2 males and 2 females were committed twice, and 2 males three times, while only 4 were sent to reformatories.

I find that this class is not sufficiently separated from the adults, for they are exercised together, and must, consequently, come in contact occasionally with the more hardened criminals. I therefore would recommend that a portion of each prison be set apart for juveniles, and that they be kept from the view even of other prisoners. It is most important that youthful offenders should, while in custody, be permitted as few indulgences as possible, in order to impress upon them the disgrace and discomforts of prison life, and thereby to deter them from returning to crime.

Debtors.

Two male pauper debtors only were in custody at the time of my visit, though 12 males and 1 female of that class had been committed here during this year. One of these prisoners, D. F., though classed a debtor, was committed for contempt of court, and had been in this prison for six years and ten months. His case appeared a very exceptional one, and is a strong exemplification of the necessity for parliamentary interference in regard to imprisonment for debt in Ireland. At the rate of the average cost of each prisoner here during 1870 this man has already cost the county in round numbers the sum of £236, and had apparently no prospect of being released.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	1	12	1
Criminals,	331	54	226	76
Vagrants,	3	5	8	3
Drunkards,	167	168	188	230
Total,	530	228	434	310

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	372	60	285	75
Twice	"	35	13	30	10
Thrice	"	11	6	10	5
4 times	"	2	—	2	3
5 "	"	2	4	4	5
6 "	"	—	3	2	3
7 "	"	—	1	1	—
8 "	"	1	1	—	2
10 "	"	—	2	—	3
13 "	"	—	1	—	—
14 "	"	—	1	—	12
23 "	"	—	1	—	1
Total,	.	423	93	334	111
No. of above committed for first time.	.	262	59	230	54

NORTH
DISTRICT.London-
derry
Cruddy
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.			From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—			M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	205	35	219	47
Twice,	.	.	110	8	50	13
Thrice,	.	.	52	6	16	9
4 times,	.	.	20	5	9	6
5 „	.	.	9	3	4	4
6 „	.	.	3	2	7	5
7 to 11 „	.	.	14	12	13	4
12 to 16 „	.	.	4	4	6	3
17 to 20 „	.	.	2	1	4	2
21 to 40 „	.	.	3	8	5	11
41 to 60 „	.	.	1	6	1	3
61 to 80 „	.	.	—	—	—	1
81 to 100 „	.	.	—	—	—	2
121 to 140 „	.	.	—	3	—	—
141 to 160 „	.	.	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals Com- mitted,			423	93	334	111
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,			1,081	1,237	971	1,195

It will be observed by the preceding table that the number of recommitments to this prison are very numerous. Out of 434 male and 310 female commitments during the expired portion of this year, only 230 males and 54 females were committed for the first time. Seven was the greatest number of times that any male was committed here previous to my inspection in 1871, but I regret to state that 4 females were committed nineteen times and 1 as often as twenty-two in that period. Five males and 11 females in custody here this year had been from twenty-one to forty times in gaol, and 1 female, who appears to spend her life in the prison, has been committed here from 141 to 160 times, and was in custody during this year. It is therefore evident that until it becomes lawful to deal with cases of repeated convictions with greater severity than at present, there can be little hope of causing such hardened characters as the above to alter their mode of life.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	31·98	11·68	—	40·44	14·17	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	67		5th July.	75		20th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	24		4th Jan.	30		23rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	54		3rd July.	55		11th May.
Ditto of females,	19		23rd Dec.	22		20th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	19		4th Jan.	19		23rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	5		4th Jan.	7		16th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

4th June, 1864,	82	24th November, 1868,	58	NORTH DISTRICT. London- derry County Gaol.
29th April, 1865,	97	20th March, 1869,	68	
8th March, 1866,	100	5th July, 1870,	67	
13th February, 1867,	66	20th September, 1871,	75	

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	—	Laundry,	—	1
Yards,	13	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Day Rooms,	5	—	Lavatories,	2	8
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Baths, with Hot and Cold		
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet			Water laid on,	4	4
wide, and 8 feet high, or			Privies,	5	—
which contain 432 cubic feet, 136	34		Water-closets,	16	7
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pump,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Well,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Other Machines for Hard		
Workshop,	1	—	Labour, viz.—		
Worksheds,	50	—	Heavy Looms for Weaving		
Kitchen,	—	1	Mats and Matting,	8	—
Store Rooms,	4	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

With the exception of the chapel, there has been little or no alteration in the structural arrangements of this prison since my last visit. The boundary walls are still as insecure as ever, so that until steps are taken to render the outer walls secure, this gaol cannot be considered a safe place for important prisoners. Pending legislation on our prison system, I should not feel justified in recommending any large expenditure in the structural improvements of this gaol, yet it is not probable that any legislation will take place which would render the security of this gaol less important than at present.

The arrangements in the reception class are very imperfect, and as there is abundant room in both prisons for a good reception, I consider that the requirements of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act in this respect should be carried out, and that the "Surgeon should examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison before he or she is passed into the proper ward." It is impossible that the prison can be kept clean or free from infection unless this salutary precaution is carried out. There is one good bath in the male reception and one in the female prison, and I was informed that two have been put up in the male prison since my visit.

Prisoners are all bathed and cleansed as they come into the gaol, but in addition, they should also be bathed at least once a week during their imprisonment, which rule can now be enforced.

There is a sufficient supply of lavatories in both prisons, in which all prisoners are compelled to wash daily.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and can be easily flushed, and there is an abundant supply of water-closets throughout the prison.

Water is obtained from the town at the cost of £30 a year. In addition, there is a good pump; and another cistern was, I am informed, to be erected soon after my visit, so that there should never be a want of water now on the premises.

Fifty-seven cells in the male and thirty-four in the female prison Cells are artificially heated, lighted, and furnished with bells.

The cells were all in a clean and orderly condition at the time of my inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.*London-derry County Gaol.*

There are ten solitary cells for males and two for females, but only three of the former are heated. I was informed that the other seven are seldom used, and indeed in their present state they are not fit for solitary confinement. These cells are each provided with a wooden bed, and in winter their ordinary bedding is given to the prisoners in solitary, but in summer they are only provided with a blanket. I was informed that bells had been ordered for these cells. They should be put up as soon as possible. There are twelve compartments in the lower part of the heated male prison, in which prisoners are employed in making mats and matting.

Tell-Tale Clocks.

Three tell-tale clocks are now in use, and are all carefully protected from being tampered with. Two of them are marked hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., in summer, and to 7, A.M., in winter. The third clock is only marked by the evening watch half-hourly from 6, P.M., to 10, P.M.

The markings are taken by the Governor and entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book, but the omissions are not entered as they should be in the Officers' Conduct Book. As the vigilance of the night-watch is a most important matter of prison discipline, I consider that all neglect in this respect should be recorded against the defaulting officer in the Conduct Book, and the attention of the Board directed thereto.

The keys of the male prison are taken by the Governor at 6 o'clock, P.M., and those of the outside door and the female prison at 10, P.M., at which hour all keys are placed in an iron safe in the Governor's bed-room. A superior officer is present at final lock-up every evening, which takes place at 9 o'clock, when all the prisoners are counted, and at 10 the Governor sees all the cell locks tested. He also visits the prison about three times a week at irregular hours of the night.

Laundry.

A good laundry is provided. It consists of three washing stalls, with hot and cold water laid on. There is a steam boiler here, which not only answers the requirements of the laundry, but also serves to cook the provisions for the entire prison and heats the drying-closet.

Kitchen.

The next apartment is the kitchen, which is conducted entirely by females, who are, as a rule, much more adapted for culinary labours than male prisoners; and from the cleanly and neat appearance of this kitchen I regret very much that the same system is not adopted generally throughout the prisons in Ireland.

Fumigating

There is a very good fumigating apparatus provided in both prisons, in which all prisoners' clothing is fumigated before being put away.

Photography.

Photography is carefully and regularly carried on here, and has been found effective in the detection of old offenders. The clerk is allowed £3 a year for performing this duty.

Chapel.

At the time of my visit the religious services were held in the school-room, as, I am glad to find, the chapel was being reconstructed, for the former arrangements in regard to it, were very defective indeed. The flooring was being executed by prison labour, but a contract had been entered into for the remainder of the work.

From what I saw of the contemplated designs, I have every reason to believe that it will now be a very suitably arranged prison chapel.

Visitors.

The place for visitors to prisoners here is very conveniently and suitably arranged, so that it would be almost impossible for prohibited articles to be passed to the prisoners without being detected by the officer, who is present. No visitor is permitted to see a convicted prisoner, except by consent of the Board, to whom the name of the friend is submitted before a visit can be sanctioned.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
London-
derry
County
Gaol.

A convicted prisoner cannot receive a visit until three months of his sentence has expired, and subsequently once only in every third month of his imprisonment. In order that he may obtain this indulgence good behaviour on the part of the prisoner is required. As this rule has a very salutary effect on old offenders, and serves to deter others from subjecting themselves to the penalties of the law, I would recommend its adoption to the Boards of Superintendence of other prisons.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs									
of,									
154	104	Shirts, .	100	16	Shifts, .	48	—		
Sheets, pairs of,	125	164	Jackets, .	111	38	Jackets, .	30	27	
Rugs, .	17	1	Vests, .	111	55	Petticoats, .	40	36	
Hammocks or			Trowsers, .	100	—	Aprons, .	40	11	
Cots, .	40	18	Caps, .	40	—	Neckerchiefs, .	70	50	
Bed-ticks, .	77	127	Stockings or			Caps, .	40	35	
Bedsteads, .	86	84	Socks, pairs of,	96	60	Stockings, pairs			
			Shoes, Slippers, &			of,	33	—	
			Clogs, pairs of,	134	—	Shoes, Slippers, &			
						Clogs, pairs of,	23	—	

There was a full supply of prison clothing both in store and in use at the time of my inspection. The store of male prison clothing in use is kept by the hospital warder at the reception, who is responsible for the dressing and bathing of the prisoners as they come in. The matron keeps all the stores of her prison, and stock is taken by the Governor twice a year of all prison property. As the Local Inspector is statutorily responsible for the supply of bedding and clothing, I consider it to be his duty to take stock of all prison property periodically, and no article should be condemned without his sanction. Prisoners' own clothes are carefully put away and labelled, and a list of every article is entered in a book; but in order to make this system more complete, I submit that the prisoner should not only sign his name to this list on his coming into the gaol, but also on his leaving it, which would prevent any difficulty arising as to the property that each prisoner had when entering the gaol. All clothing and sheeting is made up by prison labour.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, .	—	—	2	—
Whipping, .	2	—	—	—
Total, .	2	—	2	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, }	32	11	62	9
Stoppage of Diet, }				

I regret to find the number of punishments inflicted here during this year, even up to the time of my inspection, were nearly twice as many as last year, 1 male having been seven times sentenced to the refractory cells, 3 three times, and 5 twice.

Out of nine punishments of females during the year two were twice sent to refractory cells.

The Punishment Book is submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman at every meeting.

NORTH
DISTRICT.London-
derry
County
Gaol*Employment on day of Inspection.*
Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	16	—
Weaving mats,	8	—
Making mats,	14	—
Picking oakum,	8	14
Gaol duties,	2	2
Cooking,	—	1
Knitting,	—	3
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	48	21

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	48	21
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	—
Other classes of Prisoners, viz.—		
Pauper Debtors on gaol duties,	2	—
Total in custody,	53	21

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £228 18s. 9d. | 1869, . £156 7s. 3d. | 1870, . £173 1s. 9d.

Labour.

There being neither tread-wheel, capstan, nor crank mill provided in this prison, no hard labour proper can be said to be carried on, although male prisoners so sentenced are compelled to break half a ton of stones daily, and to pick 4 lbs. of loose oakum. Females so sentenced pick 3½ lbs. of oakum daily, except on days when they are employed in the laundry. Good separate sheds are provided for stone-breaking. I do not consider the hard labour obtained from prisoners here is nearly sufficient, for many men who are not sentenced to hard labour would perform quite as much per day as those so sentenced, and as gas is available in the cells, I would suggest that all hard-labour prisoners be compelled, in addition to their ordinary daily work, to pick a fair quantity of oakum between lock-up and unlock in the morning, and in the winter gas should, of course, be supplied in all the cells for the purpose of labour up to 8 o'clock in the evening. The industrial labour for males consists of weaving, stone-breaking, matmaking, oakum-picking, and that for females of knitting, sewing, and picking oakum. I am sorry to observe, however, that during the last two years, as compared with 1868, there is a reduction in the amount derived for prison labour. Considering the great number of prisoners committed here, and the facilities afforded in this locality of disposing of articles usually made in prisons, I consider that more attention to this subject is required. I observed a good deal of cocoa-fibre and matting in different parts of the prison, and not under the care of any particular officer. I would recommend that one officer should be responsible for the entire manufacturing department, and that he should render strict account to the Governor of all materials in his charge.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	378	33	301	30
Average daily number of pupils,	26.55	6	34.56	5.2
Number of days on which school was held,	248	261	175	190
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—11½ to 12½. Females—10½ to 11½.				

NORTH
DISTRICT.

London-
derry
County
Gaol.

There is a school-room in both the male and female prisons. That in the former is stalled and properly fitted up, but in the latter it is not so arranged. School is held for five days a week, and all prisoners whose sentences are over forty-eight hours (including old people who cannot read), go to school. As no advantage can be derived by people after a certain age being sent to school, but rather the contrary, I would submit that only prisoners capable of learning be required to attend the schools.

The schoolmaster is attended by the matron when teaching in the female school. He is not a trained teacher, nor is the school under any educational body. However, I am informed that he is fully competent, and performs his duty efficiently. The prescribed form of registry is not observed, and the progress shown regarding both schools is but slight. There was only one visit during the year recorded by the Presbyterian Chaplain, and, I regret to remark, but very few by the other Chaplains to the school. As it is laid down in the by-laws of the gaol that "the Chaplains shall frequently visit the school," I must request the attention of these gentlemen to this subject, and beg that they will note the time of their visits and their remarks in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; coal, per ton, Scotch, 12s. 11½d.; coal, per ton, English, 14s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s. Other contracts—black soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; frieze, per yard, 3s. 11d.; white paint, per cwt., £1 7s.; black paint, per cwt., £1 4s.

All provisions and materials are obtained by contract, with the sanction of the Board. The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared of an excellent quality, with the exception of the milk, which is frequently complained of by the Chaplains.

As this is the only animal diet allowed to healthy prisoners in the county gaols it is of importance that it should invariably be of the best quality. I therefore trust the Board will take steps to have this matter rectified. The Chaplains do not inspect the provisions by alternate weeks, as directed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

The provisions are kept by the clerk who issues them daily, and the legally prescribed dietary formula is complied with.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . . . 5½d. | 1869, . . . 5¾d. | 1870, . . . 4¾d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,904 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,863 16s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,884 1s. 8d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £1,025 2s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,068 5s. 6d. | 1870, . £1,065 3s. 7½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, £38 2s. 11¾d. | 1869, . £37 11s. 1¼d. | 1870, . £39 8s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . . 12s. | 1870, . . £9 7s.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . . £47 12s. | 1869, . . £41 2s. | 1870, . . —

N

NORTH DISTRICT. *Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.*

London-derry County Gaol. 1868, . — | 1869, . . £4 6s. 3d. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £154 5s. 2d. | 1869, . £172 14s. 3d. | 1870, . £149 8s.

Expenditure.

The net cost of the gaol during 1870 came to £1,884 1s. 8d., but in this sum is included the cost of officers, which amounted to £1,065 3s. 7d., so that the net cost of the gaol, minus the officers, only came to £818 18s. 1d., or £246 5s. 6d. less than the cost of officers.

The average annual cost of a prisoner during the same year was £39 8s. 3d. But although this charge is lower than in many prisons throughout the country it is much higher than it should be, if the staff and construction of the prison were more economically adjusted.

The average daily number of prisoners in custody during the same year was 31 males and 11 females, but so extravagant is our prison management in this county that for the safe keeping of these prisoners it is found necessary here to maintain a staff of twelve resident and five non-resident officers, I therefore submit that it would be much to the advantage of the local rates, as well as to prison discipline, if Parliament would interfere for the purpose of re-adjusting our prison laws.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector,	110	0	0	George Ewing, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Rev. T. L. Scott, Episcopalian Chaplain,	46	3	1	Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaches Mat-making and weaving,	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1	Robert Cusack,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Tracey, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Robert Mortimer,	36	0	0
William Miller, esq., Surgeon,	—			Alexander Foster,	38	0	0
				Joseph M'Elvenny,	32	0	0
				Thos. Brown, Night Watchman,	30	0	0
				Miss M. Stirling, Matron,	42	0	0
				Miss M. Barber, Assistant-Matron,	36	0	0
				Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>							
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor,	200	0	0				
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, Stone-mason,	100	0	0				

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

James Campbell, night watchman, resigned; Thomas Browne appointed, vice Campbell.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The subordinate officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	254	170
Do., to each Bridewell,	13	9
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	105
Presbyterian Chaplain,	178	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	128	80
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	260	212

Officers.

The warders are provided with a mess-room, which tends very much to regularity and the comfort of these officers. They all sleep within the prison except those who have leave of absence for the night, and appear to be a very efficient staff.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection.)		NORTH DISTRICT. London- derry County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	1	4	6	9	3	-	-	
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	74	9	41	93	133	38	-	-	
Average daily number in hospital,	20	-	11	26	36	05	-	-	
Number of prisoners medi- cally treated out of hos- pital,	140	58	120	35	60	24	-	-	
Number of deaths in the gaol,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Cost of medicine, . . .	£19 11s. 2d.		£23 13s. 3d.		£23 10s.		—		

The hospital for males and females is under one roof, with a separate entrance and staircase for each sex, and two wards in each division. There is a water-closet off each ward and a bath in each hospital. The whole building was clean and tidily kept by the nurse, whose husband is the weaver turnkey. No prisoner was in hospital at the time of my inspection, and the average daily number in it during 1870 did not amount to one of both sexes. The keys of the hospital are kept by the matron and her husband during the night. This is a practice that should not be permitted, as the Governor alone should have the keys of the entire prison at night-time. I therefore submit that a bell should be put up here, so as to enable the officer in charge of the hospital to communicate with the night-watch in case of necessity, and that the keys be given up to the Governor with the remainder of the prison keys at night when a prisoner is in hospital.

The registries and books of finance are carefully kept, chiefly by the clerk, but some of the prescribed forms are not in use. These should be obtained, as it is important that the books recommended in the list in the inspection sheet should be carefully written up, and compared one with the other. The abstract of Daily Consumption Book is checked by the Governor daily, and by the Local Inspector once a month. Both of these officers keep full and useful journals, from which it is evident that their several duties are carefully and regularly performed. The Chaplains' journals do not contain the required information as to the performance of their duties, for I could find no record in them of any special visits to prisoners, except to the hospital. One female prisoner complained to me of never having had an opportunity of seeing the Chaplain of her own persuasion. She had been committed here twenty-two times this year, and was now in custody for fourteen days. Notwithstanding this, she had never been visited by the clergyman of her own faith, the Roman Catholic Chaplain. I also ascertained that it is not the custom to allow prisoners committed for drunkenness, whether for twelve hours or fourteen days, to attend chapel, nor do they receive any religious instruction. This is certainly a most improper rule, and one which should be discontinued at once, and I must further submit that the Chaplains should be requested to comply strictly with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, as well as with the by-laws of the Prison in regard to the performance of their several duties. These gentlemen have serious responsibilities, and where they perform their duties as laid down by statute, they are frequently able to effect great reforms amongst the prisoners intrusted to their spiritual guidance. I found also that they do not appoint their substitutes in accordance with the requirements of the 11th section,

NORTH
DISTRICT.

London-
derry
County
Gaol.

19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, which clearly points out the manner in which Chaplains' substitutes are to be appointed. I cannot but think that if the legally appointed Chaplains here were to attend more strictly to the statutes referred to, that they would attain such an influence for good over many of the prisoners, as would prevent the recommitments from being so frequent as they now are.

A female, A. M'E., complained to me of her treatment in being sent to the county gaol on a coroner's warrant, a distance of twenty-five miles, on an outside car, a few days after her confinement. She was committed for concealing birth, and while still very ill she was removed from her house to the police barracks on the 10th of August. On the 14th she was taken from Maghera, across the Dungiven mountains, to Derry.

I annex the report of the Medical Officer of the gaol on this case, from which it would appear that this unfortunate woman, in consequence of her removal and the treatment she received, was in a most precarious condition when she arrived at the gaol. It is but right to add, that the constabulary appear to have treated her with kindness and consideration.

"Londonderry Gaol, 7th October, 1871.

"SIR,—A. M'E. was sent into this gaol on the 14th August from Maghera, on a coroner's warrant.

"She was labouring under symptoms of inflammation of the bowels, and continued for some weeks in great danger. I am of opinion that her illness was in a great degree caused by her being so soon after her confinement sent on an open car a journey of twenty-five Irish miles, over the Dungiven mountains.

"She also states that she got no food on the journey, except a few cakes and some whiskey, which was given her by the constabulary.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM MILLER,

"The Local Inspector, Derry Gaol."

"Surgeon, Derry Gaol.

I considered this case so serious that I reported it especially to the Executive. I have here to draw attention to the continuance of the practice by some of the justices of this district of committing dangerous lunatics to prison, although they have been informed of the illegality and impropriety of such a course.

One man who was committed here on the 28th October as being of unsound mind attempted to commit suicide in his cell, and succeeded in cutting his throat very severely by means of a piece of glass. He was reported by the doctor to be "in a most precarious state." This officer further adds that he "would beg to draw attention to the repeated commitments of persons of unsound mind" to this prison.

The attention of the committing magistrate was drawn by the Executive to this case, and to the provisions of the 9th and 10th sections of 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, which renders it illegal to commit lunatics to prison, and points out the procedure to be followed in sending them to the asylum. The committing justice asserts that "the individual in question was under the effects of delirium tremens." This statement is not, as far as I am aware, supported by any medical testimony but, on the contrary, the Medical Officer of the gaol gives it as his "opinion that there never was the slightest symptom of delirium tremens about him," and that from all the acts and conversations of this man he formed the opinion that the man "was of unsound mind."

Had the man died of the effects of this wound, the responsibilities of the committing magistrate would, in my opinion, be very serious indeed.

I trust, therefore, that in future lunatics will not be committed to the gaol, but will be sent, as the law prescribes, direct to the asylum.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor for time being.	John B. Beresford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.
Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
Sir F.W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	George Skipton, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Sir John Hill, bart.	Conolly T.M. Causland, esq.	Capt. William E. Scott.

NORTH DISTRICT.

London-derry County Gaol.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of subordinate officers and small accounts are paid. The Governor receives his salary quarterly, and the extern officers at assizes.

The Surgeon of this prison, being also surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no salary for his prison duties, which he performs most creditably. In any prison bill introduced to Parliament I trust this anomalous state of things will be amended, and that all Medical Officers of prisons will receive proper remuneration.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

		Newtownlimavady.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		40	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .		6	1
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, .		10	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly here; monthly at Dungiven.		
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal, for periods exceeding three days, and signed by only one Justice, although attention has been already directed to this subject.		
Registry,	Regular.		
Repairs and Order,	Good.		
Security,	Fair with care.		
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	From the town main in abundance.		
Sewerage,	Good and effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5d.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20 per annum; matron, £5 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Courthouse-keeper, at £4 per annum.		
Statutable Inspection,	22nd September, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and none during the first quarter of this year. Both my colleague and myself consider that the Keeper's salary should be raised, from his length of service here and in the county gaol, and on account of the creditable manner in which this bridewell is kept.		

NORTH
DISTRICT.London-
derry
County.

	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i> No. of Committals in past year, . . .	68	43	89	26
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	40	25	35	23
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection	12	6	16	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	3	6	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly. Transmittals following day.		Magherafelt fortnightly, and Maghera monthly.	
Committals, whether regular?	Several illegal, being signed by one Justice for more than three days.		Some very irregular; one man in custody here for 41 days.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good, except part of boundary wall, which should be raised.		Bad.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient and good.		Bad and insufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and good.		Good and clean.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in both male and female yards; also a force pump.		By pump.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective. Two water-closets are provided.		Bad.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept, but lower cells damp.		Very clean and well kept, but lower cells damp, and unfit for use.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20 per annum; matron, £5.		£20 per annum and a suit of uniform; matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, at £4 per annum.		Courthouse-keeper, at a salary of £4 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection,	20th October, 1871.		21st October, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		The Keeper tells me that a new bridewell is about to be built. Certainly the present one is quite unfit for its purpose.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

LONGFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND AUGUST, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Longford
County,
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master and Mistress Debtors, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	6	2	8	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody, . . .	20	10	30	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	{	On day of Inspection—	M.	F.
		Committed for Trial,	—	1
		„ once, . . .	—	1
	{	From 1st January to day of Inspection—		
		Convicted summarily, . . .	2	2
		Committed for trial, . . .	1	1
		Total, . . .	3	3
		Committed once, . . .	3	3

The total number in custody on the day of my inspection was 30, viz., 20 males and 10 females. Of these only 4 were disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions. The other cases consisted of 2 debtors, 6 untried, and 18 disposed of summarily.

There were no juveniles in custody at the above date, and only 7 had been committed from the beginning of the year. None of these had been committed previously, and none were sent to reformatories. Great care should be taken to keep juveniles separated from all other classes, and to give them plenty of employment during their imprisonment.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
1869,	30	6	1871 (day of Inspection),	20	10
	16	3			

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>Longford County Gaol.</i>					
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	1	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	2	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	1	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	1	2	day of Inspection),	—	*1
1870,	7	2	Day of Inspection, . . .	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871. (Including day of Inspection)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Infanticide,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common Assaults,	59	12	62	15	32	19	5	2	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	15	—	20	—	11	1	1	—	1	—
Other Assaults,	7	—	15	—	16	2	—	—	2	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Taking & holding forcible possession,	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	12	7	10	2	4	2	1	1	3	—
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the currency, .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	32	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	1	—	†38	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property with violence,	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Against property, without violence,	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	16	3	19	10	10	5	—	—	1	—

* Committed 3 times during the year.

† Militia offences included, numbering 34

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Longford County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Loitering for prostitution, . . .	—	12	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	3
Threatening language, . . .	3	1	3	2	6	1	2	1	—	—
Other misdemeanors, . . .	25	7	12	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
Whiteboy attack on dwelling-house, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass in pursuit of game, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class, . . .	179	52	171	44	140	40	15	6	18	5
Vagrancy,	20	1	7	—	15	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	69	20	80	26	66	12	1	1	—	—
Debt,	4	—	6	—	3	2	1	1	1	—
Remanded for further examination, . . .	47	8	49	3	24	4	1	2	1	—
Total,	319	81	313	73	248	58	20	10	20	5

It will be seen by the last of the above tables on comparing the schedule of persons committed here during 1869 and 1870, and up to my inspection in this year, that though the total numbers of prisoners vary but slightly, yet this year there is a diminution of serious crime as compared with the two previous years. The large increase in the number of military prisoners this year is accounted for by the embodiment of the militia; for out of 38 military commitments, 34 were sent here by the militia authorities.

There has been a very sensible increase of drunkards during the last three years, and as drunkenness is the origin of nearly all serious crime in Ireland, I would draw the earnest attention of the local authorities to the above return in respect to this offence.

One female, a returned convict, had been committed here three times during this year, up to the day of my inspection.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	6	—	Debtors,	3	2
Criminals,	220	47	Criminals,	164	44
Vagrants,	7	—	Vagrants,	15	—
Drunkards,	80	26	Drunkards,	66	12
Total,	313	73	Total,	248	58

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		
Committed—	M.	F.	Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	218	37	Once within the year,	165	32
Twice „	20	6	Twice „	20	5
Thrice „	8	2	Thrice „	5	3
Four times „	1	—	Four times „	1	—
Five times „	1	1	Five times „	3	1
Six times „	1	1	Six times „	1	—
Seven times „	—	1	Seven times „	—	—
Ten times „	1	—	Ten times „	—	—
Total,	250	48	Total,	195	41
No. of above committed for } first time,	157	28	No. of above committed for } first time,	124	26

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Longford
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.				From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.			
Committed—		M.	F.	Committed—		M.	F.
Once only,	.	144	26	Once only,	.	118	24
Twice,	.	48	5	Twice,	.	27	4
Thrice,	.	19	5	Thrice,	.	13	5
Four times,	.	15	—	Four times,	.	10	3
Five times,	.	6	—	Five times,	.	5	—
Six times,	.	6	3	Six times,	.	6	—
7 to 11 times,	.	7	3	7 to 11 times,	.	8	—
12 to 16 "	.	—	2	12 to 16 "	.	4	3
17 to 20 "	.	—	2	17 to 20 "	.	1	1
21 to 40 "	.	5	2	21 to 40 "	.	2	1
41 to 60 "	.	—	—	41 to 60 "	.	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,		250	48	Total No. of Individuals committed,		195	41
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,		648	220	No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,		575	140

Up to the day of my visit, six was the greatest number of times that any male, and five that any female, had been committed here during the year. Notwithstanding, it will be seen from the last of the above tables how frequent are the recommitments to this prison. Two males and one female committed between twenty and forty times here, and one male between forty-one and sixty times were in custody during this year.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

16th January, 1864,	.	.	70	15th July, 1868,	.	.	49
15th June, 1865,	.	.	47	20th and 22nd April, 1869,	.	.	52
26th February, 1866,	.	.	41	6th May and 4th July, 1870,	.	.	41
19th May, 1867,	.	.	33	23rd June, 1871,	.	.	43

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1870, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	21·09	3·67	—	21·28	4·	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		6th May and 4th July.	43		23rd June.
Lowest ditto,	12		1st Jan.	14		10th March & 10th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	38		4th July.	37		23rd June.
Ditto of females,	7		12th June, and several times in Sept. & Oct.	9		21st August.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		20th Jan., 11th Nov., and 18th to 20th Dec.	12		8th March.
Ditto of females,	—		28th May to 3rd June, inclusive.	—		15th April & 5 times between 15th and 27th.

The above tables of averages shows this year a slight increase in most of them as compared with the last year.

Accommodation.				NORTH DISTRICT.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Worksheds,	16	-
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	One.	-
Day Rooms,	8	-	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying-Room,	-	1
Single Cells of larger size,	-	4	Lavatories,	5	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Water-closets,	3	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	-	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	-	-
Workshops,	5	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

This being an associated gaol, prisoners are classified under the provisions of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. They are only kept in separate cells at night, and during the day are allowed to associate in the day-rooms and exercise yards. Notwithstanding the very defective construction of the building, and the consequent difficulty of establishing complete separation, I am of opinion that a much greater amount of separation could be carried out than is now in force here, especially if the male prisoners were more fully employed than at present. If proper arrangements were made in this direction, and that the cells in the male prison were artificially heated and supplied with bells, there would be little or no difficulty in carrying out a very fair system of separate confinement here. Meals should then be served in the cells, and unless absolutely employed at separate labour, or under the supervision of an officer out of doors, prisoners should always be kept from association. I therefore strongly urge the system of heating to be extended to the male prison; and as gas has now been introduced into the passages, and into twenty-six of these cells, prisoners could be fully employed in them even in winter up to seven o'clock.

All prisoners are now washed and bathed on coming into this gaol, but a bath should be put up in the male reception ward, as that in the male prison is at too great a distance from this ward. Prisoners might then be bathed, dressed, and cleansed here, and inspected by the Doctor, as prescribed by the 9th Rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act, before being passed into their proper ward. I find that prisoners are not as a rule bathed at regular intervals during their imprisonment. This is a matter that should be carefully attended to, for unless it be, it is impossible that the prison clothing or bedding can be kept clean. I would therefore suggest that all prisoners be bathed under the supervision of an officer at least once a week. In the still uncertain state of the law regarding our prisons, I do not feel called upon at present to recommend any additions or improvements that might hereafter prove useless. But as it may be some time before our prison system is altered, I think it is incumbent on prison authorities to adopt such reforms as do not involve serious expense, in order to further as far as possible the carrying out of the separate system, which has been proved to be so great a deterrent from crime. The cells in the female prison are flagged, heated, and supplied with bells, but none contain the number of cubic feet, viz., 432, required for complete separate confinement. There are three regular solitary cells in the male prison, and one in the female, in which prisoners remain during the night, but are allowed their beds and bedding. Lavatories are provided in five yards of the male prison, but

- NORTH DISTRICT.** water is not laid on to them, although there is a supply close at hand. These would be much more conveniently situated if placed in one of the old day-rooms, and water laid on to each basin. By this means male prisoners could be compelled to wash in batches under the supervision of a warder. Five wooden partitioned lavatories are provided in the female prison. This section of the prison is also supplied with five water-closets; but there are none in the male section, except in the reception ward, and in the tread-wheel yard; though a privy is provided in each yard. The system of sewerage has not been altered since my last inspection, and, as my colleague pointed out in his report for last year, the main sewer of the prison runs within about forty feet of the pump-hole from which the entire supply of water is taken. Great precaution should therefore be used that these sewers be constantly and carefully flushed.
- Longford County Gaol.**
- Sewerage.** Water is furnished to all the yards from a cistern, whence it is pumped by the force of the tread-wheel.
- Water.**
- Kitchen.** The kitchen is provided with two boilers, as also a separate fire-place. This apartment was clean and neatly kept. Each prisoner's portion is measured or weighed by the cook-warder who has charge of and issues the provisions. This is for obvious reasons a very imperfect system, as the officer who issues the provisions should not have the charge of them. I found on the day of my inspection a prisoner sentenced to hard labour, two-thirds of whose sentence as to hard labour had not been carried out, owing to the very objectionable practice of employing such prisoners in the cook-house. I must therefore again protest against this very unnecessary and improper arrangement, for there is nothing in the ordinary prison dietary that requires any peculiar skill, or that any ordinary prisoner is not capable of carrying out. The employment of long sentenced prisoners in the kitchen is the means of saving trouble to subordinate officers, yet this is no excuse for the continuance of this practice.
- Diet.** The samples of the diet which I inspected appeared to be of an excellent quality, but I observed several complaints by the Chaplains in the inspection of provision book, regarding both the potatoes and bread. In case of any provisions being bad they should be returned to the contractors, and others purchased at their expense. The legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly carried out.
- Tell-tale clocks.** Two tell-tale clocks are placed in the corridors of the male prison. One is pegged hourly, and the other half-hourly by the night-watch. They are sufficiently protected by Chubb's locks, the keys of which are kept by the Governor or Deputy Governor. One of these officers takes the markings of the clocks every morning, and enters them in the State of Prison at Lockings.
- Night-watch.** The night-watch is arranged as follows:—One patrol goes on at lock-up, 6 o'clock, p.m., and continues until 9.45, when he is relieved by another who remains until 2, a.m., when a third comes on until first bell in the morning. Besides this a superior officer goes round between 9.30 and 10 o'clock every evening, and the Governor or Deputy Governor frequently visit the prison at unexpected hours during the night. The keys of the prison are placed in the Governor's bedroom at 10 o'clock every night. All the new locks appear to be in excellent order, but the old ones are in bad repair. The cells are protected by Chubb's padlocks, which are of an excellent description.
- Fumigating.** There is one fumigating apparatus, in which all clothing supposed to be dirty is fumigated before being put away, but there is no specified

rule laid down on this subject. As a rule all clothes should be fumigated and cleansed before being put away, and from the class of prisoners that frequent this gaol it is most important that this salutary provision against the introduction of vermin and disease should be carried out. Each bundle of clothes should then be carefully labelled and put away, and the label should specify the number of articles in the bundle. In order further to prevent imposition on the part of prisoners, each label should be signed by the owner of the bundle on entering and leaving the gaol, and the labels or duplicates of them should be filed and kept in the office.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Longford
County
Gaol.

The laundry is furnished with three separate stalls, with hot and cold water laid on—it is also provided with a good boiler and a supply of soft water. All prison washing is done here. In the room over it there is a stove and wooden horses, which answer the purpose of a drying-room.

There is no alteration in the construction of the chapel since my last inspection. A gauze screen prevents the females from being seen by the male prisoners, an arrangement which is always desirable in prisons.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted by permission of the Governor. Two boxes with wired fronts, similar to witness boxes, are placed at opposite corners of a room, in one of these the prisoner is placed, and the visitor in the other; an officer is always present at such interviews, so that no prohibited article should be passed to the prisoner without the knowledge of the officer. Master debtors are exempted from this regulation.

There were two debtors (one of each sex) in custody at my inspection, and five had been committed during the year. Their quarters are very defective, but as I am in hopes that the law in regard to debt may not now long remain unamended, I cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in this matter here. The female debtor in custody was kept in the female hospital, as the proper room for prisoners of this class down stairs was damp. Her case appeared a very hard one indeed. The male was a pauper debtor, and was permitted to be associated with two other prisoners, as he complained of being lonesome, and did not appear to be quite of a sound mind.

The building appeared on the whole to be in excellent repair, and many of the suggestions of my colleague and myself have recently been carried out. Some painting was being executed at the time of my visit, and I was informed that all the woodwork was about to be painted by prison labour.

I was glad to observe that the old kiln and mill, which was commented upon in my last report, have been removed, so that this portion of the boundary wall can now be made quite secure.

I was accompanied through the prison by the Local Inspector and Deputy Governor, the Governor being absent on sick leave.

The subordinate officers' quarters are in different sections of the building, and were in much better condition than at my last visit. These officers being nearly all married men go out for their meals, which entails a very great waste of time. One hour and a half is allowed for breakfast and an hour for dinner, during which time prisoners are idle or lounging about the day-rooms and yards, and are not even compelled to clean up their breakfast and dinner utensils. I therefore would suggest that

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**Longford
County
Gaol.**

arrangements should be made, that prisoners during these hours should be engaged in a profitable manner. No families live within the prison, except those of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and gate porter. One of the warders who had fractured his leg, and is in fact more or less disabled for life, complained to me of the hardships from which he suffers under the existing law as regards the superannuation of prison officers. As this man has only four or five years service he is not entitled either to a gratuity or superannuation allowance, notwithstanding that he has been rendered incapable while in the prison service and in the execution of his duty, from earning his livelihood by any active employment. I trust therefore that in any new Prisons' Bill, provision will be made to meet such cases as this, and to assimilate our scale of superannuation for prison officers to that in force in England.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	112	11	Shirts, . .	125	62	Shifts, . .	12	31		
Sheets, pairs of, .	127½	29	Jackets, . .	9	48	Jackets, . .	6	47		
Rugs,	112	23	Vests, . . .	9	45	Petticoats, .	12	26		
Hammocks or Cots,	53	35	Trowsers, . .	10	44	Aprons, . .	6	34		
Bed-ticks,	87	26	Caps,	9	31	Neckerchiefs, .	6	15		
Bedsteads,	53	-	Clogs, pairs of,	10	53	Shoes, pairs of,	5	23		
Pillows,	98	20	Coats for Juve- niles going to Reformatory, . .	-	2	Cloaks for Juve- niles going to Reformatory, . .	-	2		

**Stores.
Clothing &
bedding.**

There was an abundant supply of prison clothing both in use and in store at the time of my inspection. It appeared to be in good repair, carefully kept, and that in use was clean and orderly.

There are two stores of male clothing in the charge of the Deputy Governor—one of new articles, and the other of things in use. The matron keeps the store of female clothing, and stock is taken of all prison stores by the Governor twice a year. This duty should also be performed by the Local Inspector, who is the officer legally appointed to supervise all prison property. A good system of checks is maintained in store-keeping, with the exception of that to which I have already referred in respect to prisoners' own clothing.

The wearing apparel is mostly made up in the gaol by prison labour, but if advantage were taken of all tradesmen committed here I do not consider that there should be any exception to the rule, or that the Board should be put to the expense of employing tradesmen for prison purposes, for I find that 7 tailors, and no less than 17 shoemakers were confined here during the year.

Neither socks nor stockings are provided for the use of prisoners. Although these articles are not absolutely ordered by statute they are furnished in nearly all well-regulated prisons, and are found very beneficial to the health and cleanliness of the prisoners. They should, I suggest, be supplied and could be made in the female prison, by which means these prisoners might be more profitably employed.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.				From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark or Refractory Cells, . .	19	2		Dark or Refractory Cells, . .	5	-	
Other Punishments,	-	-		Other Punishments,	3	-	
Total,	19	2		Total,	8	-	

Employment on day of Inspection.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Longford
County
Gaol.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 9 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking,	1	Cleaning Prison,	1
Painting,	3	Knitting,	5
Stonebreaking,	5	Washing in laundry,	3
Breaking sandstone,	2		
Cleaning Prison,	4		
Total,	15	Total,	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	9	—
Industrial labour,	15	9
Sick,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Other classes of prisoners, viz.—		
Caring debtor (an old man),	1	—
Caring an epileptic,	2	—
Total in Custody,	20	10

Up to the time of my inspection 8 male prisoners were punished by the Governor this year for breach of prison rule, while no female had been sent to solitary.

The hard labour consists of that carried on by the tread-wheel. Male Labour. prisoners are employed at it for three hours a day, during which time they are five minutes on and five off. I do not consider this an adequate quantity of hard labour to exact from prisoners so sentenced, more especially as they are not, during the periods of relief, engaged at oakum-picking or other industrial pursuits. I would, therefore, suggest that each hard-labour man should remain on the mill at least fifteen minutes at a time, and that the periods of relief should not exceed five minutes, during which time he should be employed at oakum-picking. In addition to this he should break a certain amount of stones daily, and some industrial labour should be provided for him in his cell. I find that both mat-making and oakum-picking have been given up here, which is much to be regretted, for where these industries are properly carried on, they not only give healthful employment to the prisoners, but are a source of increasing very much the profits of prison labour.

There is a good carpenter's shop here, in which prisoners can be employed, as also a large loom-room, which is not now used, but which should be turned to advantage.

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £6 9s. 0½d. | 1869, . £2 13s. 11d. | 1870, . £10 4s. 7½d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.76d. | 1869, . 4.1d. | 1870, . 3.94d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,429 17s. 6½d. | 1869, . £1,364 8s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,529 0s. 6d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Longford
County
Gaol.*Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.*

1868, . £197 10s. 6d. | 1869, . £322 8s. 8d. | 1870, . £375 12s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £43 6s. 7d. | 1869, . £48 14s. 3.36d. | 1870, . £61 0s. 9.36d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £1 15s. 6d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . £7 19s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £105 11s. 3d. | 1869, . £93 9s. 10d. 3/4 | 1870, . £71 2s. 8d.

Expendi-
ture.

It will be seen by the above tables that the profits of the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol amounts to a very inconsiderable sum. In 1869 it was estimated at £2 13s. 11d.; in 1870 at £10 4s. 7 1/2d.; and I find that up to 22nd December, 1871, it amounted to only 16s. 3d. This is a very grave defect in the management of this prison, for if prisoners were fully employed here these profits would naturally be very much increased.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1870 was £1,529 0s. 6d., but the cost of officers came to £375 12s. 10d. or £225 5s. 2d. over all other prison expenses. The average daily number of male prisoners in custody for the same year was 21.09, and of females 3.67, for which it is considered necessary to keep up a staff of eleven intern officers, besides four paid extern, so that it is not astonishing to find that the average cost of each prisoner per annum amounted to £61 0s. 9d. But until our present prison system is more equitably arranged by the Legislature and that our county prisons can be adapted to more economical management, I do not suggest any considerable reduction in the present staff of this prison. At the same time, if my suggestions in regard to the separation of prisoners be carried out, I have no doubt that the prison could be worked with a smaller staff than the present one.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				George Robinson, Deputy Governor,	63	0	0
James Henry Dopping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Patk. M'Grath, School-master,	38	0	0
Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Robert M'Nally, Gate-keeper,	44	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	John M'Creddon,	33	0	0
Rev. Francis O'Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Bruen,	33	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, County Infirmary,	—			Robert Palmer,	33	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Robert W. Palmer,	30	0	0
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Philip Reilly, Carpenter,	40	0	0
				Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
				Anna Maria Fife, Assistant Matron,	27	0	0

Vacancies.

Robert W. Palmer, who had been doing duty as temporary Warder instead of John Bruen, unable to discharge full duty from having fractured his leg (on duty), appointed Warder. Philip Reilly, Carpenter-Warder, appointed, vice William Maguire, Carpenter-Warder, resigned.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Resident officers receive fuel and light only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	106	79
Chaplain, Established Church,	219	144
Presbyterian Chaplain,	213	105
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	229	154
Surgeon,	228	137

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Longford
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	141	22	76	20
Average daily number of pupils,	11.86	3.63	10.44	3.7
Number of days on which school was held,	189	118	138	56

School-hours.—Males, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; females, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

The male school is held from 10.30, A.M., to 12.30, P.M., daily, and all prisoners likely to profit by instruction are obliged to attend. The school-room is not stalled, but I was informed a new one was about to be made in No. 12 Class, and that gas will be introduced, so that prisoners may be taught after dark in winter. I would suggest that it may be properly stalled, so as to prevent all communication between prisoners. The teacher holds a third-class certificate from the Board of Education, but the schools are not under any educational board. Females are taught in another apartment by the matron for two hours daily, and although she is not a trained teacher she appears quite capable of performing her duties as schoolmistress.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 2d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 10d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 6d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 15s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	13	33	9	25	7	—	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	177	191	505	112	560	146	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	48	52	14	31	1.53	4	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	68	41	64	26	71	16	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£20 3s. 6d.		£22 16s. 6d.		£17 8s. 4d.		—	—

Hospital.

A hospital is provided in the male, and another in the female prison, but, as will be seen by the above table, they are not much used. The latter was occupied by the female debtor already referred to, and was clean and in good order. It is furnished with a movable bath and a water-closet. The male hospital consists of two wards, containing eight beds, with a W.C. to each ward. There is also a privy in the yard attached, but the bath was entirely unfit for the use of the sick; I would, therefore, suggest that a long movable tin bath be provided here, as such might at any moment be required. This department was by no means as clean or as tidily kept as it should be, and reflected very little credit on the officer in charge of it. The medicines are procured from the apothecary in the town, who compounds the doctor's prescriptions. His bill is paid monthly by the Board of Superintendence, being first certified by the Medical Officer.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Longford
County
Gaol.

Photo-
graphy.
Books and
journals.

Photography is carried on by an artist from the town, at the cost of 1s. 4d. for four copies. A prison officer should now perform this duty, more especially as the expenses will henceforth have to come out of the local rates.

The books of finance and the registries are carefully and regularly kept, chiefly by the Deputy-Governor. The dietary book is kept by the schoolmaster, and is compared with the other books, and initialed by the Governor daily. The journal of the Local Inspector is carefully written up, and contains a full account of his duties performed, as well as many useful suggestions in regard to the management and discipline of the prison. The journal of the Presbyterian Chaplain is carefully kept, and at the time of my visit there was 1 prisoner in custody of his persuasion, which, I am told, had not been the case since 1863.

The journals of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains were fuller than at my last visit. Besides their journals these gentlemen write a monthly report to the Board of Superintendence, but this practice should not prevent a full compliance on their part with regard to their journals, as required by the 69th section of the Prisons' Act. I must again call the attention of these officers to the 11th section 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, for I find that their substitutes are not yet appointed, as prescribed by that statute. The inspection of Provisions Book shows a careful attention on the part of the Chaplains to this duty. The Governor's journal is a careful and useful record of his duties as performed by him. The surgeon also keeps a very useful journal, but the extra diet book, in which all his orders with regard to extra diet should be written, is not kept according to the prescribed form. The proper daily employment of prisoners book is not kept, and the females are not entered in the work ledger. These are omissions which, I trust, will have been rectified before this, as I brought them under the notice of the Local Inspector at the time of my visit.

Passes are issued by the Governor to the officers when going out of the prison, and are compared by him the following day with the extern officers' gate book.

Board of Superintendence.

Huband G. Gregg, esq., J.P.	Richard E. Fox, esq., J.P.	Thomas Bond, esq., J.P.
Matthew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	Alex. C. Kingstone, esq., J.P.	Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., J.P.
Geo. W. W. Slaton, esq., J.P.	Henry O'F. Gregory, esq., J.P.	Edward M. O'Ferrall, esq., J.P.
Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.	James W. Bond, esq., J.P.	Capt. L. L. Bushe Fox, J.P.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday in each month, when separate cheques are drawn in favour of the several large creditors. The Local Inspector is given a cheque for the payment of small accounts, and furnishes receipts at the following meeting. The salaries of the intern officers are also paid monthly, and those of the extern at each assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

CHARLES F. BOURKE,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

LOUTH COUNTY GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
11TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Louth
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	2	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	5	7	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	25	11	36	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	{	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection—				M.	F.
		Convicted at Quarter Sessions,				1	—
		„ Summarily,				6	—
		Committed for Trial,				3	—
		Total,				10	—
		Committed once,				9	—
		Number sent to Reformatories,				2	—

Twenty-five males and 11 females formed the total number of prisoners in custody at the above date. Of these 8 were military offenders, 10 were disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions, 16 summarily, and 2 were untried. No juveniles were in custody, but 9 had been committed during the year, of whom only 2 were sent to reformatories. I was informed that juveniles when in custody here are kept quite separated from the adult prisoners. Too much precaution cannot be taken to prevent this class of prisoners from associating with or even seeing the more depraved.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	39	8	1870,	33	8
1869,	30	11	1871 (day of Inspection),	25	11

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
Louth	1868,	3	1	1871 (up to and including		
County	1869,	3	—	day of Inspection), . .	1	—
Gaol.	1870,	3	1	Day of Inspection, . .	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corres- ponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, . .	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Common assaults,	56	6	44	7	65	5	4	—	7	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	3	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	1	16	1	5	1	—	—	1	1
Other assaults,	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	27	12	29	9	18	12	2	1	3	—
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury, .	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Military offences,	13	—	5	—	36	—	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	4	—	6	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, without vio- lence,	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly, loitering, and abusive language,	23	31	27	29	16	27	1	3	1	1
Refused to go to sea in ship "Insula,"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing his person,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entering a railway carriage in motion,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms without license, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	152	56	147	46	161	50	22	6	19	3
Vagrancy,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	79	81	80	83	45	52	1	5	1	2
Debt,	10	—	6	1	8	1	—	—	3	—
For trial,	4	1	5	1	3	—	2	—	1	1
Remanded for further examination, .	36	16	43	6	41	7	—	—	3	—
Total,	283	154	282	137	258	110	25	11	27	6

Excepting two prisoners who were charged with concealing birth, there was no one committed here this year for attempting to take life, and with the exception of those committed for common assault, there appears to be a reduction in the numbers under the heads of most offences named in the

foregoing schedule this year when compared with 1869 and 1870. As in many other towns throughout Ireland drunkenness has considerably increased, I think it but fair to remark that this does not appear to be the case in this district, unless indeed it may be inferred (which is not at all improbable) that the increase in common assaults may be attributed to intemperance.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Louth
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	1	8	1
Criminals,	193	53	205	57
Vagrants,	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	80	83	45	52
Total,	282	137	258	110

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	182	44	174	41
Twice „	25	10	26	6
Thrice „	10	6	8	—
Four times „	1	2	—	3
Five times „	2	3	—	2
Six times „	—	2	—	2
Seven times „	—	1	—	2
Eight times „	—	—	—	1
Twelve times „	—	1	—	—
Total,	220	69	208	57
Number of above committed for first time,	148	28	168	24

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	141	28	145	27
Twice,	26	7	26	3
Thrice,	14	2	12	—
Four times,	4	2	4	2
Five „	5	3	2	2
Six „	5	3	2	2
7 to 11 „	14	7	9	5
12 to 16 „	8	4	5	5
17 to 20 „	2	4	2	1
21 to 40 „	1	2	1	4
41 to 60 „	—	4	—	3
61 to 80 „	—	—	—	2
101 to 120 „	—	2	—	—
121 to 140 „	—	—	—	2
201 to 250 „	—	1	—	—
251 to „	—	—	—	1
Total number of Individuals committed,	220	69	208	57
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,	602	1,008	484	1,038

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
**South
County
Gaol.**
**Recom-
mitments.**

The last two tables denote in a very lamentable degree the perversity in crime of certain classes of prisoners committed here, and more especially of the females. This year one female was committed as often as eight times, two seven times, whilst it will be observed that two were in custody during the year, who had been between sixty-one and eighty times committed to prison. Two had also been committed from 121 to 140 times, one of whom, E. S., was in custody at my inspection; and another unfortunate female, M. M'C., aged forty-one, also in custody, would appear to almost spend her life in gaol, having been committed 251 times, for no more serious crime than loitering and drunkenness; she is said to be always well conducted when in prison. It will be observed by the foregoing table that the total number of individual females enumerated in this schedule for 1871 are 57, but that these 57 are represented by 1,038 commitments.

These figures I submit denote very strongly the necessity for legislative action in regard to the introduction of an Act of Parliament which would deal more effectively with prisoners of this class, who are merely a burden to the rates and a disgrace to the neighbourhood.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23·52	9·17	—	25·7079	8·6158	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	50		9th Dec.	51		27th June.
Lowest ditto, .	22		28th June.	24		21st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	38		24th Feb.	35		24th June.
Ditto, of females,	15		9th Feb.	16		28th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	12		2nd July.	18		21st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	4		22nd Sept.	4		26th Sept.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871:—

1864,	43	1868,	52
1865,	47	1869,	51
1866,	43	1870,	50
1867,	106	1871,	51

By the above table it appears that during the last seven years the numbers of prisoners here have somewhat increased, but this may be accounted for by the addition to the population of this town during the same period.

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters are by no means in compliance with the requirements of the Act relating to debtors; two rooms are provided for the master and one for mistress debtors, and they exercise in yards adjoining these apartments. As I trust that this is a subject which will be dealt with by Parliament in the coming session, it is not my duty now to recommend more suitable arrangements to be made for this class of prisoner.

Accommodation.		NORTH DISTRICT.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Wards,	3 1	Kitchen,	one.
Yards,	5 13	Store Room,	one.
Day Rooms,	1 1	Laundry,	one.
Solitary Cells,	1 1	Drying Room,	one.
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83 21	Lavatories—wash in cells.	
Single Cells of larger size,	2 1	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1 1
Sleeping-rooms,	2 1	Privies,	eight.
Hospital Rooms,	4 2	Water-closets,	seven.
Chapel,	one.	Fumigating apparatus,	one.
School Room—in Chapel.		Reception Rooms or Cells,	8 2
Workshops—prisoners work in cells.		Pump,	one.
Worksheds,	24 -	Crank do.,	one.
		Wells,	two.
		Tell-tale Clock,	one.

The reception class is in the basement floor of both prisons, but as these cells are not heated, no prisoner remains here longer than a night before being inspected by the doctor. Baths should be put up in both reception wards, and all prisoners as they come into gaol should be, as a rule, bathed and cleansed before being passed into their "proper ward," and at least once a week during their imprisonment. At present there are only two baths in the prison, one for males, and one for females, so that as I pointed out in a former report, the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with. The baths at present are awkwardly situated with regard to both prisons. I would therefore suggest that they be removed to the first tier of each prison, in order that they may be within easy access of the prisoners.

It is impossible that the prison bedding and clothing can be kept clean except proper ablutionary arrangements are in force, which I do not consider exist here; and indeed this defect was observable in the appearance of the male prisoners, very few of whom were as clean as they should be. A washing apparatus and a water-closet are provided in all the cells. This is an arrangement open to grave objections on sanitary reasons, as the apparatus often goes out of order; and at the time of my inspection I perceived a disagreeable smell in several of the cells. This I was told might be attributed to the sewerage, which is said to be by no means satisfactory. My colleague drew attention to this subject in his report of last year, and I would submit that his suggestions in regard to the improvement of the sewerage of this prison should be adopted. At the time of my visit the crank-pump was not in working order, nor had it been so for six months, owing, as I was informed, to the contractor not having completed his contract for the repairs of the pump, and the adaptation of an indicator to the machinery. The supply of water therefore was limited to that furnished by the hand pump. In a large building containing so many individuals as this, I consider that the contractor should have been compelled long before my visit to put the crank-pump in working order, more especially as it is the only means provided for the enforcement of hard labour here.

Both male and female prisons are artificially heated, but as I pointed out in my last report the flues are too large and admit too great a quantity of cold air, consequently the heating of the gaol is altogether in a very defective state.

Good workshops on the basement floor are provided for carpenters, shoemakers, smiths, turners, and mat makers.

One tell-tale clock only is provided, and it is placed in the central hall. It is pegged half-hourly during the night by three night-watchmen who take this duty in rotation, the first from 6, P.M., to 10, P.M., the second

NORTH DISTRICT. from 10, P.M., to 2, A.M., and the third from 2 to 7, A.M. The markings of the clock are entered in "the state of prison at lockings," and are taken by the chief warder daily, but the omissions are not entered as they should be in the officers' conduct book. Each peg omitted should be noted against the defaulting officer in this book, which should be submitted to the Board at every meeting.

Fumigating Prisoners own clothes, when considered dirty, are put into a steam closet which is said to thoroughly cleanse and purify them. All prisoners clothing should go through this process, so as to ensure the gaol being kept free from vermin and infection.

Laundry. The laundry is composed of four separate stalls, with hot and cold water laid on; there is also a good supply of soft water from a tank in which that from the roofs is collected. All prison washing is done here, but no washing contracts are undertaken, which in many places are a great source of profit to the gaol funds. The drying-room here has lately been improved by a stove placed in the centre of the room with wooden horses ranged round it.

Kitchen. The kitchen is situated next to the laundry, and is provided with an excellent boiler which serves for cooking purposes as well as for heating water for the laundry. This department was in a more cleanly condition than at my last visit. From its proximity to the laundry, I would again recommend that it should be conducted by females instead of males, for where this system is adopted the culinary department is always cleaner and more carefully attended to than when it is managed by male prisoners. I must also again call attention to the impropriety of employing a prisoner sentenced to hard labour in the kitchen, by which means he escapes in a great degree the penalty imposed on him by law, besides having slight indulgences which he is not entitled to.

Solitary Cells. I am happy to state that two new solitary cells have lately been fitted up for females. I trust that similar cells will be made in the male prison, properly heated and supplied with bells, so that prisoners who are undergoing punishment may be left in them during the night, which is not now possible in the male prison.

Chapel. No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last visit. It is constructed on a very old and faulty principle, affording the prisoners facilities for misbehaviour. I would therefore suggest that all the stalls should be taken away, and that simple forms be provided, so that the actions of every prisoner may be observed, care of course being taken to prevent the sexes from seeing one another while in chapel.

Photography. In accordance with the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, photography is carefully carried on here. It is done by an artist from the town, who charges 1s. for each copy. As this is rather an extravagant charge, I was glad to ascertain that the Governor is learning the art, and hoped soon to be able to take likenesses himself. This will effect a considerable saving, which is all the more important, for under a recent Act of Parliament the cost of photography will in future have to be defrayed by the local rates. The separation of the male and female prisons, so long recommended by the Inspectors-General, has now been effected. But I think that in order to complete these arrangements it will be found necessary to open a door from the female prison to the laundry, so as to prevent the necessity of females passing through the male prison, and to erect a staircase within the female prison, between the lower and upper tiers.

I also would suggest that some non-transparent material, should be put up at the railings dividing the male from the female prison, so as to intercept the view. The cost of the erection of the railings and gates dividing the male from the female prison, I am informed, came to £11 10s. I am here bound to remark that although the separation is now complete, and the requirements of the Prisons Act are in this respect complied with, yet, a wooden partition with glass doors would have answered all the purposes, and could have been erected for a very much smaller sum.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Louth
County
Gaol.

I trust that the matron will always keep the door between the prisons locked, and allow no male to enter her prison without a female officer, in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Act.

The place for visitors to prisoners is a very suitable one, and consists of two railed pens, in one of which the prisoner is placed and in the other the friend. I would suggest that one of these pens should be wired, so as to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles. Visitors to master debtors are admitted daily, to pauper debtors and to untried prisoners on Mondays and Thursdays. Convicted prisoners also receive visits by order of a member of the Board two days in the week. This rule, I submit, should be revised, and I would suggest that no convicted prisoners should be permitted to receive a visit for the first three months of his imprisonment, and only once in every subsequent three months. Where this rule is in force it has been found to have a very salutary effect upon such prisoners as are constantly coming into the prison; I would, therefore, most strongly urge its adoption here. The Governor should also have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner whose conduct is not satisfactory, but in each of such cases he should note the fact in his journal, and lay it before the Board at their next following meeting. The separate system is strictly carried on here, and eighteen separate exercise yards are provided, so that prisoners even during exercise are strictly kept apart.

Visitors.

Separation.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	83	25	Shirts, . . .	11 24
Sheets, pairs of, .	79	52	Jackets, . . .	11 24
Rugs,	81	40	Petticoats, . .	11 51
Hammocks or Cots,	108		Aprons, . . .	11 32
Bed-ticks,	101	26	Neckerchiefs, .	11 37
Bedsteads,	25		Caps,	11 23
			Stockings, pairs of,	11 26
			Shoes, Slippers, and	
			Clogs, pairs of,	11 27

The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use was abundant and of a good quality. The bedding was, as a rule, in good order, but some of the sheets in the male prison were not as clean as they should be; however, as long as the prisoners are not periodically bathed and cleansed neither the bedding nor the clothing can be kept in a proper state of cleanliness. Some new shelves have lately been put up in the store-room, and the Governor appears anxious to set this department of the prison in better order, but, as I remarked in my last report, the system of store-keeping here is very defective and irregular. There are no proper checks to the issuing of either materials or articles of clothing. I was in hopes of being able to see the Local Inspector on this subject, as the stores of the prison are especially under his control, but, owing to his indisposition at the time of my visit, he was unable to come to the prison. I however explained

Stores.

my views to the Governor, and am in hopes that a more regular and business-like system will be introduced into this department. The matron at present keeps all the linen and bedding, and issues all the male linen to the several warders just as they may happen to ask for them. Stock is not taken by any responsible officer at stated periods. I would suggest that this duty should be performed by the Governor at least once a quarter, and by the Local Inspector every six months, and no article should be condemned or thrown away without the consent of the latter officer. All prison clothing and sheeting are made up within the prison. Prisoners' own clothing, after being purified, should be labelled and put away, and each label should contain a list of the prisoner's property similar to the annexed. A like list could be arranged for female clothing, and a duplicate kept in the prison, so as to prevent any dispute arising afterwards in regard to the property brought by prisoners into the gaol. The clothing materials are obtained as required, there being no contracts for them.

Inventory of Property, &c., in Possession of Prisoners at Committal.

Coat,	Shirts,	Other Articles.
Vest,	Flannel shirts,	
Pantaloon,	Socks,	
Under drawers,	Shoes,	
Braces,	Boots,	
Hat,	Belt,	
Cap,	Cash,	
Handkerchiefs,	Watch,	
Ties,		

Dated day of

The above is all I gave in charge of the Warder } Signature of Prisoner coming
at my committal, _____ } into Prison.

I received the above, _____ Do., on leaving.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	—	10	—
Stoppage of Diet,	5	—	7	—
	—	—	—	—
Total,	11	—	17	—

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Pumping water,	.	.	.	.	.	.	M.	F.
Matmaking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Stonebreaking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	-
Shoemaking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Knitting,	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
Sewing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1
Cooking and cleaning,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3

Industrial Labour.

Picking oakum,	2	8
--------------------------	---	---

Summary.

		M.	F.
Hard labour,	.	21	3
Industrial labour,	.	2	8
Unemployed,	.	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	.	1	—
		—	—
Total in custody,	.	25	11

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, £35 4s. 8d. | 1869, £62 5s. 1d. | 1870, £64 10s. 10d. | 1871, £33 8s. 11d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

Lowth
County
Gaol.

Seventeen prisoners only were punished during this year, and in no case was it necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of refractory prisoners. The Punishment-book is submitted to the Board quarterly. Owing to the crank-pump being out of order for six months previous to my inspection, no hard labour proper was carried on here during that time. This, I conceive, was a very unfortunate and unnecessary occurrence, for in no well-regulated prison should a prisoner sentenced to hard labour escape for such a length of time the sentence imposed on him by law.

Punish-
ments.

Labour.

Prisoners sentenced here to hard labour should, in addition to their employment at the crank-pump, be compelled to break a certain quantity of stones daily, and as gas is provided in the cells, a given portion of oakum should be picked after dark and before daylight in winter, as well as during the summer evenings and mornings. At present I find that no work is done in the cells after lock-up, and that gas in winter is only supplied for about half an hour after that time. I would, therefore, impress upon the Board the necessity of obtaining a greater amount of work from the prisoners, whose time at present I do not consider sufficiently employed, although I am bound to remark that the amount received for the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol is in excess of what it is in some other prisons. I feel sure also that the Governor is anxious to carry on as much remunerative labour as possible.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871 to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	70	31	56	35
Average daily number of pupils,	8.42	5.1677	8.1548	3.1237
Number of days on which school was held,	224	304	155	202

School hours :—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

No alteration has taken place in regard to the school since my last visit, School. I therefore must repeat the observations I then made on this subject :—

"There is no regular school-room, but male prisoners are assembled in the chapel for secular instruction from 11 to 12 daily. This practice is quite irregular, as the 6th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, directs that the chapel 'shall be *strictly* set apart for religious worship, or for occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.' The females are taught by the ward matron from 10 to 11 daily, and the Sisters of Charity also give them occasional religious and moral instruction. But as there is no regular school-room for either sexes, I fear little regularity can be maintained, and but small progress made in the secular instruction of prisoners confined here."

Neither of the teachers have been regularly trained, but I was informed that the matron has taught in a National school. Although the 7th by-law directs that "the Chaplains shall frequently attend the school," I could only discover that two visits during the year had been paid to the male school by the Presbyterian, one by the Roman Catholic, and one by the Protestant Episcopalian Chaplain. The latter gentleman alone paid one visit to the female school. As the schools in this gaol are not connected with any educational board, it is all the more important that the Chaplains should comply with the above-named by-law, and I trust that the Board will request a more strict attention to this duty by these gentlemen.

* This is only for four months, from 25th December, 1870, to 25th April, 1871, the amount for the present half-year not being made up yet.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Louth
County
Gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; coal, per ton, 13s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., yellow, £1 4s.; lime, per barrel, 2s. 6d.

Provisions. The provisions appear to be of an excellent quality. They are issued to the kitchen warder by the schoolmaster, and each prisoner's portion is weighed or measured. They are obtained by half-yearly contracts sanctioned by the Board. The legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly adhered to.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . . . 5·2d. | 1869, . . . 4·38d. | 1870, . . . 4·31d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,580 16s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,462 15s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,342 6s. 1d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £928 19s. 8d. | 1869, . £801 4s. 7d. | 1870, . £801 4s. 9d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £41 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £41 7s. 4d. | 1870, . £38 16s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, for the last four years.

1868, £33 9s. 11d. | 1869, £16 18s. 0d. | 1870, £5 19s. 0d. | 1871, £15 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £3 19s. 10½d. | 1869, — | 1870, —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £100 10s. 0d. | 1869, . £131 1s. 7d. | 1870, . £117 16s. 8d.

Expendi-
ture.

In 1870 the average cost of a prisoner per annum here was £38 16s. 1d. The total cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, was £1,342 6s. 1d., but out of this sum the cost of officers came to £801 4s. 9d., or £260 3s. 5d. more than all other expenses of the gaol.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the same year was 23 males and 9 females, and for these few prisoners it is found necessary to maintain a staff of 10 intern, independent of non-resident officers; but as the law at present stands little economy in staff arrangements can be effected, as the small number of prisoners usually confined in our county gaols require, under present arrangements, nearly as large a staff as if they were four or five times as numerous.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	—	—	—	—	58	23	49	22
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£21 6s. 11d.		£2 9s. 1d.		£5 7s. 7d.		—	

Hospital.

Owing to the dampness of the hospital it is not used for the sick; prisoners when ill are, therefore, treated in their cells, but this building is much drier than at my last inspection, and would be available now in the event of the outbreak of any dangerous disease.

Forty-nine males and 22 females were prescribed for by the Medical

Officer during the expired portion of this year. The medicines are provided by an apothecary in the town, and made up within the prison from the doctor's prescription, and their cost for 1870 amounted to £5 7s. 7d. Where medicines are procured from the county infirmary there is much economy effected, as will be seen by referring to reports in other gaols.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

South
County
Gaol.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the Governor and the schoolmaster, apparently with great care and regularity.

Books and
Journals.

The fines are paid over to the petty sessions clerk on the day on which they are received, and a receipt is taken for them at the time. This is an excellent practice, which I would recommend to other gaols, for during this year, owing to the fines not being regularly paid over by the Governor of another gaol, this officer incurred a heavy loss, having intrusted them to the care of a subordinate, who absconded with a large sum.

As the journal of the Local Inspector was locked up I was unable to see it. That of the Governor is carefully and regularly kept, but those of the Chaplains are not as full as they should be or as required by statute. I was informed that these gentlemen do not visit prisoners in their cells, twice at least in every week, as directed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, although I was unable to ascertain this fact from their journals. This is a duty which I conceive should be strictly performed, for it is impossible that the Chaplains can obtain any influence for good over prisoners unless they become personally acquainted with each individual. I must draw the attention of the Board also to the illegality of the system of appointing Chaplains' substitutes here. The 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, is clear and unambiguous on this subject, and there is no power given by Parliament to anybody to infringe this statute. I trust, therefore, that the Board will revise the rule which I am informed they have sanctioned regarding Chaplains' substitutes. The journal of the Surgeon, so far as it goes, is a very good and useful record of his duties, but I perceive by the gate-book that he attends to his prison duties much more frequently than is noted in his journal. I would therefore beg his attention to that portion of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, which refers to his journal, and have no doubt but that he will see the necessity of complying with it.

An excellent system is pursued here of requiring all the subordinate officers on duty to write a daily report, which is submitted to the Governor every morning.

A good deal of painting in the hospital and elsewhere, and small repairs have been executed during this year by prison labour, under the supervision of the Governor, at a certain saving to the gaol funds.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.				Resident.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edward Tipping, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Mr. Henry Noble, Governor,	120	0	0
Rev. J. G. Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	John M'Dowell, Tailor, Chief Warder,	50	0	0
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	Hugh Davidson, Ropemaker, Schoolmaster, and Clerk,	35	0	0
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35	0	0
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—	—	—	Sub-Warders (Thomas Watt,	35	0	0
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Warders (John M'Fadyen,	35	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0	Warders (Hugh Warmington,	35	0	0
				Warders (Michael Heeney,	35	0	0
				Ellenor Owen, Matron,	35	0	0
				Annie Wiseman, Assistant Matron,	35	0	0

Vacancies.

The Protestant Chaplain resigned. One Sub-Warder dismissed. Two Sub-Warders resigned. One Matron resigned. One Assistant Matron superannuated. The vacancies thus caused were filled up by the Board of Superintendence

NORTH
DISTRICT.Louth
County
Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaalight; each warder with a suit of uniform clothing; the Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 4d. per day in lieu of rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	102	95
Ditto to each Bridewell,	-	1
Chaplain, Established Church,	167	149
Presbyterian Chaplain,	168	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	209	187
Surgeon,	294	241
Apothecary,	324	285

Officers.

Four officers sleep in the top range of the male prison, one at the gate, and the schoolmaster and chief warder have apartments of their own. Their quarters were all tidily kept. I think it right to observe that the whole staff of intern officers appear to perform their several duties in an exemplary and praiseworthy manner.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont.	William Ruxton, esq.	Michael Kelly, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.,	John Murphy, esq.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq.
Lieu-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue.	John George Coddington, esq.	John C. Kieran, esq.
	John A. Haig, esq.	John Jas. E. Bigger, esq.
		Burton Brabazon, esq.

The Board meets on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of the warders, matrons, and minor accounts are paid.

The heavier sums for contracts, &c., are settled half-yearly, at assizes. I annex my report on the bridewell of Ardee.

Bridewell.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	234	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	211	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	43	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	34	5
Petty Sessions,	Petty sessions fortnightly.	
Committals,	Some still illegal, although the attention of the Justices has been called to the subject.	
Registry,	Carefully and regularly kept.	
Repairs,	Good.	
Security,	Fair, except in male exercise yard.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Clean and sufficient.	
Water,	By good pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness and ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Dietary,	4½d. for males; 4d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50; 5d. per diem for rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper, at £4 per annum.	
Official Inspection,	19th May, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. The place is well and carefully kept. The hasps should be removed from the window frames, as it was by their means that a prisoner committed suicide here during this year.	

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 30TH DECEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	6	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	5	8	13	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	1	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—	—	—

The total number of prisoners in custody at the above date was 13, viz., 5 males and 8 females. Of these, 1 master debtor was the only convicted male prisoner. Six females were convicted summarily of misdemeanors, and 1 of larceny, and the remaining 5 prisoners were untried.

There was no juvenile in custody, and only three had been committed Juveniles. here during the year, 1 of whom was sent to a reformatory. Great care should be taken to keep this class of prisoner separated as much as possible from the adults, and indeed all very young prisoners, although not classed as juveniles, should be isolated and prevented from associating with or even from seeing the more depraved characters. There were two or three very young girls in custody at the time of my visit, one of whom particularly, appeared to feel her position very much. I find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain had not visited them, nor is he, as a rule, in the habit of visiting prisoners, except those who express a wish to see him. I saw this gentleman, and explained to him that it was his duty to visit all prisoners of his own persuasion at least twice a week, exclusive of Sundays, and I have no doubt in future he will comply with this wise provision of Parliament, for these are just the cases which can frequently be arrested from utter ruin, if they are taken in time, and that religious

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

and moral teaching are brought to bear on them ; besides, it often happens that young girls can be persuaded to return to their parents after leaving prison through the instrumentality of good advice.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	3	8	1870,	9	6
1869,	3	5	1871 (day of Inspection),	5	8

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	3	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	1	2	day of Inspection), . . .	1	1
1870,	2	1	Day of Inspection, . . .	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	2	-	8	3	7	2	-	-	2	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	5	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny,	17	7	10	5	9	6	1	1	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	-	8	4	9	2	-	-	-	1
Military offences,	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property without vio- lence,	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	2	2	9	7	8	2	-	-	-	-
Disorderly, loitering, indecency, .	-	23	3	21	-	16	-	6	-	4
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to commit suicide, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing unsound food for sale, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insubordination in the work- house,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	34	33	60	45	51	29	3	8	6	6
Vagrancy,	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	52	21	78	36	80	35	-	-	1	-
Debt,	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	26	6	27	3	17	5	1	-	2	-
Total,	118	60	170	86	150	69	5	8	9	6

Although the number of prisoners committed here is this year less than last, yet it will be observed by the foregoing tables that in 1870 and 1871 the numbers were considerably larger than in 1869.

The commitments for drunkenness have during the last two years considerably increased, and I regret to find that during 1871 they were even more numerous than in 1870. This is a matter which, I think, calls for the serious attention of the local authorities, for if this offence increases in the same ratio during the next three years that it has in the past three, the result will be very lamentable indeed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	—	2	—
Criminals,	87	48	68	34
Vagrants,	3	2	—	—
Drunkards,	78	36	80	35
Total,	170	86	150	69

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	113	30	106	34
Twice, „	9	6	15	10
Thrice, „	8	2	1	5
4 times, „	2	1	1	—
5 „ „	1	2	1	—
6 „ „	—	1	—	—
8 „ „	—	1	—	—
10 „ „	—	1	—	—
Total,	133	44	124	49
No. of above committed for first time,	74	22	75	18

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	73	21	71	16
Twice,	13	1	21	7
Thrice,	12	3	6	5
4 times,	6	1	4	3
5 „ „	6	2	5	1
6 „ „	4	1	2	1
7 to 11 „ „	12	6	8	9
12 to 16 „ „	2	3	4	2
17 to 20 „ „	3	2	1	2
21 to 40 „ „	1	2	2	2
61 to 80 „ „	—	1	—	—
81 to 100 „ „	1	—	—	—
121 to 140 „ „	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	133	44	124	49
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	509	468	290	393

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**
*County of
the Town of
Mrogheda
Gaol.*

Considering that the jurisdiction of this gaol is so very circumscribed, the preceding tables denote a serious amount of repetition of crime. One female during this year and 1 in last year were committed from their first commitments between 121 and 140 times; 1 female was committed ten times in 1870, and 5 females were committed three times in 1871. Out of the 124 males and 49 females committed during 1871, 75 of the former and 18 of the latter were committed for their first offence, leaving 49 individual males and 31 females as old offenders.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	6·7	5·06	—	6·85	5·27	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	25		7th Sept.	21		25th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	5		9th March.	4		25th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	18		7th Sept.	14		24th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	10		29th Aug.	11		5th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	2		8th Jan.	2		2nd April.
Ditto, of females,	2		17th Feb.	1		25th June.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871:—

3rd January, 1864,	26	21st November, 1868,	25
16th June, 1865,	22	25th October, 1869,	19
25th November, 1866,	23	7th September, 1870,	25
6th March, 1867,	61	25th September, 1871,	21

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the last two years, omitting fractions, was identical, viz., 6 males and 5 females. At one period during this year only 1 female prisoner was in custody, and at another period only 2 males were in custody.

Debtors.

One room is provided in this prison for master and one for male pauper debtors, and there is one yard common to both classes, but I was informed that in the event of master and pauper debtors being confined at the same time, they exercised at different periods of the day.

One room is allotted for female debtors, but there is very seldom any of this class in custody.

As I am in hopes that the law relating to debt in Ireland will soon be assimilated to that in England, I do not consider it necessary to call attention to the imperfect accommodation for debtors here.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	2	—
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	23	16	Drying Room—Slides in Laundry.		
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	—	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Privies,	3	1
Chapel,	1	—	Water-closets,	3	2
School-room,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Worksheds,	5	—	Pumps,	1	1

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
(Gaol).

Reception.

Lavatories.

Sewerage
and water.

Cells.

Night-
watch.

Matron.

Two cells for males and one for females are reserved for the reception, but I am informed that, owing to the Medical Officer not attending as frequently as he should, prisoners are not always passed by him from the reception into their proper ward, but are obliged to be classed by the Governor without their being previously seen by the Medical Officer. Prisoners are not, as a rule, washed or bathed as they come into the gaol nor at any stated periods during their imprisonment. No prison can be kept properly clean or free from dirt and infection unless it is the habit to wash all prisoners before they are passed into their proper ward, and at least once a week during their imprisonment. I would, therefore, suggest that this rule be adopted here, as a good bath is now provided both in the male and female prisons. There is a lavatory containing three basins on each tier of the prison, also four water-closets, but the latter are not on a good principle, and I found the machinery both defective and apparently little used.

The sewerage runs into a cesspool outside the wall of the prison, and is said to be effective. The water is supplied from a good well on the premises, and it is forced into a cistern over the new prison by a two-handled pump, which is worked by two prisoners at a time. This cistern is one of the late improvements of the prison. The upper tier of the prison has lately been separated from the two lower ones by means of muffed glass, and is now apportioned entirely to the females. This work, with the new school-room, chapel, and the bath in the female prison, were all executed under the supervision of the Governor, at a cost of £240.

The work appears to be very well done, and I consider the Governor deserves great credit for the talent and industry he has displayed in these extensive improvements. All the cells are provided with bells, and those in the upper and lower ranges with gas, and they are all artificially heated. The male prison now consists of twenty-five cells, and the female of eighteen. The floors are all of wood, and the condition of cleanliness and order of both the male and female prisons reflects much credit on the Governor and matron. There is a cell in each prison darkened and adapted for solitary confinement, in which prisoners are left at night when undergoing punishment, and a bundle of straw or a mattress is given them to lie on. I would suggest that a blanket should also be furnished to them, especially to the females. From the proximity of these to the ordinary cells of the prison, an obstreperous prisoner could disturb the rest of the inmates during the whole night; it would, therefore, be very desirable if some more appropriate place could be adapted for punishment cells, and in the event of imprisonment for debt being abolished, I would recommend that part of the present debtors' quarters, or the quarters lately occupied by one of the warders, be converted to this purpose. There is no night-watch maintained here, consequently no tell-tale clock is kept, but the Governor informed me that he occasionally goes round the prison at late hours of the night.

The matron does not sleep in the female prison, but occupies apartments at the gateway. This arrangement is, in my opinion, neither proper nor in compliance with the requirements of the 3rd rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore submit that she should not only sleep within the female prison, so as to be available in case of any prisoner requiring her assistance during the night, but that she should also keep the door of this prison always locked. In this case it would be necessary to put up a bell or a knocker on the outside door of the female prison, in order to make it impossible for anyone to enter here without the knowledge of the matron. She should also keep the door leading from her prison to the chapel always locked.

NORTH DISTRICT. There is a good fumigating apparatus in use in the prison, but only the clothing that is considered dirty is fumigated. As a precaution against infection and vermin, and from the class of prisoners usually committed here, I consider that all clothing should be fumigated before being put away.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Fumigating Laundry. The laundry consists of three troughs, a fire-place, and a small boiler, and the same apartment is used as a drying-room. The prison clothing is all washed here, but this part of the prison requires remodelling and improvement.

Kitchen. The apartment used as a kitchen was clean and orderly. Owing to the small number of prisoners in custody, both the potatoes and strabout were boiled in an ordinary pot on a small fire. The store of meal is kept here, and is issued by the Governor to the cook warder every evening. I think arrangements could easily be made here so that the culinary department might be managed by the females, for where such is the case, the kitchen is kept with greater neatness, and the labour of the male prisoner is turned to more advantage.

Photography. Photography here is now done by an artist from the town at a charge of 4s. for each prisoner. He supplies four copies, three of which are sent to the Habitual Criminals Office. As by a recent Act of Parliament this charge will now have to be defrayed entirely by the local rates, I think more economic arrangements should be adopted. On reference to reports on other gaols it will be seen that the charge for photography is in many places much less than it is at Drogheda.

Chapel. The chapel here is now nicely and very suitably arranged. The sexes are properly divided, except that I would suggest that the present partition should be raised about 18 inches, so as to prevent any possible communication between the prisoners. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are held here, and the arrangements for both reflect much credit on the Governor, who, I understand, supervised and carried out the improvements of this department. The boundary wall was, I was happy to observe, pointed since my last visit, but the cross wall alluded to both by my colleague and myself still renders the building at this point very insecure, and I would strongly recommend my colleague's suggestion of a *chevaux-de-frise* being adopted.

One turnkey sleeps within the prison, but since my last visit the Board have very properly allowed him £5 a year lodging-money for his family who live in the town. The other turnkey is husband to the matron, who together with the gatekeeper have apartments at the gateway.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	29	16	Shirts, . . .	24	10	Shifts, . . .	12	19
Sheets, pairs of,	42	18	Jackets, . . .	12	4	Jackets, . . .	12	7
Rugs, . . .	29	16	Vests, . . .	12	4	Petticoats, . . .	12	7
Hammocks or Cots,	26	-	Trowsers, . . .	12	13	Aprons, . . .	14	9
Bed-ticks, . . .	45	-	Caps, . . .	12	12	Neckerchiefs, . . .	12	4
Bedsteads, . . .	19	-	Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	12	10	Caps, . . .	12	8
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	6	Stockings, pairs of,	10	4
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	6

Stores. The stock of clothing and bedding in store and in use at the time of my inspection was good and sufficient. It was also clean and in good repair, with the exception of one set of blankets, which were quite worn out.

The clothing materials are all bought by the Governor, and made up in the prison under his superintendence. This department does not appear to be under the supervision of the Local Inspector, although it is his especial duty to overlook and superintend all stores and prison property. Stock should be taken by him of everything in the prison at least twice a year, and nothing should be cast without his sanction.

I made some suggestions in regard to the labelling of prisoners' own clothing to the Governor, which was by no means accurately done here, and I trust he will adopt these suggestions.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	1	1	3

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	1	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Brush-making,	1	—
Cooking and brush-making,	1	—
Prison duty and laundry,	—	1
Knitting and sewing,	—	4
Picking oakum,	—	3
Total,	2	8

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	1	—
Industrial labour,	2	8
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	5	8

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £17 8s. 7d. | 1869, . £16 3s. 10d. | 1870, . £25 8s. 7d.

No hard labour proper is carried on here, nor are there any means provided either by crank-mill or tread-wheel for it. There are six separate stone-breaking sheds, but as prisoners are not compelled to break a specified quantity daily it cannot be said that the law in regard to prisoners sentenced to hard labour is carried out in this prison. So long as male prisoners so sentenced are committed here, it is the duty of the local authorities to provide means for the carrying out of that sentence. I consider, therefore, that a given task of stone-breaking and oakum-picking should be exacted from every hard labour prisoner, and now that gas has been introduced into a certain number of the cells, all prisoners should be fully employed up to seven o'clock, and before day-light in the winter. I consider the want of full occupation of prisoners is a very grave defect in the management of the prison, and from the facility this town affords of disposing of articles usually made in prisons, I do not consider the amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, is at all in proportion to what it should be, though it is satisfactory to see that the sum this year is something larger than in the two previous years. It is right here to observe that the Governor manages

NORTH DISTRICT. to grow very nearly enough potatoes and vegetables for the consumption of the gaol, in the several yards and gardens of the prison, by which means a certain saving is effected.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. The industrial labour for males consists of brush-making and stone-breaking, that for females is knitting, sewing, and picking oakum, but there is no specified quantity of oakum allotted, nor is there any difference made between those sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced. All women sentenced to hard labour should, in addition to their ordinary daily work and prison duties, be compelled to pick at least three pounds of oakum daily.

Schools.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	60	13	60	46
Average daily number of pupils,	5.3	4.2	5	4.63
Number of days on which school was held,	211	37	248	248

School-hours—Males, 12 to 2 in summer, and from 4 to 6, P.M., during the winter months; females, 4 to 5, P.M.

School.

The male school is taught by one of the turnkeys, and is held from four to six in winter, and from twelve to two in summer. All men who are considered capable of learning go to school. The room is not partitioned, so that prisoners are in association here. The females are taught by the matron in a large space at the end of the corridor, from four to five daily. As this apartment is not partitioned I consider it highly objectionable to send all females here at the same time, and would suggest that two classes should be formed for school, so that the more depraved may not be permitted to be seen, or to associate with those in custody for minor offences; and all juveniles and youthful prisoners should be taught by themselves. I perceive that the Roman Catholic Chaplain frequently visits the school, but could not see any record of this duty being performed by the Protestant Chaplain. I must again draw attention to the 5th by-law of the prison in regard to this matter, and to my remarks in 1869 on the point; for as this school is not under the direction of any educational body, it is all the more important that the Chaplains should superintend the secular instruction imparted here.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2s. 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 15s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Dist.

The diet appears to be of a very good quality, and the legally prescribed formula is strictly carried out. It is generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains, but is not inspected by them by alternate weeks, or as often as is required by statute. The meal for stirabout is bought by the Governor when required, for I was informed there had been no tender for it for some time.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 3.59d. | 1869, . 3.6d. | 1870, . 3.51d.

* The school was suspended until the 6th of March, on account of alterations being made in the prison.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £420 13s. 3d. | 1869, . £382 1s. 8d. | 1870, . £385 1s. 5d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £306 14s. 0½d. | 1869, . £299 11s. 4½d. | 1870, . £300 12s. 1½d.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £32 18s. 3.76d. | 1869, . £42 4s. 4.6d. | 1870, . £32 6s. 7.61d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . £1 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 10s. 0d. | 1870, . £1 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £24 8s. 6d. | 1869, . £20 6s. 3d. | 1870, . £25 12s. 1d.

It will be seen by the above figures that the net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, during the year 1870 came to £386 1s. 5d., but so great is the expense incurred in maintaining large and expensive staffs in such small prisons as this, that out of the above sum, £300 12s. 1½d. was the cost of officers, their clothing and rations, leaving £84 9s. 3½d. for all expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers. During the year 1871, only 1 male and 2 females were committed, whose sentences exceeded a period of three months; and the daily average of prisoners, as I before stated, was 6 males and 5 females. I am therefore compelled to observe that a district and certified bridewell here would meet nearly all the requirements of the town, and would be conducted on a much more economical system. Prisoners then sentenced to periods exceeding three months could be sent to Dundalk gaol, which is connected by railway with Drogheda, where means are provided for efficiently carrying out the sentence of the law.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£90
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey, a Weaver,	25
Rev. Henry M'Kee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,	—	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster, Assistant Turnkey, and Clerk to the Board,	25
		Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. James Powderly, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, Rev. Henry M'Kee appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	97	28 } 106
" by Substitute,	—	78 }
Chaplain, Established Church,	153	156
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163	167
Surgeon,	99	28 } 106
" by Substitute,	—	78 }

NORTH DISTRICT.		<i>Hospital.</i>						1871 (To day of Inspection.)	
<i>County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.</i>		1868.		1869.		1870.		M. F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,		29	13	17	9	21	11	-	-
No. of deaths in the gaol,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,		£8 3s. 1d.		£6 14s. 7d.		£7 2s. 8½d.		-	-

Hospital.

The hospital consists of one ward for each sex, with a different exercising yard for both, but I am happy to observe that they are seldom or never used for the sick—no female having been in hospital since March, 1867, nor any male since November, 1866. In 1870, 21 males and 11 females were prescribed for and treated out of hospital, and the cost of medicines for that year was £7 2s. 8½d. The Doctor's prescriptions are made up by an apothecary in the town, whose bill is paid at every assizes, but I was unable to ascertain that its correctness is ever certified for by the Surgeon. This should be invariably done before the bill is sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence. Where medicines are procured from the county infirmary a great deal of economy is effected. In Fermanagh gaol the cost of medicines in 1870 came to only £1 10s., although the average daily number of prisoners in custody there, exclusive of debtors, was 22. The hospital books are very irregularly kept, and the prescribed forms are not observed. The Surgeon does not keep a journal in compliance with the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, and with the exception of orders for extra diet, there is no remark in his journal during this year.

Books and Journals.

The registries and books of finance are very carefully and regularly kept by the Governor, assisted by the schoolmaster warden, but I was sorry to observe that, with the exception of the journal of the Governor, none of those of the superior officers were as full as they should be. The journals of the Chaplains merely contain entries of their names, with the word "visited" or "officiated." This is not, I submit, a compliance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, in regard to their journals. It is right, however, to add that I believe these gentlemen attend frequently at the prison, but I observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain sometimes has substitutes, not legally appointed. The 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, should be strictly adhered to in this particular. Owing to the illness of the Local Inspector, who is also the Surgeon, another medical gentleman has been in the habit of doing duty for him; but I remarked that this gentleman did not sign his own name in the extern officers' gate-book, but that of the Local Inspector. I consider that in the event of anyone doing duty for an officer of the prison, the substitute should sign his own name, and not that of the officer for whom he is acting, as such a course is liable to mislead people, and is by no means proper.

The punishment book is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. The Governor is always present at lock-up, and the keys of the prison are kept in his bedroom during the night.

Visitors.

Visitors to convicted prisoners are admitted by order of the Local Inspector once a month, to the untried by order of a member of the Board of Superintendence once a week, but in case of bad conduct on the part of any prisoner, the Governor has power to prohibit a visit. The visiting place is through the bars of the gate of the male prison, and the

interviews are in the presence of an officer of the prison. All visitors to prisoners are said to be strictly searched by the gate turnkey. Great care should always be taken by this officer, as without constant vigilance on the part of the searcher, prohibited articles could easily be conveyed into the prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

John Kelly, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	James A. Flanagan, esq.	George Knaggs, esq.
James Mathews, esq., J.P.		John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meets once a month, when the prison accounts are gone into, and all liabilities above the sum of £2 are paid by cheques. Sums under that amount are included in a cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the following meeting of the Board.

In my report on this prison, left in the gaol, I felt it my duty to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Board the services performed by the Governor, and submitted that those services should be recognised either by a gratuity, or an increase of salary.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

MAYO COUNTY GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
17TH AUGUST, 1871.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	—	6	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	3	13	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	—	12	—	—	—
Criminal Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	49	7	56	—	1	1

NORTH
DISTRICT

Juveniles in Custody.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Ten years old and under.	Convicted Summarily, . . .	-	-	-	2
	Number sent to Reformatories, .	-	-	-	1
	All first Committals.				
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes, . . .	-	-	-	-
	„ Summarily . . .	-	1	6	1
	Total, . . .	-	1	6	2
	Committed—Once, . . .	-	1	5	2
	„ Twice, . . .	-	-	1	-

Forty-nine males and 7 females formed the total number of prisoners confined here at the above date, 26 of whom were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 20 were disposed of summarily, 1 by court-martial, 7 were untried, and 2 were debtors.

Juveniles.

Eleven juveniles were committed here during this year up to the above date, 1 of whom (a male) was committed twice, and 1 only (a female) was sent to a reformatory. Of the remainder, 2 were discharged at court, and the others were sentenced before coming to gaol. One, E. D., a girl of thirteen, was in custody at the time of my inspection, sentenced to two months for stealing £5. She seemed an intelligent child, but owing to there being no school here she was receiving no instruction whatsoever, and passed most of the day in idleness.

School.

The 106th section of the Prisons Act distinctly enacts that a proper school should be maintained in prisons, I therefore consider it to be the duty of the Board to direct that this statute be complied with, and that not only juveniles but all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular as well as religious instruction.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	2	6	-	6	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter, . . .	7	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences, .	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bigamy, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults, . . .	133	19	156	18	158	19	15	1	8	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	24	3	16	8	20	4	2	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	-
Other assaults, . . .	9	-	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, . . .	-	-	9	-	7	-	3	-	2	-
Taking & holding forcible possession,	2	-	7	6	10	4	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	7	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny, . . .	31	23	33	26	13	17	2	3	4	4
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Mayo County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, .	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c., .	38	1	2	2	8	6	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	4	7	6	3	5	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	10	—	16	6	3	5	2	1	1	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Against property without violence,	38	10	30	20	10	1	1	—	3	—
Affecting the public peace, .	10	20	11	25	6	—	3	—	2	2
Conveying tobacco into prison, .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed district	—	—	20	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Felony,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	328	83	348	127	274	72	45	6	30	7
Vagrancy,	2	4	7	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	92	17	100	39	39	9	—	1	2	1
Debt,	19	—	8	—	7	—	2	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	41	7	24	5	29	1	1	—	4	—
Total,	482	111	487	175	351	82	49	7	37	8

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	31	15	1870,	37	8
1869,	37	12	1871 (day of Inspection),	49	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	1	2
1869,	—	—	1871, (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	—	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	3	7	1871 (up to and including	—	—
1869,	3	4	day of Inspection), .	1	1
1870,	2	4	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	—	7	—
Criminals,	372	132	303	73
Vagrants,	7	4	2	—
Drunkards,	100	89	39	9
Total,	487	175	351	82

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County
Gaol.

The male prisoners in custody this year on the day of inspection were considerably more numerous than at the corresponding dates in the three preceding years, but the females were fewer, and numbered less than half those at the corresponding date in 1868.

From one of the foregoing tables it will be seen that 6 male prisoners were in custody on the day of my inspection on a charge of murder, and 2 of manslaughter. The former were untried, and were charged with having mortally wounded a man in a poaching affray near Ballycroy.

I regret to observe that the cases of assaults this year appear to be very much on the increase, for taking the commitments for common assault alone up to the day of inspection, they numbered 158 males and 19 females, whereas during the entire of 1870 they amounted only to 156 males and 18 females, and in 1869 to 133 males and 19 females.

Seven males were committed here this year and 20 last for having arms in a proclaimed district. With these exceptions the table denoting commitments for various descriptions of crime does not indicate any marked increase under the different headings in this as compared with the two previous years. And I am happy to observe that up to the date of my last inspection there is also a sensible decrease in the number of females committed here.

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	.	.	369	110	311	68
Twice	„	.	.	30	12	7	4
Thrice	„	.	.	7	3	—	2
4 times	„	.	.	1	2	3	—
5 „	„	.	.	—	2	—	—
7 „	„	.	.	1	2	1	—
8 „	„	.	.	1	—	—	—
10 „	„	.	.	1	—	—	—
Total,				410	131	322	74
Number of above committed for first time,				337	101	278	50

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of inspection in 1871, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	.	321	98	278	50
Twice,	.	.	.	40	13	17	9
Thrice,	.	.	.	15	3	8	3
4 times,	.	.	.	13	3	4	1
5 „	„	.	.	6	4	3	2
6 „	„	.	.	7	1	3	—
7 to 11 „	„	.	.	5	4	5	5
12 to 16 „	„	.	.	1	2	1	2
17 to 20 „	„	.	.	1	1	2	1
21 to 40 „	„	.	.	—	2	—	1
41 to 60 „	„	.	.	1	—	1	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,				410	131	322	74
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,				697	304	532	201

Compared with other prisons the recommitments here this year are by no means numerous, three times being the greatest number that any

female and seven that any male was committed here during the year; and, up to the day of my inspection, out of 322 commitments of males and 74 of females, 278 males and 50 females were committed for the first time.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38·74	10·86	—	44·08	7·88	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	69		15th March.	62		31st July.
Lowest ditto,	32		19th Jan.	29		10 & 11 Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	60		15th March.	53		31st July.
Ditto, of females,	19		19th April.	13		26, 27 July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		19th Oct.	24		10, 11 Jan.
Ditto, of females,	4		28, 29, 30 July	2		20 & 21 Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

24th January, 1864,	121	22nd February, 1868,	64
24th September, 1865,	109	4th February, 1869,	62
4th March, 1866,	134	15th March, 1870,	69
20th March, 1867,	93	31st July, 1871,	62

The daily average number of male prisoners in custody here during the expired part of 1871 was 44 and in 1870 only 38; but there is a reduction of 3 in the daily average number of females this year.

The table denoting the highest number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, in custody at any one time during the last seven years indicates a gradual reduction in the numbers during that period, being for this year about half of those in 1864.

One master and 1 pauper debtor were in charge at the time of my inspection. Debtors.

The Deputy Governor's rooms were in the master debtors' quarters, which is open to such serious objections that I was obliged to call attention to it in the report I left in the prison books. I therefore trust that arrangements have by this time been made for providing more suitable quarters for the Deputy Governor. As I am in hopes that another session of Parliament will not pass without legislation in regard to our bankruptcy laws and imprisonment for debt, I do not consider it my duty at present to recommend any alteration in the arrangements for debtors in this prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Drying-room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	—	—	Lavatories,	7	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	91	30	Baths, with Cold Water laid on,	11	2
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms or cells,	9	1
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshops,	14	—	Other Machines for hard labour—9 lb. Shot,	—	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County
Gaol.

So far back as 1864, I understand, the Grand Jury of this county passed presentments in order to adapt this gaol more to the requirements of the age, but these improvements have been from time to time delayed owing to the decision of Parliament not being yet arrived at in regard to our prison system. I trust, however, that before long we may be able to ascertain what will be necessary to be undertaken in our county prisons for the furtherance of this object.

Reception. There is a good bath now in the reception ward, and prisoners are, as a rule, all bathed when they enter the prison. I would recommend that the section in which the male reception class is placed should be devoted entirely to that purpose, and the store of male prisoners' clothing in use should be kept here, in order that convicted prisoners may be dressed in prison clothes immediately after being bathed. In no case should a prisoner be passed from the reception into the proper ward, without being inspected by the medical officer, in accordance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. The same system should also be followed in the female prison, as far as is compatible with existing arrangements.

Baths. Three new metal baths have been lately put up in the male and one in the female prison, so that all prisoners should be not only bathed on entering the gaol, but once a week afterwards, during their imprisonment. As cold water only is laid on to these baths, I would suggest that means be provided for laying on hot water also.

Lavatories. Seven new lavatories have also been put up in the male, and two in the female prison, which should add very much to the comfort and cleanliness of the prisoners, if they are compelled to take advantage of them.

Sewerage. The sewerage remains in the same imperfect state as at my last inspection, but earth closets are provided to supply this defect. Some of these were not as clean as they should have been, and unless they are constantly looked after by the officers, the class of prisoners committed here cannot be expected to keep them properly.

Water. Water is supplied to all the yards from a good well on the premises, and is pumped into a large cistern by means of the tread-wheel.

Cells. Ninety-one separate cells for males and 30 for females are provided, but none of them are artificially heated nor furnished with bells or gas, nor do they contain the required number of cubic feet for separate confinement. They are well ventilated and tidily kept, but beds, bedding, and wooden buckets, are the only furniture supplied in them. I was glad to find that cards descriptive of each prisoner are now hung over the doors of the cells.

Two solitary cells for males and two for females are provided, which are boarded, and furnished with bells, in compliance with the recommendation of my colleague, in his last Report; but they are not yet heated, so that prisoners sentenced to solitary are not kept in them at night. In the event of a reconstruction of the prison more perfect arrangements will have to be adopted in regard to these cells, as it is most important that they should be fitted up so as to permit of prisoners, either military or civil to undergo the sentence passed on them by legal authority.

A fire is provided in the day rooms during the winter months, where prisoners are permitted to take their meals and to sit together in association. While this pernicious system is in force there can be little hope of maintaining a proper amount of discipline or order in the prison, or of carrying out a due amount of punishment, so as to deter hardened offenders from crime.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

Laundry.

Five separate stalls with hot and cold water laid on, are fitted up in the laundry, and a good boiler is provided. A drying-room heated by a stove has lately been added to this department, which appears to answer the purposes of the prison. All the gaol washing is performed here, but no contracts are yet taken in. As washing is an industry which returns considerable profits to some gaols, and affords very suitable employment for female prisoners, I would recommend that as much of this labour as possible be carried on here.

Tell-tale
Clocks.

There are two tell-tale clocks, one of which is situated in the inner circle and the other in the outer circle of the buildings. They are marked at least eight times during the night by the watchman, who patrols within the boundary walls. The markings are taken by the Governor every morning, and entered in the lockings-book, and in the event of the watchman omitting one peg he is brought before the Board of Superintendence at their next meeting; but I would further recommend that all such omissions should be noted against him in the Officers' Conduct Book. Both clocks are sufficiently protected from being tampered with. The keys of the prison are all taken into the Governor's room at 10 o'clock, p.m., at which hour he makes his final rounds, but in addition he frequently visits the prison at unexpected hours of the night.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is carried on here by one of the warders, and a careful record is kept of all prisoners, who are photographed not only for the Habitual Criminals' Office, but also for the purpose of proving former convictions. The Governor takes every precaution to trace out habitual offenders, and amongst others, he succeeded in proving by means of photography nine previous convictions, chiefly for larceny, against a female prisoner, B. H., who was consequently sentenced at last assizes to seven years penal servitude. Were it not for the assistance of this art, it is most probable this hardened offender would have escaped with, perhaps, only a few weeks' imprisonment in an associated gaol such as this.

Fumigating

A fumigating apparatus is supplied in each prison, in which, I am happy to find, all prisoners' own clothing is fumigated before being put away.

Chapel.

No alteration having been made in the chapel since my last inspection, I must repeat my suggestions regarding the proper separation of sexes here, and would propose that louvres be put up in front of the female division, so as to prevent these prisoners from seeing or being seen by the males. Where this precaution is not taken it is very difficult to maintain proper order amongst prisoners while at chapel. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic services are performed here.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is provided with ample means for cooking for a much larger number of prisoners than is now usually committed here, so that one boiler is found sufficient. Three male prisoners sentenced to hard labour were employed as cooks on the day of my inspection, which I consider a very great waste of labour, and an improper manner of employing prisoners so sentenced. Although these prisoners were compelled to do a certain amount of hard labour daily in addition to their duties as cooks, their time should be more fully occupied and a greater amount of labour exacted from them than is possible while employed in the kitchen. There is nothing in the ordinary dietary formula which requires any particular experience or skill in the culinary art, and as there are privileges connected with the duties of cook, I submit that the cook should not be selected from the hard labour prisoners. I am also of opinion that one male pri-

soner would be quite enough to carry out the duties of this department, or if it were possible, I would recommend that the cooking be conducted by the female prisoners, as they are usually much more suited for this employment than males.

Prisoners are permitted to see their friends through a grated window in presence of an officer, and all visitors, as a rule, excepting legal advisers, are searched at the gate before being admitted.

But during this year a case of very serious breach of prison rule has taken place here in reference to a visitor who was admitted by order of the Local Inspector, and succeeded not only in avoiding being searched at the gate, but also obtained access to the prisoner otherwise than by seeing him through the iron railings.

Fortunately the Governor detected the prisoner in the act of appropriating some articles that were given to him by the visitor. The Board held an investigation into the whole circumstances, and very properly dismissed the female searcher and one of the warders concerned. They also removed the gatekeeper from his office and reduced him to the rank of warder. The warder who allowed the prisoner to pass to the same side of the iron railings as the visitor was only reprimanded, which, I submit, was dealing very leniently with him in comparison with the gravity of his offence.

It appears that the Local Inspector gave two orders in ten days to this person to visit her son, the prisoner in question, although his sentence was only for one month.

This is a practice that should only on extremely rare occasions be resorted to, and which was not warranted in the present instance. As a rule, no visit should be permitted to convicted prisoners until the expiration of three months' imprisonment, and only once in every three months subsequently, and the Governor should always have power to refuse a visit in case he may think fit, but his reasons for so doing should be stated in his journal, and laid before the Board at their next meeting.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.				In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	61 26	Shifts, . . .	11	29
of, . . .	159½	93½	Jackets, . . .	33 21	Jackets, . . .	5	27*
Sheets, pairs of,	102	23	Vests, . . .	35 31	Petticoats, . . .	5	51*
Rugs, . . .	146	76	Trowsers, . . .	34 19	Aprons, . . .	4	4
Bedticks, . . .	156	133	Caps, . . .	30 8	Neckerchiefs, . . .	4	4
Bedsteads, . . .	221	13	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	33 47	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	18

The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use was abundant for the requirements of the prison. It appeared to be of a very useful and excellent quality, and was clean and in good repair, with the exception of the bedding in the summarily convicted class. If proper ablutionary arrangements were carried out there is no reason why this class should not be as clean as any other. I find that there is no fixed period for changing sheets, which should certainly take place once a week. The general store is kept by the Governor, and all materials for clothing, sheeting, &c., are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board.

The clothing is made up by prison labour, and prisoners' own property is carefully labelled before being put away. To these labels should be added lists of the several articles belonging to the prisoners, to which

* Some of these not made.

their signatures should be attached in form of a receipt on their entering and leaving the prison.

Stock of all prison property should be taken by the Local Inspector twice a year, as he is the officer who is statutablely answerable for the supply of bedding, clothing, &c. I pointed out some irregularities in the dress of the male prisoners, to which the Governor promised to give his attention.

Although socks and stockings are not ordered by statute, yet the additional expense of these articles is so trivial, and the advantage to the health and comfort of the prisoners so great where they are furnished that I submit they should be supplied here.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Mayo
County
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	5	12	2
Stoppage of Diet,	4	2	—	—
Other Punishments,	1	—	—	—
Total,	14	7	12	2

The punishments inflicted during the year were all by order of the Governor, who submits the Punishment Book to the Board at their meetings, when it is signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	26	—
Cleaning,	—	2
Total,	26	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carpentry,	2	—	Stone-breaking,*	8	—
Glazing,	1	—	Cleaning,	4	—
Painting,	1	—	Washing,	—	1
Tailoring,	1	—	Sewing,	—	2
Flagging,	1	—	Total,	19	3
Masonry,	1	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	26	2
Industrial labour,	19	3
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed,	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Lunatics,	1	—
Total in custody,	49	7

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, £4 3s. 11d. | 1869, £3 2s. 8d. | 1870, £2 6s. 4d. | 1871, —

* Some of the others at stone-breaking also for part of day.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Muyo
County
Gaol.

Labour.

The hard labour for males is carried on chiefly by the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned. It is so heavily and badly constructed that it requires fourteen or fifteen men to work it, and the space is so confined that there would not be sufficient room to employ that number of men together if it were partitioned. It would therefore be very desirable if the machinery were made to work with greater ease, so as to employ fewer men at a time, and to permit of its being divided into stalls to prevent association. There are separate relief boxes, but men are not employed during the intervals of rest. A certain amount of oakum should be picked by them during the periods of relief, by which means a considerable quantity of this industry could be carried on during the year. In addition to this a given amount of oakum should be picked daily by all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, either in their cells or in the day-rooms. The industrial labour for males chiefly consists of stone-breaking, keeping the prison in repair, and making up the clothing. From a list of repairs, furnished to me by the Governor, it appears that a considerable quantity of very useful and necessary undertakings have been completed in the prison during the current year under his direction and guidance, by which a considerable saving has doubtless been effected. But I am bound to remark that there is still a great deal too much idleness amongst the prisoners here, which is very much owing to the want of separation and consequent association.

The females are employed chiefly in sewing and washing, and all their own clothing together with the shirts and sheets are made up by them. The amount realized by prison labour, disposed of outside the gaol during 1870, was only £2 6s. 4d., which is by no means a satisfactory result in proportion to the number of prisoners committed during that year, viz., 487 males and 175 females. This is a matter which should be seriously considered by the Board, with a view to a greater amount of labour being performed. In justice to the Governor, however, I think it right to remark that he appears most anxious to deal with this subject, but from the slothful manner in which I perceived labour was conducted, I am convinced that much reform is required, and is possible to be carried out. Some of the stone-breaking sheds have been removed to a more convenient situation. They should be fitted up as boxes, and prisoners should be shut up in them while at work.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 2d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; turf, per box of 20 cubic feet, 7d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s. 4d. Other contracts—frieze, per yard, 4s. 3d.; linen, per yard, 9d.; linsey woolsey, per yard, 1s. 4d.; medicines, per list of Apothecaries' Hall.

Provisions.

The provisions and most of the materials for prison use are obtained by contract, sanctioned by the Board. The samples of the diet that I saw appeared of an excellent quality, and none of the prisoners made any complaints on this score. The legally prescribed dietary formula is strictly adhered to.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 3'14d. | 1869, . 3'583d. | 1870, . 3'16d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, £1,576 1s. 7d. | 1869, £1,528 13s. 8d. | 1870, £1,560 11s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £1,078 5s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,086 18s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,087 10s. 4d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £31 18s. 7d. | 1869, . £34 5s. 6d. | 1870, . £30 18s. 0d.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . 9s. | 1870, . 14s.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . £2 14s. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £12 5s. 7d. | 1869, . £8 13s. 2d. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £190 7s. 3d. | 1869, . £81 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £133 12s. 11d.

From the foregoing schedule it may be observed that in 1870 the net Expenditure. cost of the gaol was £1,560 11s. 3d., but the cost of officers amounted to £1,087 10s. 4d., leaving therefore £473 0s. 11d. as the total expenditure of the gaol, independent of the cost of officers.

The average cost per annum of each prisoner for the same year came to £30 18s., but as long as it is considered necessary to maintain a staff of fourteen resident and five non-resident officers for the small daily average number of prisoners committed here, I fear there can be little hope of arresting such extravagance.

I trust, however, that before long Parliament will make such reforms in our prison system that our county gaols will soon be more efficiently and economically conducted.

The daily average number of prisoners committed here this year was 44 males and 7 females, but owing mostly to the structural defects of the prison, and to the want of an effective system of management, an expensive staff of nineteen officers is chargeable to the county.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Thos. B. Armstrong, School-			
John C. Larminie, esq., Local				master and Turnkey,	35	0	0
Inspector,	100	0	0	John Lynch, Clerk & Turnkey,	35	0	0
Rev. Wm. B. Stoney, Protest-				Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
ant Chaplain,	37	10	0	Pat Lyons,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman				James Devine, Tailor,	30	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0	Thos. Rogers, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Edward Knott, esq., M.D.,	50	0	0	John Deasy,	25	0	0
A.T. Sullivan, esq., Apothecary,	30	0	0	Matthew Hughes, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
Davis R. Young, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Rebecca Layng, Assist. do.,	30	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-				Mary Cunniff, Nurse,	20	0	0
Governor,	60	0	0	Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers (save Governor and Deputy), receive money allowance monthly in lieu of food rations.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	128	94
Do. each Bridewell,	1*	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	147	99
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	170	133
Physician,	207	9
Apothecary,	364	246

Officers.

The quarters provided for the intern officers were in a more tidy and cleanly condition than at my last visit, but as they have no mess-room, and are obliged to cook in their bedrooms, these apartments cannot be kept as neat as they should be. I would recommend that the floors of these rooms be boarded, which would add to their appearance and the comfort of the officers. After my inspection of the prison, some of the officers spoke to me in regard to the scale of superannuation allowance to which Irish prison officers are now entitled. As these officers are, as a rule, quite as efficient, and are employed for as many hours in the day as their equals in English and Scotch prisons, I consider that they should be placed on the same scale in regard to superannuation, &c., as those of England and Scotland. I trust, therefore, that in any future Prison Bill this matter will receive the favourable consideration of Parliament.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	31	40	31	20	20	-	-
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	184	343	560	459	412	304	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	502	937	153	125	112	83	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	482	244	440	192	792	104	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£3 10s. 11d.		£1 7s. 1d.		£2 6s. 10d.		—	

Hospital.

Both hospitals are under the same roof, and consist of two wards for males and two for females. At the time of my visit there was only 1 prisoner, a female, in hospital, and the average daily number here during the year 1870 did not amount to 1 of both sexes.

The wards are locked at night when there is a prisoner in hospital, and a bell is provided, by which means the nurse can communicate with the night-watch when necessary.

The extern as well as the intern keys are taken to the Governor at night, but the nurse also has a key of the outer door. This is not proper, as she should not be able to leave the hospital at night without the knowledge of the Governor, when she has charge of a patient.

I was informed that the nurse's husband is an invalid, and confined to bed in the hospital. She is also an elderly person, and I therefore submit that, in the event of her being superannuated, her place need not be filled up; for, owing to the small number of sick here, it would be more advisable and economical to employ a nursetender when any special occasion arises. There is a water-closet and a movable bath in each section of the hospital.

The medicines are procured from Dublin, per price list at the Apothecaries' Hall, and consequently the cost under this head here is but trivial, being for 1870 but £2 6s. 10d.

* Except Swineford, which was visited four times.

The books of registry and finance are kept by the Governor, assisted by one of the warders, with care and precision. Some of the authorized forms were not in use, but the Governor promised to procure them.

The Daily Consumption Book is checked by the Local Inspector, who should also supervise all other books connected with the gaol once a week. This officer, I am happy to find, now keeps his journal very carefully.

The chaplains' journals are very meagre, so much so that it is impossible to ascertain from them whether their duties are performed in compliance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act; and notwithstanding the directions contained in this statute in regard to their journals, I was surprised to find that, at the time of my inspection, only seven visits from January 1st had been noted by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his journal.

I find also that these gentlemen's substitutes are not legally appointed. The 11th sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, clearly points out how and on what occasions it may be lawful for chaplains to make such appointments. As it is most important that the several duties laid down by statute should be regularly and carefully performed by the legally appointed chaplains, I submit that the Board should insist on these gentlemen complying with the statute and by-laws in regard to their duties.

I referred in my last report to this matter, and I therefore trust that more attention will be paid to the observations which I feel it my painful duty to repeat on the present occasion.

The Governor's Journal is a very useful prison record, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony here to the careful and active manner in which this officer performs his several very important and arduous duties.

None of the hospital books were properly kept, and I was sorry to find that the duties of the Medical Officer were all very imperfectly performed; but as I understand that since my visit he has resigned, and another gentleman has been appointed in his place, I trust that in future this department will be more regularly and carefully attended to. I would here refer the newly appointed officer to the provisions of the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, and to the 20th rule of the 109th section of the same Act, for his guidance in the performance of his duties.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord John T. Browne.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. M'Donnell, esq., J.P.
Sir George O'Donnell.	Neal Davis, esq., C.P.	Myles H. Jordan, esq., J.P.
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	George R. Acton, esq.

The Board meets once a month for the transaction of business and the payment of subordinate officers and small accounts. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at assizes.

I annex my reports on the conditions of the several bridewells of the county, from which it will be seen how very unsuited some of these are for the purpose of the detention of prisoners; and I must also observe that the salaries of the keepers are by no means calculated to secure efficiency or vigilance in the discharge of their duties. Nevertheless I am bound to state that the duties imposed on these men are, as a rule, carefully and regularly performed. The bridewell at Westport was inspected for me by my colleague.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinrobe.		Ballina.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	12	2	16	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	2	16	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	4	19	6
Of whom were drunkards,	2	—	10	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals direct.		Weekly.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular as far as I saw.		Some irregular and contrary to law.	
Registry,	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Painting of all the wood and ironwork very much wanted. This has been mentioned in the last two reports of Inspectors-General.		Fair, but painting is required to the cells and extern doors.	
Security,	Fair with care.		Fair, with care, except the down-pipe in yard, which affords facilities to escape.	
Accommodation,	Two cells and a day-room for males. One cell and a day-room for females.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None; pump is still out of repair, and there is no water on the premises. The pump has been in this state for four or five years, I am informed.		None on premises, except rain water caught from the roof.	
Sewerage,	None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but lower cells damp.		Good, clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5d. per head per day.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum, and £6 for fuel and straw.		£15 per annum; £6 for turf and candles.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds a small farm near the town.		Pensioner at 1s. 10d. per day.	
Date of Inspection,	August 16th, 1871.		August 19th, 1871.	
Remarks,	The committals of the first quarter have been sent to the Local Inspector, who has not returned them to the keeper.		Keeper was not in, and could not be found. He should not leave without saying where he is going to. No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mayo
County.

Bridewells.

	Belmullet.		Swinsford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	28	4	77	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	27	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	3	2	21	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions every second Saturday. Transmittals on the following Monday.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.	
Committals, whether regular?	None for the quarter. Those of the previous quarters were not here, as they had been sent to the Local Inspector who had not returned them.		Those I saw were regular, but those of the two previous quarters were sent to the Local Inspector, who had not returned them.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	The same repairs required to the building as mentioned by my colleague last year, except that a lock has been put on the outside door. One is also wanted on the door of the female section.		Good.	
Security,	Very bad.		Fair, with care, except yards, which are unsafe.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and good.		Good and clean.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises. Keeper obliged to buy it out of his salary.		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	None.		None, cesspools only.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp, and ill ventilated.		Clean and dry.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5d. per head per day.		5d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw.		£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a pensioner from the Royal Marines at 1s. 10d. per day.		Court-house keeper at £8 per annum.	
Date of Inspection,	August 18th, 1871.		August 17th, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. No visit from Local Inspector this year, and only one last year. This place is quite unfit for its present purpose.		One female prisoner in custody. The salary of the keeper is very low, and not in proportion to the duties he has to perform. He has 13 children, and most of them very young.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mayo
County.

Bridewells.

	Westport.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	20	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	14	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly at Westport, and fortnightly at Newport and Achill.	
Committals, whether regular?	All legal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Building in fair repair, but the floors of the privies are still in the same bad repair as on my visit in October last.	
Security,	Yards very insecure. The privies being too near the walls, a prisoner might escape by them.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two day-rooms, six cells, and two exercise yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient. Some blankets and sheets in stock. A few of the blankets have moth-holes.	
Water, how supplied? .	None on premises. Brought from river, 200 yards distant.	
Sewerage,	None; privies cleanable by taking up floor and emptying cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	4d. for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Courthouse-keeper and Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Date of Inspection, . .	4th April, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Inspected by my colleague.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

MEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT TRIM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
25TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Meath
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	1	—	1
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
	2	—	2	2	—	2
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	1	4	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	21	3	24	5	—	5

The total number in custody at the above date was 21 males and 3 females, 7 were untried, 10 had been disposed of summarily, and 7 at assizes or quarter sessions.

No juveniles were in custody, but 7 had been committed during the Juveniles. year previous to my inspection; 1 of whom was committed twice, and 2 were sent to reformatories. I was informed that juveniles are now kept apart from adult prisoners here, but there is no special part of the prison allotted to them. I would therefore propose that one block of the prison be reserved for male juvenile offenders when any such are in custody, and that care be also taken in the female prison to keep this class entirely free from the contaminating influence of hardened offenders. One prisoner was in custody this year who was known to have been previously in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	12	4	1870,	28	9
1869,	28	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	21	3

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	2	2
1869,	2	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	2	—

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	1	—
1869,	11	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	2	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

<i>Month</i>		M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>County</i>	1868,	2	3	1871 (up to and including		
<i>Gaol.</i>	1869,	2	3	day of Inspection), . . .	1	1
	1870,	4	-	Day of Inspection, . . .	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Con- spiring, &c., to take life, . .	19	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, .	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rape, & other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	54	15	59	17	58	7	1	-	10	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	1	-
Other assaults,	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	4	-
Robbery,	4	-	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Larceny,	13	7	15	5	29	4	4	2	5	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to de- fraud,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to com- mit arson,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	5	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property, without violence,	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	1	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution,	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	2
Criminal Lunatics,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlicensed arms,	2	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from Reformatory	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class, . . .	119	38	145	38	145	20	16	3	22	8
Vagrancy,	113	4	68	6	59	1	2	-	1	1
Drunkenness,	9	1	19	5	17	5	1	-	2	-
Debt,	5	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further ex- amination,	28	1	43	3	26	13	2	-	3	-
Total,	274	44	280	52	253	39	21	3	28	9

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		NORTH DISTRICT. Meath County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors,	5	—	6	—	
Criminals,	188	41	171	33	
Vagrants,	68	6	59	1	
Drunkards,	19	5	17	5	
Total,	280	53	253	39	

The preceding tables, as will be seen, indicate a sensible diminution this year in the number of people committed for offences against life, only one person having been committed for manslaughter, and 2 for sending threatening letters. This is doubtless to be accounted for by the measures adopted by Parliament last year for the suppression of crime in this part of Ireland. But I regret to find that the total number of male criminal commitments this year was, up to the time of my inspection, greater than during the whole of 1869, and were equal to those in 1870. It may be, therefore, inferred that for the last three years the male criminal commitments to this prison have gradually increased. To the crimes of common assaults and larceny the increment is chiefly attributable.

The commitment of females were very trifling in either numbers or description of offence during this year.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	225	26	209	26
Twice "	16	1	8	4
Thrice "	6	2	6	1
4 times "	—	1	1	—
5 " "	—	1	—	—
9 " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	247	32	224	33
Number of above committed for first time,	177	22	183	21

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	177	22	183	21
Twice,	35	3	15	5
Thrice,	15	—	12	2
4 times,	9	2	3	1
5 " "	5	2	8	—
6 " "	3	—	—	1
7 to 11 " "	1	—	2	—
12 to 16 " "	1	—	1	—
21 to 40 " "	—	1	—	1
41 to 60 " "	1	1	—	2
61 to 80 " "	—	1	—	—
Total Number of Individuals committed,	247	32	224	33
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,	444	186	329	177

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Malah
County
Gaol.

I am happy to observe that there is no very great perversity apparent in the repetition of crime on the part of prisoners committed to this gaol. Four was the greatest number of times that any male, and three that any female was committed here this year, but in 1870, 1 female was committed as often as nine times; 1 male was in custody this year who had been committed from twelve to sixteen times from his first commitment, and 2 females who were known to have been in prison from forty-one to sixty times.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26·61	5·37	—	25·87	4·74	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	55		16th Feb.	46		20th May.
Lowest ditto,	19		30th Dec.	18		2nd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	47		16th Feb.	39		17th May.
Ditto, of females,	9		24th Nov.	9		20th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		30th Dec.	15		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	2		16th March.	2		30th April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

25th January, 1864,	35	31st January, 1868,	31
6th July, 1865,	49	5th February, 1869,	45
4th April, 1866,	43	16th February, 1870,	55
20th June, 1867,	36	20th May, 1871,	46

At one time during this year male prisoners were reduced to 15, and at another period only 2 females were in custody.

Debtors.

Very fair provision is made here for master debtors, but no proper quarters are provided for pauper or mistress debtors. As it is to be hoped that before the close of the present session of Parliament, the law relating to debt in Ireland will be assimilated to that now in force in England, I cannot recommend any outlay to be incurred on these quarters, more especially as but few prisoners of this class are committed here.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Lavatory,	1	—
Single Cells of less than 432 cubic feet,	50	30	Baths, with Cold Water only laid on,	3	—
Cells to contain three persons,	10	5	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	—	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pumps,	2	—
Workshops,	3	—	Wells,	2	—
Workshed,	1	—	Tread-wheels,	2	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—
Store Rooms,	3	1			

Since my last inspection here there have been little or no structural improvements effected in this prison, for although the Grand Jury have

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Ment
County
Gaol.

presented £600 for the purpose of adapting it more to the requirements of the age, yet in the uncertain state of the law at present regarding our prison system, the Inspectors-General do not feel justified in recommending so large expenditure here, until the long expected legislation in regard to Irish prisons takes place—meantime the money is lodged to the credit of the Board of Superintendence. Some minor improvements have, however, been adopted, and since my inspection this year the Board have passed resolutions to carry out several of the suggestions I then felt it my duty to make.

At the time of my visit some repairs were being performed in the male Reception. reception class, and a bath was being put up, so that all male prisoners will in future be washed and cleansed here on entering the prison.

Two lavatories also have been erected, and hot and cold water were to be laid on to the bath. When these arrangements are completed I trust more regularity and order will be maintained here than has hitherto been the case.

The guard-room is on the ground floor of this building, in which the watchmen sleep when off duty. This apartment was in such an untidy condition that I was compelled to draw the attention of the Board to it in my report left in the gaol books. Since my inspection the Board have taken action in this matter, and I understand the officer chiefly to blame has been permitted to resign. Guard-room.

At the time of my inspection there was no bath provided in the female Baths. prison, and the only one in the male prison proper was that in the reception class already referred to, but the Board are now about to provide another bath in both prisons, so that the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act may in future be complied with, and I trust that prisoners hereafter will not only be washed and cleansed when they enter the gaol, but also weekly during their imprisonment. Without such precaution it is impossible to keep prison bedding and clothing in a proper state of cleanliness.

The only lavatories are those in the reception class already referred to. Lavatories.

There are two wells on the premises, from which an abundant supply of Water. water is provided.

The water from one of these wells is pumped by means of the tread-wheel into a large cistern, and is only used for ablutionary purposes, as the sewerage runs close to it. The water from the other well is obtained by means of a hand-pump, and is said to be very pure and wholesome.

A privy is supplied to each yard, there being no water-closets in either the male or female prison.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried into the River Boyne. Sewerage.

None of the cells are of the required size for separate confinement, viz., Cells. 432 cubic feet, nor are they heated, or furnished with gas or bells. A fire is supplied in the day-rooms during the winter months, so that prisoners are permitted to associate in these rooms, although they are classified as far as possible in compliance with the requirements of the 6th section of the Prisons Act. But so long as the amount of association that is permitted here is in force, there can be little hope of reforming constant offenders and hardened criminals, or of maintaining amongst them or the subordinate officers a sufficient amount of discipline and order.

The solitary cell in the female prison should be boarded, as it is not proper that females should be left in this cell for many hours standing on cold flags. Those for males are now boarded and slightly heated, but

NORTH DISTRICT. no bells are supplied, which is a very serious defect, as these cells are separated from the rest of the prison, and it is not legal to confine prisoners in solitary cells without furnishing them with means of communication. I therefore would suggest that proper bells be put up here, so that prisoners in solitary may be enabled to communicate with the officer on duty.

Fumigating Two fumigating boxes are now provided, in which all dirty clothing is said to be fumigated before being put away, but as the clothes of the majority of prisoners committed here require to undergo this process, I would suggest that there should be no exception made, and that all prisoners' clothes be fumigated, so as to prevent the possibility of vermin or infection being introduced to the gaol by their means.

Laundry. The laundry is provided with two boilers and six washing troughs, but the latter are not stalled, so that prisoners work here in association. Cold water is laid on to each trough, but hot water has to be carried to them from the boilers. The drying room is by no means suitably arranged. A stove on which irons could be heated should, I submit, be put up here, for under present circumstances it must be very difficult to dry the heavy prison washing, and indeed when the prison is being reconstructed, I hope this whole department will be better arranged for the carrying on, not only the prison washing, but also washing contracts, from which so much profit is derived in other gaols.

Kitchen. Three boilers are provided in the kitchen for cooking purposes. This department is situated on the basement floor close to the female prison. A man sentenced to hard labour was employed here at the time of my inspection, and was permitted to sleep in this apartment, but on my representing this to the Board of Superintendence they very properly ordered this prisoner to be sent to an ordinary cell every evening at lock-up. Although this man performs three hours of hard labour daily, in addition to his kitchen duties, I consider it highly objectionable to employ a man so sentenced in the capacity of cook, more especially as there is nothing in the ordinary prison dietary formula that requires any peculiar culinary skill. I am also of opinion, as stated in my last report, that the kitchen would be far better managed by a female cook, and as it is so close to the female prison there could be little difficulty in carrying out this arrangement. The labour of a male prisoner throughout the entire year could then be turned to better advantage.

Photography. Photography is now performed by one of the turnkeys, who has lately been taught this art by a constable. As prison officers are so frequently changing I would suggest that more than one of the officers here should be instructed in photography. The Governor uses every exertion to trace out old offenders by this means, and a copy is kept in the prison of each case. Now that the local authorities will, under a recent Act of Parliament, be obliged to defray the expense of photography in gaols, this art should be carried on with more attention to economy than has hitherto been the case, for once it is established the expenses incurred should be extremely small.

Tell-tale Clocks. Two tell-tale clocks are provided, and are well protected by Chubb's locks from being tampered with. One clock is marked every half hour, and the other every quarter during the night from six, P.M., to six, A.M. Both are placed outside the buildings, as the night watch has not access to the interior of the prison. In addition to this test of the vigilance of the night watch the Governor goes round the prison frequently at unexpected hours of the night.

The keys of the interior of the prison are handed to the Governor at lock-up, and at ten o'clock those of the outer gate are also given to him.

NORTH DISTRICT. <i>Meath County Gaol.</i>	<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		M.	F.
	Tailoring,		2	—
	Matmaking,		1	—
	Washing and cleaning,		—	2
	Total,		3	2
	<i>Summary.</i>		M.	F.
	Hard labour,		9	—
	Industrial labour,		3	2
	Sick,		5	1
	Unemployed,		2	—
	Prison duties,		2	—
	Total in custody,		21	3

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1869, . £0 6s. 11d. | 1870, . £6 3s. 11d.

Labour.

Hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel for one hour and shot drill for two hours daily, but there appeared to be no other labour performed worth mentioning, except prison duties. No work is done after half-past two o'clock in winter, nor after five in summer. This in my opinion is a very inadequate amount of labour to exact from prisoners sentenced to punishment, and especially from those sentenced to hard labour. An hour and a quarter is allowed for dinner, which is, I submit, a much too lengthened period for that purpose. Pending, therefore, the contemplated improvements of the prison, I consider that much reform is required in the distribution of the daily periods of labour, both in summer and winter.

Five stone-breaking sheds are provided, but for some time this industry has not been carried on.

The amount derived here from the produce of prison labour, disposed of outside the gaol only came to 6s. 11d. in 1869, but in 1870 it rose to £6 3s. 11d. During this latter year 280 males and 52 females were committed here, but the above insignificant sum is all the profit of labour these prisoners produced, and when one considers that three hours daily is the limit of hard labour, the result is anything but creditable to the system pursued here in regard to the employment of prisoners.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	157	42	193	29
Average daily number of pupils,	15·01	4·129	16·27	2·46
Number of days on which school was held,	278	310	266	279

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

School.

School is now held for two hours a day in one of the classes, except on Saturdays. A turnkey instructs the males, and the deputy matron the females, but I regret to find that the Chaplains do not inspect the schools as often as they should. This department of the prison in all well regulated gaols is under the supervision of the Chaplains. I therefore trust that in future they will "frequently visit the schools," and enter their remarks thereon in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 9½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 7d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—for keeping ironworks in repair, £12 per annum; for keeping waterworks in repair, £10 per annum; for keeping clocks in repair, £2 per annum; sweeping chimneys, £8 per annum; conveyance of prisoners, per Irish mile, 9½d.

Nearly all the provisions and necessities of the prison are obtained by contract. The samples that I inspected appeared to be of a good quality, and in general the provisions are reported on favourably by the Chaplains. Although these gentlemen take this duty by alternate weeks, as required by law, I regret to observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not in some weeks inspect the provisions as often as he should, or in compliance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Meath
County
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.74d. | 1869, . 4.99d. | 1870, . 4.754d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,841 3s. 11d. | 1869, . £1,963 11s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,902 2s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1868, . £1,139 4s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,110 16s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,117 16s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £83 17s. 4.56d. | 1869, . £65 19s. 3.36d. | 1870, . £58 16s. 9.096d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £6 12s. 0d. | 1869, . £1 18s. 0d. | 1870, . £2 0s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £1 16s. 0d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £68 19s. 10d. | 1869, . £52 6s. 3d. | 1870, . £98 19s. 10d.

The net cost of this gaol in 1870 was £1,902 2s. 3d., but of this sum Expenditure the cost of officers came to £1,117 16s. 8d., so that the cost of officers exceeded all other costs of the gaol by £333 11s. 1d.

The daily average number of prisoners during the same year was 26 males and 5 females, but for these few prisoners a staff of nineteen officers is maintained, which is chiefly the reason that the average cost of a prisoner per annum here comes to so extravagant a sum as £58 16s. 9d. Although this sum is not so large as in the two previous years, yet it is considerably higher than in most gaols in the county. However in the present uncertain state of the law, I do not think it my duty to recommend such alterations in the staff as I trust future legislation will require. But it is right to add that the construction of the prison is so faulty that until it is remodelled no great reduction can take place in this respect.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	Turnkeys.	James Corry,	45	0 0
Rev. E. F. Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		John Teelin,	40	0 0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		John Eager, Shoemaker,	37	10 0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0		Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0 0
Do., for compounding medicine,	20	0	0		Francis Griffith,	37	10 0
					William Lowe, Tailor,	32	10 0
<i>Resident.</i>					Thomas Brien, Watchman,	30	5 0
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0	2nd Watchman, Vacant,	30	5 0	
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0	Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,	50	0 0	
				Nicholas Gaffney, Hospital Warder,	25	0 0	
				Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	45	0 0	
				Mrs. Arabella Black, Assist. Matron and Hospital Nurse,	35	0 0	

[All the turnkeys, except James Corry, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

R

NORTH
DISTRICT.Meath
County
Gaol.

Vacancies.

William Parsons appointed watchman, vice Michael Comisky resigned. Nicholas Gaffney appointed hospital turnkey, vice James Neely resigned. Thomas Brien appointed watchman, vice William Parsons resigned. Arabella Black appointed assistant matron and hospital nurse, vice Esther Tormey resigned. Turnkey John Smith died, vacancy not yet filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the governor and deputy governor, who receive gaol rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	112	110
Do. each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	141	141
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	139	134
Surgeon,	291	246

Officers.

The officers' quarters were in a better state of order and cleanliness than at my last visit, but they are too much crowded, as they are mostly married and their families live with them in these limited quarters. I spoke to the Governor with regard to the want of smartness and discipline amongst the subordinate staff, who appear to regard prisoners more in the light of servants, and in my opinion too much familiarity exists between them and the prisoners. I trust the Governor, therefore, will take steps to correct this matter, and that he will report to the Board any laxity of discipline or omission of duty amongst the staff.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	68	13	135	6	112	1	-	-
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	1,332	1,750	1,514	166	1,804	139	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	3.6	4	4.15	.45	4.94	.38	-	-
Average number of pri- soners medically treated out of hospital, . . . . .	.65	.45	.72	.9	.130	.50	-	-
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£3 16s. 0d.		£4 4s. 8d.		£22 9s. 8d.*		—	

Hospital.

A male officer is now in charge of the hospital, female cases as a rule being treated in a room in the female prison, which has been boarded and suitably arranged for the sick. No females are sent to the regular hospital, unless any infectious complaint appeared amongst them. No alteration has been made in the ordinary hospital since my last inspection. The wards are good, well ventilated, and furnished with water-closets. The medicines are obtained from Dublin, and are compounded by the medical officer in the prison, for which he receives £20 a year in addition to his salary of £74.

The cost of medicines came to £22 9s. 8d. in 1870, during which year only 130 males and 50 females were prescribed for out of hospital, and the daily average number in hospital was a little over 4. I therefore con-

* Got in March this year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Meath
County
Gaol.

Books and
Journals.

sider that when compared with other gaols, a good deal of economy might be introduced into the pharmaceutical department of the prison

Most of the registries and financial accounts are kept by the Deputy Governor, and overlooked by the Governor, but the daily consumption book is kept by the chief warder, and checked every day by the Governor or Deputy.

The daily employment of prisoners' book, and the general visitors' book are not kept. They should be procured and regularly written up.

The journal of the Local Inspector is well kept as far as it goes, but is not written up on every occasion of his visits.

I regret to have to call attention to the irregular manner in which the Chaplains perform their several duties. Their journals are very imperfect, and they do not comply with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, or with the requirements of the 11th sec., 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, in regard to the appointment of substitutes. I find that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has two other clergymen who perform prison duties for him from time to time. As there is little hope of making any lasting impression on prisoners where Chaplains are constantly being changed, and where their statutable duties are so imperfectly performed as here, I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Board to this subject in my report, written in the gaol books at the time of my inspection. The result has been that the Board have received the following letter from the Roman Catholic Chaplain, under which circumstances I consider that this officer should be requested to resign, and that another clergyman of the same persuasion should be appointed Chaplain to the gaol; for if he has other duties to prevent him from performing those connected with the prison it is obviously not right that he should hold the appointment of gaol Chaplain.

(Copy.)

"Parochial House, Trim,

"January 27th, 1871.

"To the Board of Superintendence, Prison, Trim.

"GENTLEMEN,—My parochial duties, and my duties as Chaplain to the workhouse prevent me from discharging *personally* all the duties of Chaplain in Trim Prison.

"I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

"J. DUNCAN."

The journal of the Governor is full and very explicit, and is a useful record of the several duties performed by him. As a rule he always attends lock-up, and parades the prisoners at 7.30, A.M., and I have every reason to believe that he is most regular and attentive in the performance of his many arduous and important duties here.

Each subordinate officer keeps a report book which is submitted to the Governor every morning. Passes are now issued to these officers on their leaving the prison, which are compared with the gate book daily.

Prisoners see their friends through an iron grating in a wall. Convicted Visitors. prisoners are allowed to receive a visit after the first month of their imprisonment, and subsequently once a month by permission of the Governor. I submit this is too great a privilege for prisoners of this class, and that the interviews should be restricted to once in every three months. Where this rule is enforced it has the effect of maintaining discipline and good conduct amongst the prisoners, and of deterring habitual offenders from frequenting the locality.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.
Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.

N. F. Preston, esq.
William Thompson, esq.
Abraham Colles, esq.
William Tisdall, esq.

George W. Cuppage, esq.
G. A. Rotheram, esq.
Richard Odium, esq.
Henry Atkinson, esq.

R 2

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Meath
County
Gaol.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of the month, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities are paid by cheque in favour of each creditor. Small amounts are paid by the Local Inspector, who receives a cheque for them, and produces receipts at the following meeting of the Board. The salaries of extern officers are paid half-yearly at assizes.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewells of the county.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Kells.		Navan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	72	20	165	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	9	143	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	20	8	48	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	4	37	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions once a fortnight; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good, except a bolt broken off one of the cells in the male section.		Good. The wood and iron-work have all recently been painted.	
Security,	Fair, with care.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean and sufficient; but bed-ticks require to be fitted to the beds, and they have been in the present slovenly condition since my last inspection.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in male exercise yard.		By a pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and fully ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. males; 4½d. females.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year, and a suit of clothes.		£40 per annum, a suit of clothes, fire, and light.	
Date of Statutable Inspection by my colleague.	April 6th, 1871.		December 30th, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Although I reported the state of the bed-ticks in the Report Book at my last visit, no steps had up to this been taken to remedy their defective condition.		One prisoner in charge. This building has been recently painted, both inside and outside, which is a great improvement.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

MONAGHAN COUNTY GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	7	5	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Total,	22	9	31	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted Summarily,	—	—	1	—
	Committed for Trial,	1	—	1	—
	Total,	1	—	2	—
	All first committals.	—	—	—	—
	Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	1	—
Included in the preceding—		—	—	—	—
Workhouse Offender,		—	—	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	26	12	1870,	26	12
1869,	12	11	1871 (day of Inspection),	22	9

Only 2 juveniles, both males, were in custody during the year, 1 of Juveniles. whom was sent to a reformatory. This class of prisoner is kept apart except when at exercise, but I consider that even then they should not be permitted to associate so far with adult prisoners.

Too much care cannot be taken to prevent youthful delinquents from having any intercourse whatsoever with more hardened criminals, and their period of punishment in prison should be rendered as irksome to them as possible, in order to arrest them from a life of crime and misery

NORTH
DISTRICT
—
Monaghan
County
Gaol.
—
Debtors.

The debtors' quarters here are not in compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Act, but as I trust that imprisonment for debt will soon be abolished in this country I do not recommend any change being carried out here.

The two pauper debtors in custody occupied the same room, which is not in conformity with the requirements of the 21st rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and therefore should not be permitted.

The proper female debtors' quarters are used as a hospital, and are very suitable for this purpose. In the event of imprisonment for debt being discontinued I would recommend these quarters to be converted into a regular hospital.

Only one prisoner was in custody during this year for attempting to take life in any form, and altogether the following schedule specifying the offences for which prisoners have been committed here during the last three years does not, I am happy to observe, denote any marked increase or perversity in any description of crime. It is also satisfactory to note that the offence of drunkenness which has become so prevalent throughout Ireland, and in some districts has increased considerably, appears to be on the decline here so far as the commitments for that offence are concerned.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	27	—	17	—
Criminals,	219	40	99	32
Vagrants,	1	—	—	2
Drunkards,	67	35	35	10
Total,	314	75	151	44

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	238	45	124	34
Twice,	10	9	5	5
Thrice,	6	1	—	—
4 times,	1	1	—	—
5,	—	1	—	—
7,	1	—	—	—
Total,	256	57	129	39

No. of above committed for first time, 233 42 106 25

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	233	42	106	25
Twice,	5	3	4	3
Thrice,	4	2	9	5
4 times,	3	2	7	4
5,	3	3	3	1
6,	2	2	—	—
7 to 11,	5	3	—	1
12 to 16,	1	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	256	57	129	39
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	352	116	184	76

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Monaghan
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, exclusive of infanticide, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manslaughter,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infanticide,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape and other carnal offences, .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Common assaults,	41	7	42	6	28	6	4	1	1	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other assaults,	11	2	10	-	13	1	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	3	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	2	-	-
Larceny,	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	15	19	23	17	8	10	5	5	4	8
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Offences against the currency, .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of per- jury,	7	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	6	2	78	-	5	-	1	-	7	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences— Against the person,	11	1	5	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence,	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abducting from reformatory, .	6	3	8	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
	2	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	125	50	203	36	78	29	19	9	21	10
Vagrancy,	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	97	44	67	35	35	10	-	-	-	1
Debt,	13	2	27	-	17	-	3	-	5	-
Remanded for further examination,	20	3	16	4	21	3	-	-	-	1
Total,	256	102	314	75	151	44	22	9	26	12

Thirty-one prisoners were in custody at the above date here, 14 of whom were committed at assizes or quarter sessions, 7 were disposed of summarily, 7 were untried, and 3 were debtors.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Twice was the greatest number of times that any male or female was committed here during this year, and no male was imprisoned here in 1871 who had been committed more than five times, but one female was committed during the same period, known to have been in gaol from seven to eleven times.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42·14	10·32	—	24·47	9·08	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	111		14th June.	47		4th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	24		8th March.	21		15th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	102		14th June.	37		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	15		8th Feb.	15		4th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		8th March.	14		18th April.
Ditto, of females,	6		15th May.	5		4th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

20th January, 1864,	68	16th June, 1868,	46
8th July, 1865,	79	5th April, 1869,	58
16th January, 1866,	64	13th April, 1870,	111
1st January, 1867,	53	4th August, 1871,	47

The daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1870 was 42 males and 10 females, whereas up to the day of my inspection in 1871, it was only 24 males and 9 females.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Yards,	2	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	—	—	Lavatories,	3	3
Single Cells of larger size,	59	40	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Privies,	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	—	Waterclosets,	7	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	1	1
Workshops,	2	—	Crank pump,	1	—
Worksheds,	24	—	Well,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale clock,	1	—

Some of the defects pointed out both by my colleague and myself have, I am happy to observe, been attended to, and the condition of order and cleanliness of the prison as compared with what it was at my last inspection is considerably improved. A good deal of painting had been performed, which has added very much to the appearance of the building. At the same time there are many structural defects still patent, and minor improvements very much needed. In the uncertain state of the

law regarding prisons in Ireland at present, however, I do not consider it my duty now to make suggestions or point out defects which would entail a great expenditure in carrying them out.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Reception.

The cells used in the male prison as reception cells are situated on the top tier. As it is not right to bring prisoners through the main prison before they are inspected by the Doctor and passed by him into their proper wards, I would suggest that a certain number of cells on the lower tier of both prisons should be set apart as reception classes, where all prisoners should remain until they are inspected by the Medical Officer, and bathed and cleansed.

Only one bath is provided for each prison, which I submit does not meet the requirements of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act; and I regret to find that prisoners are not as a rule bathed on entering the gaol, or at any stated periods during imprisonment. Unless proper arrangements are made in this respect it is impossible to keep the clothing or wearing apparel clean. I therefore consider that, as a rule, all prisoners should be bathed, not only on coming into the prison, but once a week during their imprisonment.

Baths.

Water-closets are provided in both prisons, which can be flushed at any moment, and though not constructed on a good principle, they appear to answer their purpose sufficiently well. There are also good lavatories in both prisons conveniently situated.

Water-
closets and
Lavatories.

The sewerage has been lately improved, and now empties into a cess-pool outside of the gaol.

Sewerage.

Water is supplied from a well on the premises, and is forced into a cistern at the top of the prison by means of a crank-pump. Although there is usually a good supply in this well, yet at one period of this year it ran short, and had then to be carried in carts from the town. As it is most important that this should not recur, I would suggest that means may be adopted for securing an unfailing supply of water to the gaol.

Water.

The cells are all boarded and artificially heated, and also furnished with gas and bells. They are all large and roomy, and exceed the required dimensions for separate confinement. Some of the bells would not ring, owing to the wires not being properly strained.

Cells.

Good solitary cells are arranged in both prisons, in which prisoners remain at night while in punishment—the females being allowed their bedding.

The kitchen is provided with two boilers, in which the stirabout and potatoes are cooked. A male prisoner is employed here all day, and at the time of my inspection this prisoner was a man sentenced to hard labour, and owing to his being engaged in the kitchen was exempted from the sentence passed on him in regard to hard labour. This is a very irregular and improper proceeding, as it is the duty of prison authorities strictly to carry out the sentence of each prisoner. There is nothing in the ordinary prison dietary which cannot be performed by people of common intelligence, and therefore I consider that no prisoner sentenced to hard labour should be employed in the kitchen. Where the cooking is done by female prisoners, it is invariably better and more efficiently performed than where males are employed. I would therefore suggest that the kitchen should be thrown into the female prison, which could easily be effected by a brick partition being erected near the kitchen door, so as to enclose it in the female department. The labour of the male cook would then be turned to better advantage, and the culinary require-

Kitchen.

NORTH DISTRICT. ments of the gaol would, I have no doubt, be carried on with greater efficiency and cleanliness.

Monaghan County Gaol. The laundry is divided into eight separate stalls, with hot and cold water laid on to each washing trough. There is also a good supply of soft water provided here, and a drying press, so that the washing of the gaol can be carried on effectively.

Fumigating The fumigating room is much too large to admit of this process being of any use. A small fumigating closet should be put up in each prison, and all prisoners' clothing should be thoroughly cleansed and purified before being put away.

Tell-tale Clock. There is one tell-tale clock which hangs close to the guard-room door. It is pegged half-hourly from 9, P.M. to 6, A.M., but the markings are not regularly recorded as they should be daily in the morning state. I would recommend that the clock be removed from its present position to the top story of the prison, as in this case the nightwatch would be compelled to be more on the alert than at present. All omissions of duty in regard to marking the clock should be entered in the conduct book, and laid before the Board at their meetings.

Photography. Photography, required by the Habitual Criminals Act, is carried on by the Protestant Chaplain, for which the Habitual Criminals Department pays 2s. 6d. for every three copies, but I regret to find that no copy is kept in the prison. Now that the entire charge of photography will have to be defrayed by the county funds, I would suggest that it should be more economically performed, and that not only a sample of each copy should be kept in the office, but also a duplicate of the description of each prisoner sent to the Habitual Criminal Department. All prisoners suspected to be old offenders should also be photographed, and every endeavour should be made to trace out their history in other prisons by this means.

Chapel. One chapel is provided for the several religious services, and I am happy to be able to report more favourably of the condition of this apartment than I was at my last visit. It had all been recently painted, and was cleaner and in a more decorous condition. A wooden screen divides the sexes, which prevents their being seen by one another.

Visitors. No suitable place has yet been constructed for visitors to prisoners. I must therefore refer to my remarks on this subject in my last report, for unless proper means are adopted for the prevention of prohibited articles being introduced, it is impossible to prevent this very pernicious practice from being followed. At the time of my visit I detected a prisoner who had been in custody eleven days chewing tobacco. This fact shows the system of searching prisoners must be very defective indeed, but I am inclined to believe that the tobacco was obtained from a visitor to some of the other prisoners. Convicted prisoners receive visitors once in two months by order of the Local Inspector, and they may also write and receive a letter once a month. This is a privilege which in my opinion is indulged in too freely, and I would therefore submit that no convicted prisoner be permitted to receive a visit until three months of his sentence have expired, and only once in every three months during his imprisonment. The same rule should be observed with regard to the writing or receiving a letter. Where visits and letters are thus restricted it is found to have a most salutary effect on the discipline and good behaviour of prisoners.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.		Male Clothing.		In Use.		In Store.		Female Clothing.		In Use.		In Store.		NORTH DISTRICT. Monaghan County Gaol.
Blankets, pairs of,	87	30			Shirts, . . .	38	76				Shifts, . . .	18	8				
Sheets, pairs of, .	84	25			Jackets, . . .	13	77				Jackets, . . .	9	15				
Rugs,	71	38			Vests,	13	66				Petticoats, . .	18	26				
Hammocks or Cots,	99	1			Trowsers, . . .	13	64				Aprons, . . .	9	15				
Bed-ticks, . . .	112	5			Caps,	13	79				Neckerchiefs, .	9	17				
Bedsteads, . . .	21	-			Stockings or socks, pairs of,	9	8				Caps,	6	9				
					Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	41				Stockings, pairs of, . . .	9	6				
											Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	12				

The stock of clothes and bedding in the prison at the time of my inspection was abundant, and of a good quality, but some of the sheets were not as clean as they should be, which, however, is not to be wondered at, considering the little attention paid here to the cleansing of prisoners. Until means are adopted, such as I have already suggested, for periodically bathing each prisoner, it will be impossible for the bedding or wearing apparel to be kept in a proper state of cleanliness. Each class warder has a small store of clothing for which he is responsible to the Governor, and the clothes of the females is kept by the matron, while the Governor himself keeps the stock of the clothing not in use and the general store. He takes stock of all clothing and bedding twice a year; but the Local Inspector does not regularly take stock of any prison property. As this officer is not only responsible that the prison shall be properly supplied, but has statutable power to order all necessaries for its use, he should certainly take stock of everything at least twice a year, and no article should be condemned without his sanction. I would also suggest that the Governor be required to go through all the stores, and to regularly take stock of them at least four times a year.

The female clothing and the shoes are all made up by prison labour, but I find that the other male clothing is not made up by the prisoners, but is contracted for at 17s. 9d. per suit. If one of the warders were a tailor and that advantage were taken of all persons of that trade committed here, a considerable saving would be effected in this item alone.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	2	2	1	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	12	19	2	-
Total,	14	21	3	1

Three males and one female were sentenced to refractory cells during the part of the year preceeding my inspection, and it was found necessary on two occasions to have recourse to magisterial authority for the infliction of punishment.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank-wheel and stone-breaking,	12	-
Flowering, without remuneration,	-	5
Total,	12	5

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—
Stone-breaking,	3	—
Cutting bogwood,	1	—
Prison duties,	2	1
Flowering,	—	2
Total,	7	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	12	5
Industrial Labour,	7	3
Unemployed,	—	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	22	9

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1868, . £5 3s. 6½d. | 1869, . £6 15s. 2½d. | 1870, . £8 2s. 10d.

Labour

Hard labour for males is carried out by means of the crank-pump, at which men so sentenced work for an hour and a half daily, during which time they have alternately eighteen minutes of absolute labour and eighteen minutes of rest. This is by no means a sufficient quantity of hard labour to insist upon, and the periods of relief are too long. I would suggest that hard labour prisoners should perform at least three hours of such labour daily, and that the periods of relief should not exceed five minutes out of twenty, during which intervals they should be compelled to pick oakum, by this means a considerable quantity of such work could be got through during the year.

Males are also employed at stone-breaking, but as a fixed quantity is not given there is no sufficient regularity in the work, or means adopted for ascertaining what amount of stones each prisoner breaks per day. In addition to the labour of the crank-mill each hard labour prisoner should be compelled to break a certain quantity of stones daily, and a given amount of oakum should also be picked by them in their cells, which could easily be done now that gas is provided. The employment for females consists of washing, knitting, sewing, and sprigging. Added to these ordinary prison duties, females sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to pick at least three or four pounds of oakum daily, and should also be employed in their cells in the evening. Altogether a great deal more of industrial and punitive labour is required to be enforced here. This is a matter that has been before referred to by Inspectors-General, and I trust that the Local Inspector and Governor will, with the consent of the Board, at once adopt our suggestions on this subject.

The amount received for prison labour is very inconsiderable indeed, amounting in 1870 to only £8 2s. 10d., which was only about one-third of the average annual cost of each prisoner during same year.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	24	2	22	—
Average daily number of pupils,	8	2	5	—
Number of days on which school was held,	236	63	221	—

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2.

A good school-room is provided for male prisoners, and is divided into twelve stalls. Juveniles and adults likely to derive benefit from instruction are compelled to attend school from 12 to 2 daily. I would suggest that as gas is now available that the school hours during winter should be after dark, so that the time available for out-door labour be not interfered with.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Monaghan
County
Gaol.
Schools.

There is no school carried on in the female prison, which I consider a serious omission, as both the by-laws of the prison and the 106th section of the Prisons Act make provision for the instruction of all prisoners. I therefore submit that these rules should be carried out, and that all females capable of being taught should be instructed accordingly. The present master was taught under the Church Education Society, and appears to be efficient. I must however observe that the Chaplains do not pay sufficient attention to the school, nor do they comply with the 7th by-law of the prison in this respect, by which they are enjoined "frequently to attend the school." I was only able to find one record in the school registry by these gentlemen, and that by the Presbyterian Chaplain. This gentleman, however, sometimes during the year made remarks in his journal about the school. Under these circumstances I would submit that the attention of the Chaplains should be called to this part of their duty, more especially as the school is not inspected by any educational body.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per stone, 2s. 3d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 11d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 5½d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, per cwt. £1 1s. 9d.; roach lime, per barrel, 1s. 10d.; whitelead, per cwt., £1 8s. 6d.; Spanish brown, per cwt., 12s.; drying oil, per gallon, 3s. 2d.; sweet oil, per gallon, 4s. 4d.; spirits of turpentine, per gallon, 3s. 3d.

Nearly all the provisions are obtained by contract. They appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. Each prisoner's portion is not weighed or measured. This should be carefully and regularly done daily, and neither more nor less than that ordered in the dietary scale should be given. I also ascertained that no potatoes had been provided here for some time, although they are strictly ordered in the dietary scale laid down by the Lord Lieutenant, who alone has power to alter the ordinary diet of our gaols. The excuse made was that the potatoes in the district were bad, but if this were the case permission should have been sought through the Inspectors-General before this or any other portion of the dietary scale were altered. I trust therefore that such an irregularity will not take place here again, and that the Board will give directions to this effect.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 3 68d. | 1869, . 4 53d. | 1870, . 4 43d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,112 14s. 0½d. | 1869, . £1,208 0s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,408 19s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £767 2s. 2d. | 1869, . £779 15s. 7½d. | 1870, . £784 17s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £33 3s. 6d. | 1869, . £32 4s. 7d. | 1870, . £25 12s. 4d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . £1 6s. 3d. | 1870, . £7 2s. 10½d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County
Gaol.Expendi-
ture.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £42 13s. 2d. | 1869, . £125 4s. 6d. | 1870, . £299 5s. 4d.

The net cost of the gaol including diet and salaries for 1870 was £1,408 19s. 8d., but more than half this sum was spent on officers, viz., £784 17s. 2d., and the average cost of a prisoner per annum for that year was £25 12s. 4d. The average number of prisoners this year was 24 males and 9 females, but for these few prisoners a staff of 10 intern and 5 extern officers is maintained. But so long as small and ill constructed prisons with expensive staffs have to be supported, I fear this extravagance of public money will continue. At the same time if certain classes of prisoners were removed to central prisons great economy and improvements could be effected in most of the existing county gaols.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			<i>Resident.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Thos. A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6 2	John Temple, Governor,	150	0 0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical attendant,	74	0 0	Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,	45	0 0
Rev. W. R. Bailey, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0 0	Thos. Dunwoody, 2nd do.	36	10 0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0 0	Robert Farley, 3rd do.	30	0 0
Rev. L. J. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0 0	Wm. Somerville, 4th do.	30	0 0
			Alex. Linton, 5th do.	30	0 0
			John Adams, 6th do.	30	0 0
			James Cassiday, Night watchman,	26	0 0
			Mary Anne Somers, Matron,	30	0 0
			Eliza Brown, Assistant,	20	0 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

The Matron superannuated, and the Assistant promoted to be Matron, and an Assistant appointed by the Board.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	164	119
to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	177	120
Presbyterian Chaplain,	194	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	170	116
Surgeon,	175	117

Officers.

Quarters are provided in the prison for the warders and matrons, as well as the Governor. Three officers sleep in the male prison, and two at the gate. They are all obliged to cook in their separate apartments, consequently none of their rooms can be kept as clean or tidy as they should, though there was an improvement in their condition since my last inspection. If a suitable mess-room were provided for the officers here it would tend very much to their comfort, as also to the cleanliness of their sleeping-rooms.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	394	191	122	—	—	—	14	—
Average daily number in hospital,	1.08	.52	.08	—	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	49	8	42	27	121	33	56	26
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£10 0s. 1d.		£6 17s. 9d.		£8 14s. 10d.		—	

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
*Monaghan
County
Gaol.*
—
Hospital.

As there are seldom any sick here that require to be treated in hospital, this portion of the building is not often used. At the time of my visit the male hospital was occupied by a master debtor. When the decision of Parliament is ascertained with regard to our prisons, I consider that proper hospitals will have to be formed, as there is no knowing at what moment the gaol may be visited with some infectious complaint. Neither baths or water-closets are provided in the present hospital.

I find that the cost of medicines here in 1870 amounted to £8 14s. 10d. In some gaols medicines are procured from the county infirmary, which is found to be much more economical than any other system.

Most of the books of finance and registries are kept by the first turnkey, but I regret to remark that some of the prescribed forms are not observed, and others, such as the daily employment book and the work ledger, are not kept in the proper manner. Altogether there is not sufficient supervision by superior officers over the books of the prison. The Local Inspector, I understand, only overlooks them occasionally, and the Governor does little or nothing in the way of supervising or keeping them. As this is one of the most important duties of both Local Inspector and Governor, I consider that every one of the books of finance and registries should be compared and checked by the latter officer daily, and by the former weekly. Certain books, such as the officers' conduct book and the punishment book should be invariably written up by the Governor.

Books and
Journals.

It is right to observe that notwithstanding the slight supervision of these books they appear to be correctly and carefully kept, for which the first turnkey deserves much credit.

From the journals of the Chaplains it is not possible to ascertain whether these gentlemen perform the several duties laid down in the 69th section of the Prisons Act. I therefore would request their attention to this section in regard to their journals.

The substitutes for the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Chaplains are not appointed in accordance with the provisions of the 11th sec. 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, or with the by-laws of the prison in regard to this matter, and as this statute is clear and imperative, I submit that the Board should insist on its being observed.

The journal of the Surgeon is full and carefully kept, from which it appears that his duties are performed with zeal and assiduity, but I must request his attention to the more correct keeping of the extra diet book, for all such orders should be either written or signed by him.

The Governor and Local Inspector each keep a journal, but these books do not contain as much information relative to the discipline and management of the prison as they should.

Board of Superintendence.

R. B. Evatt, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.
John Jackson, esq.
George Morant, esq.

Colonel Lloyd.
A. A. Murray Ker, esq.
Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.
Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.

John Madden, esq.
Captain Thomas Coote.
Edward Richardson, esq.
William Murray, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Monday in the month, when the intern officers' salaries are paid; those of the extern officers are settled at each assizes, when also provisions, fuel, &c., are paid for, and the accounts of the Local Inspector audited.

I annex my tabular report on the state of the bridewells of the county. That at Castleblayney was inspected for me by my colleague.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Monaghan
County.

Bridewells.

	Carriackmacross.		Castleblayney.*		Clones.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M. 68	F. 20	M. 68	F. 14	M. 30	F. 15
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	38	15	44	5	17	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	8	5	45	18	4	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	4	1	16	2	2	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions on every Thursday; transmittals immediate.		Petty Sessions fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Some remands signed by one Justice, all for more than three days. I found one, dated 6th October, for remand until 17th of this month.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Regular.		Correctly kept.		Carefully kept, and regular.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good, except yards and female day-room, which were untidy.		In good repair and order.		Very good.	
Security, . . .	Fair, except yards, which are very insecure.		No change.		Fair, except in yards.	
Accommodation, Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good. Some blankets in female section thin and worn, otherwise the bedding, &c., is good and clean.		No change. Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good. Very clean; well kept; good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By a force pump.		From pump in male yard, in good order.		By good pump.	
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		No change.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Very clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4d. per head, per day.		4d. per head, per day.		4½d. for both sexes, per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£40 per annum, and firing.		£40 per annum.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Has no other employment. Is a police pensioner.		None.	
Statutable Inspection.	May, 19th, 1871.		February 24th, 1871.		May 17th, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	One female in custody.		I found no prisoner in the bridewell.		No prisoner in custody. The house and place are kept with much care, reflecting great credit on the Keeper.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

* Inspected by my colleague.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 15TH AUGUST, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Criminal Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	20	6	26	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	M.	F.
	Committed—Once,	3	1
	„ Thrice,	2	1
	„ Thrice,	1	—
	Total,	3	1

Twenty males and 6 females formed the total number in custody at the above date, of whom 16 were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 8 were disposed of summarily; 1 was untried, and 1 a pauper debtor.

There were no juveniles in custody on the day of my inspection, but I am told that care is taken to keep them apart from the other prisoners when any are in charge. One male juvenile had been committed here three times this year, preceding my inspection. He was not sentenced to a reformatory, though he would appear from the number of his committals in so short a time, to have been a fit subject for such an institution.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
&c., to take life.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
property, &c.,	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-
Manslaughter,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common assaults,	56	6	49	5	31	8	4	2	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	4	-	5	-	3	3	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duty,	7	-	11	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery,	5	3	9	2	3	-	4	-	8	2
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	2	4	6	1	3	2	-	1	3	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
False answers on attestation,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect as engine driver,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing stone at railway, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable language,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal lunatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	11	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Under Poor Law Act,	10	6	6	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	14	4	8	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	22	19	13	15	6	11	-	3	-	2
Leaving service,	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling on railway without a ticket,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fishery laws,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Absent from militia training, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	150	45	155	31	69	25	18	6	27	8
Vagrancy,	2	7	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	16	20	40	12	12	10	1	-	-	-
Debt,	9	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	10	-	23	4	9	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	187	72	222	48	91	39	20	6	29	8

There has been no alteration in the debtors' quarters since my last visit, except that the water-closet is now in good order. No marshalsea is provided for females, and the male master and pauper debtors are in association. But as it is probable that Parliament will deal with the Irish bankruptcy laws and those relating to imprisonment for debt before very long, I should not feel justified in recommending any expense to be incurred in adapting these quarters to the requirements laid down by statute for the classification of debtors.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.
Debtors.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	21	6	1870,	29	8
1869,	23	4	1871 (day of Inspection),	20	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	2	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	3	—	day of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	2	3	Day of Inspection, .	1	—

Up to the time of my inspection this year no person was committed here on the charge of conspiring to take life, though there was one male committed for manslaughter, and one for sending threatening letters. Assaults of various descriptions were the most serious of the remaining offences committed by prisoners in custody here during this year, and it will be observed that during this year the number of males committed for drunkenness is considerably less than that last year, but from the number of females committed here at the above date for this offence it may be inferred that their numbers this year are larger than last.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—	1	—
Criminals,	178	35	78	26
Vagrants,	1	1	—	3
Drunkards,	40	12	12	10
Total,	222	48	91	39

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	178	35	86	17
Twice „	13	3	2	4
Thrice „	5	1	—	8
4 times „	—	1	—	—
5 „ „	—	—	—	1
Total,	196	40	88	25
No. of above committed for first time,	152	24	70	10

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	152	24	70	10
Twice,	24	1	6	4
Thrice,	6	1	3	1
4 times,	3	2	2	1
5 „	2	2	1	1
6 „	1	1	—	—
7 to 11 „	8	4	4	2
12 to 16 „	—	2	2	3
17 to 20 „	—	2	—	2
21 to 40 „	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	196	40	88	25
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	317	168	145	127

Five was the greatest number of times that any female, and twice that any individual male was committed here during the expired part of 1871.

But it will be seen by the last of the above tables, that there were committed here this year a number of prisoners who were known to be almost constant inmates of the gaol—amongst them was a female, A. B., twenty-seven years of age, known to have been seventeen times in gaol; another, M. C., who had only been released a week from Mountjoy Prison, and was re-committed here for drunkenness. The former too had only been released three weeks, having just completed a year's imprisonment, when she was re-taken and sentenced to three months for disorderly conduct.

Although the number of re-commitments amongst females is not so numerous here as in some other places, yet it is evident that there is a class of people in this district who are frequent offenders, and who care very little for the punishment inflicted on them in this gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28·45	5·9	—	21·7	4·5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		6th April.	34		31st March.
Lowest ditto,	23		31st Dec.	20		26th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		6th April.	31		31st March.
Ditto of females,	12		7th June.	10		17th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		31st Dec.	17		26th Jan.
Ditto of females,	3		31st Dec.	2		8th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

20th December, 1864,	62	12th October, 1868,	32
29th June, 1865,	84	9th February, 1869,	32
26th February, 1866,	91	6th April, 1870,	47
16th April, 1867,	46	31st March, 1871,	34

It will be seen by the foregoing table, denoting the highest number of prisoners in gaol during the last seven years and up to the day of inspection in 1871, that for the last five years there is but slight alteration in these numbers, although that period compares favourably with the previous three years.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

Accommodation.			
	M.	F.	
Wards,	7	1	Kitchen, One.
Yards,	7	1	Store Rooms, 2
Day Rooms,	7	1	Laundry, 1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Drying Room, 1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	58	16	Lavatories, 2
Cells to contain three persons, 3	3	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on, 3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Privies, 6
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Water-closets, 4
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pumps, 2
Chapel,	One.	-	Wells, 2
Workshops,	2	-	Tread-wheel, 1
Worksheds,	8	-	Other machines for hard labour, viz.— Shot drill.

I was happy to find that since my last inspection here some of the suggestions of my colleague and myself had been carried out. But the construction of this prison is so very faulty that although there are many improvements that should be adopted, yet in the present uncertain state of the law regarding prisons in Ireland I should not feel justified in suggesting any considerable outlay to be incurred which hereafter might prove useless. However, so long as this prison is retained as a county gaol there are certain requirements that should be provided. The classification of males is by no means sufficiently attended to here. I found a man sentenced for manslaughter in association with an untried prisoner. Such cases should be kept together, and the untried should never be permitted to associate with convicted prisoners. No reception wards are provided in either the male or the female prison, consequently the prisoners are classed and passed into their proper ward in the main prison before being inspected by the Doctor, which is in direct contravention of the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I would therefore suggest that No. 2 class should be converted into a reception ward for males, and that a good bath with hot and cold water be put up here, in which all male prisoners should be washed and cleansed before being passed into their proper ward. A like provision should also be made in the female prison, and all prisoners should be compelled to take a bath at least once a week during their imprisonment. One bath is provided in the female prison, but there is none at all in the male prison, therefore the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act is not complied with. In order therefore to meet these statutable requirements, I consider that two baths at least are wanting in the male prison.

Partitioned lavatories should also be put up in each class of this prison, as at present there are none whatsoever provided for males. Without these ablutionary arrangements it is quite impossible to keep the prisoners or their clothing in a proper state of cleanliness. The sewerage of the prison is still in the same defective state that it has been in for some time past. It is all cleaned out in barrows and carried through the prison about four times a year, a state of things which could not be permitted except for the uncertain state in which we are in with regard to the long promised prison reforms. There is a water-closet in the marshalsea, and three within the female prison, but none in the male prison proper, though each

NORTH DISTRICT. yard is provided with a privy. I would suggest pending the improvement of the sewerage, that the system of earth-closets should be adopted here. They are used and found effective in the county Donegal and in other gaols, and would be a great improvement if adopted here. There is now an abundant supply of water forced by the tread-wheel into a large cistern from whence it is sent to all parts of the prison. There is also a second pump from another well on the premises.

Cells, gas, &c. No gas is provided to any of the cells, although it is in use in the entrance hall and the insulating area. As these cells are all of the prescribed size, I must repeat the suggestion made in my last report that it would be very much to the advantage of the prison if a certain number were furnished with gas. Those in the male prison are not provided with bells or artificially heated, but there is a stove in the female prison which is said to provide sufficient warmth to that portion of the prison.

The females are not permitted to assemble in the day-rooms as the males are, but are sent to their cells when not at work or exercise. I would certainly recommend this rule to be carried out in the male as well as the female prison, as at present there is a great deal of unnecessary association, and consequent idleness amongst the males.

The day of my visit being a holiday all the male prisoners were lounging about conversing together in the day-rooms unemployed, instead of being confined in their separate cells, as was the case with the females.

Solitary Cells. Three solitary cells are provided in the male, and one in the female prison. They are flagged, and should be supplied with a wooden guard-bed. Bedding is allowed to prisoners confined here during the night.

I quite agree with the remarks of my colleague in his last report in regard to the heating of these cells, as prisoners might be sentenced to pass a great portion of their period here in solitary, which sentence could not now be carried out.

A carpenter's, shoemaker's, weaver's, and turner's shop are provided, in which such trades may be carried on.

Kitchen. The kitchen consists of a small apartment near the door of the female prison, and is furnished with one boiler in which stirabout and potatoes are cooked. A male prisoner is employed here. In some gaols the culinary department is carried on in the female prison, and where such an arrangement exists the cooking is found to be done in a more effective and cleanly manner than when it is performed by males; added to which the labour of the male prisoner is turned to more advantage.

Tell-tale Clock. One tell-tale clock only is provided. It is marked half-hourly by the night-watchman from 9.30, P.M., to 5.30, A.M., in summer, and to 6.30, A.M., in winter, and the markings are taken by the Governor, daily and entered in the "Morning State." The warders in rotation take the night duty, and only patrol the outside of the buildings. The keys of the day-rooms and cells are taken by the Governor at lock-up, and those of the outside gate at 10.30, P.M. All are locked in a safe in the Governor's bed-room at night.

Photography. Photography is done by a man from the town who charges 5s. for each subject, for which he supplies only three copies. As the expense of photography will henceforth fall on the local authorities I would suggest that it should be performed by one of the officers of the gaol, and I have no doubt that it could be done at a much cheaper rate than the above. A sample of each subject together with a copy of the description sent to the

Habitual Criminals Office should also be kept carefully in a book set apart for that purpose in the gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

One chapel is used for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and I am glad to find that the arrangements in this building have been much improved since my last visit—the males and females being now properly shut out from one another's view.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.
Chapel.

The laundry is not yet stalled. It is provided with a boiler and a drying-room at the back, which answers the purpose of the prison. I would suggest that four new stalls with good washing troughs should be put up here. At the time of my visit a new washing trough was much needed, and the additional expense of stalling the laundry would be inconsiderable if advantage were taken of tradesmen committed here, though I am bound to remark that in comparison with other gaols, not many tradesmen are committed to this prison.

Laundry.

The present stone-breaking sheds should each be divided into two, so as to permit of men being employed here in separation.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	18	Shirts, . . .	92	17	Shifts, . . .	16	10
Sheets, pairs of, .	151	16	Jackets, . . .	18	66	Jackets, . . .	8	20
Rugs, . . .	103	12	Vests, . . .	18	61	Gowns, . . .	8	14
Bedticks, . . .	101	14	Trowsers, . .	18	46	Petticoats, . .	8	12
Bedsteads, . . .	123	-	Caps, . . .	18	90	Aprons, . . .	16	12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	13	Neckerchiefs, .	16	8
						Stockings, pairs of,	4	-
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	13

The general store is kept by the Governor who issues new materials and is present at their cutting out. There was a good supply of bedding and clothing in store, which was clean and in good repair. Prisoners' own clothing is labelled, but there is not sufficient regularity or system in regard to storing these articles, nor are they fumigated before being put away, as is required by the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, there being no fumigating apparatus in the prison. This is an essential required in every prison, and as it could be put up for a few shillings, I submit that one should be erected, and that all prisoners' clothing should be fumigated before being labelled and put away. At times the prison clothing is not made up within the gaol, but I was informed that this year it was all made by prison labour.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	5	—	—	—

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	33	2	8	4
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	25	3	31	2
Total, . . .	59	5	39	6

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.
Punish-
ments.

It appears by the above table that notwithstanding the defective state of the solitary cells, five male prisoners sentenced by a Court-martial to solitary confinement, underwent such punishment here during 1870.

The punishments this year have been all inflicted by the Governor, who submits the punishment book to the Board at every meeting.

Employment on 14th instant.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>			
Tread-wheel (2 hours),	}	. . . . .	10 males.
Shot-drill (1 hour),			
Stone-breaking,			

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>				M.	F.
Carpenter,	.	.	.	1	—
Tailor,	.	.	.	1	—
Shoemaker,	.	.	.	1	—
Prison duties,	.	.	.	3	1
Washing,	.	.	.	—	4
Sewing,	.	.	.	—	1
Total,	.	.	.	6	6

<i>Summary.</i>				M.	F.
Hard labour,	.	.	.	10	—
Industrial labour,	.	.	.	6	6
Discharged (before labour hours),	.	.	.	1	—
Lunatic,	.	.	.	1	—
Minding lunatic,	.	.	.	2	—
Total in custody,	.	.	.	20	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1868, . £8 15s. 1d. | 1869, . £11 11s. 8d. | 1870, . £9 11s. 11d.

Labour.

Hard labour is enforced here by means of the tread-wheel and shot-drill. Prisoners so sentenced work at the mill for two hours, and at shot-drill for one hour daily, being ten minutes on the mill at a time and ten off. The wheel is divided into eight partitions, but during the periods of relief prisoners are not employed. They should be provided with separate boxes, and be compelled to pick oakum during those periods; and I would suggest that five minutes would be quite sufficient to allow for intervals of rest while at the mill.

The industrial labour for males consists of stone-breaking, carpentry, shoemaking, and prison duties; and the females are employed at sewing and washing. In addition to the labour for males already referred to, I consider that each hard labour man should be compelled to break a certain quantity of stones daily, and until gas is introduced into the cells they should work at oakum-picking up to half-past seven o'clock in summer, or as long as there is light in the evenings.

The produce of prison labour disposed of outside this gaol during last year was very inconsiderable indeed, only amounting to £9 11s. 11d., which denotes a great want of industrial labour, and is a matter that demands the serious consideration of the Board.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	194	35	83	27
Average daily number of pupils,	23.8	4.39	20.37	4.13
Number of days on which school was held,	238	263	115	180

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 12.

No regular school-room is provided, so that the males are taught in their different classes in the day-rooms, which is a very slow and bad system. I would therefore recommend that one of the day-rooms should be converted into a good partitioned school-room, in which all the male prisoners could be assembled at one time. The females are taught by the deputy matron in their cells for an hour daily. I was unable to find any remark in the school registry by the Roman Catholic Chaplain during this year, and only four entries made by the Protestant Chaplain. But although these gentlemen do not note their visits or remarks in the registry as they should, I am informed that they do visit the school occasionally.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.
School.

As it is most important that a note should be made of each of their inspections, more especially as the school is not under any educational body, I would again draw their attention to the 7th by-law of the prison in regard to the duties of Chaplains.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d.; turf, per box, 1s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

All the provisions and materials for clothing are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board. The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is as a rule reported on favourably by the Chaplains. None of the prisoners preferred any complaints on this score. Every portion is weighed or measured before being served out, and the legally prescribed dietary scale is strictly carried out.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . . . 5s. 26d. | 1869, . . . 5d. | 1870, . . . 5d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . . £1,553 17s. 2d. | 1869, . . £1,469 16s. 6d. | 1870, . . £1,463 18s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . . £911 5s. 6d. | 1869, . . £907 0s. 6d. | 1870, . . £856 4s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . . £61 13s. 0d. | 1869, . . £56 0s. 8d. | 1870, . . £40 2s. 3d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . . £20 10s. 0d. | 1869, . . £64 9s. 0d. | 1870, . . £136 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . . £102 2s. 7d. | 1869, . . £44 0s. 9d. | 1870, . . £117 18s. 5d.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, for 1870 was £1,463 18s. 7d., but in this sum is included the cost of officers, which amounted to £856 4s., or £248 9s. 5d. more than the entire of remainder of the expenses of the gaol. This large expenditure for officers naturally brings the annual average cost of a prisoner to a large sum, namely, to £40 2s. 3d., whereas the average cost per annum for ordinary diet for each prisoner only amounted to £7 12s. 1d. This sum too is in

NORTH DISTRICT. excess of the average cost of prisoners' ordinary diet in a large proportion of the gaols throughout Ireland.

Roscommon County Gaol. The daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1871 was 21 males and 4 females, but for these it is considered necessary to keep up a staff of a Governor and nine subordinate officers, besides non-resident superior officers.

As long, however, as our present very extravagant system of prison management is in force it will not be easy to correct such lavish expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.
Captain Thomas C. Knox,				George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Thomas Paden, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0	Turnkeys { Joseph Minchin, . . .	35	0	0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson,				{ Daniel Hutchinson, . . .	35	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1	{ James Hanley, . . .	35	0	0
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips,				{ Mathew Morrison, . . .	35	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	{ Peter Bannon, . . .	35	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	60	0	0	Maria Corry, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
				Anna Maria Wigelsworth, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress, . . .	25	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Roderick Hanmer, Warder, resigned; Peter Bannon, Warder, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol, . . .	196	127
„ to each Bridewell, . . .	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church, . . .	204	120
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	150	112
Physician, . . .	242	164

I regret very much to have to record here the death of the active and vigilant Local Inspector, which took place since my visit. It is but justice to his memory to state that I always found him most attentive to his duties, and anxious to carry out any useful suggestions he had it in his power to adopt.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	2	—	1	—	5	—	10	—
Average daily number in hospital,	20	—	32	—	48	—	248	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	0·07	—	0·08	—	0·3	—	1·09	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	75	15	83	26	63	14	29	10
Cost of medicine, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	£24		£24		£24			

Hospitals. Both hospitals are suitably and comfortably arranged. The floors are boarded, and a fire-place is provided, as also a water-closet off each ward. The female hospital is not used for prisoners of that sex, as there are very seldom any who require to be treated in hospital, so that this apartment is occupied by two warders who sleep here at present.

I must again draw attention to what appears great extravagance in the cost of medicines here as compared with other gaols, and in proportion to the number of prisoners medically treated. For the last three years this item has amounted yearly to £24, and the average daily number in hospital has never amounted to one. In the County Donegal Gaol the cost of medicines during 1870 came to £1 4s. 9d., in the County Down Gaol to £2 14s. 8d., in Fermanagh to £1 10s., in Limerick County Gaol to £4 5s., and in Sligo to £1 6s. 6d. I therefore consider that the Board would do well to take this expenditure here into their consideration.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

The financial accounts and registries are kept by the clerk, who is also schoolmaster; the other books are chiefly kept by the Governor. All are checked by him and Local Inspector periodically. The journal of the late Local Inspector was a full and useful record of prison duties. That of the Governor is regularly and carefully written up, but I should be glad if it contained more detail as to the management of the prison. The Chaplains' journals do not come up to the requirements laid down in the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to these journals, as it is not possible for the Board or the Local Inspector to ascertain from them whether the duties of the Chaplains are regularly and duly performed. I observe, too, that the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not always sign his name to his journal. Neither of these officers comply with the 11th section of 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, or with the 8th by-law of the prison in reference to the duties of Chaplains. It is most important that the regularly appointed Chaplains should become acquainted with each prisoner of his own persuasion, and visit and exhort them according to the requirements of the statute at least twice a week, irrespective of Sundays. I trust, therefore, the Board will insist on a more strict compliance by these gentlemen with the statute and by-law above referred to.

Books and
Journals.

The Daily Employment of Prisoners Book and the General Visitors' Book are not kept.

As these are in the list of books prescribed by authority to be observed in all prisons, I submit that they should be obtained, and regularly written up.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted by order of the Local Inspector, or a member of the Board of Superintendence two days in the week. This is too great an indulgence for convicted prisoners, and I would suggest that no convicted prisoner should receive a visit during the first three months of his imprisonment, and only once every three months afterwards, and this only in case of good behaviour. The Governor also should have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner, but should take care to note his reasons for so doing in his journal, and lay it before the Board at their subsequent meeting. Where this rule is in force, it has a very salutary effect in maintaining order and discipline amongst the prisoners, and in deterring constant offenders from subjecting themselves to the penalties of the law.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L.	Capt. P. H. O'Connor, J.P., D.L.	Capt. H. Taaffe Ferrall, J.P., D.L.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	T.A.P. Maypothor, esq. J.P.	Lieut.-Col. Chichester, J.P.
J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.	James Nolan Irwin, esq.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.	Richard Garnett, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when separate cheques are paid to each creditor, except where the amounts are small, when a cheque including the small accounts is drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, and the intern officers monthly.

NORTH DISTRICT. I annex my tabular report of the bridewells of the county, some of which I regret to state are very unsuited for the detention of prisoners; and the salaries of the keepers are so small that it must be difficult to retain the services of competent officers.

Roscommon County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Athlone.		Strokestown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	33	5	50	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	1	4	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	17	-	21	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	-	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals day after Petty Sessions.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Bad; windows out of repair, as also doors on ground floor; all woodwork wanting paint; the dashing falling off walls.		Good.	
Security,	Very indifferent; cells are in communication with the street.		Fair, with care, except yard.	
Accommodation,	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Bad and defective; only one cell for females, which is too close to the male cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . .	By pump in male yard.		By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.		None from privies, but a sewer to carry away water.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Middling.		Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½d.		5d. for prisoners less than a week; those on remand 6½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.		£15 per annum, and a suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, at £7 per annum. Has a farm of nine acres.		Court-house keeper, at £9 4s. 6d. per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection. . . .	15th May, 1871.		15th August, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner. The Keeper only 20 years of age. His mother does most of the business of the bridewell.		This is a small, badly arranged bridewell. The same yard for males and females, and it is very insecure. The salary of the Keeper is too small for the responsible position he fills.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County.
Bridewells.

	Castlereagh.		Boyle.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	82	11	54	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	38	3	13	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	17	4	10	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	2	2	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Petty Sessions weekly ; transmittals on following Monday.		Petty Sessions once a fortnight ; transmittals not regular, as prisoners are kept here after the Sessions on no written authority. They should in such cases be in the custody of the police.	
Committals, whether regular ?	Some illegal, signed by the Resident Magistrate.		Those I saw were regular, but so badly kept and sorted that I could not see them all, for which the keeper is much to blame.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Fair, with care, except yard.		Fair, with care.	
Accommodation,	One cell for each sex, and one day-room.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, but blankets light.		Sufficient ; but some bedding dirty.	
Water, how supplied ?	None on premises, and very scarce in the neighbourhood. A pump should be sunk		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Said to be effective, but water shoots should be put up and run into the sewer, by which means the lower cells could be kept much drier.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Good.		Fairly clean ; lower cells damp ; ventilation fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5½d. for prisoners under a week ; 7d. for those over.		6½d. for both sexes, which is too high. Supper is given to all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.		£15 per annum. £6 per annum for fuel, light, and straw.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, at £7 7s. 4d. per annum. Is a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constabulary.		Court-house keeper, at £7 8s. per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	16th August, 1871.		21st August, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. The yards are not yet gravelled, and are consequently very damp. Shoots should be put up around the buildings. The keeper appears careless and negligent in the performance of his duties.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Sligo
County
Gaol.

SLIGO COUNTY GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
AUGUST 21st, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	10	2	12	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	19	6	25	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	10 years old, and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
" Summarily,	2	—	4	—
Total,	2	—	5	—
Committed once,	1	—	5	—
" twice,	1	—	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	4	—	—	—

At the above date 19 males and 6 females were in custody here, of whom 8 were tried at quarter sessions or assizes, 14 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction; 1 was a master debtor, and 2 were untried.

Juveniles. Seven juveniles (all of whom were males) had been committed here during this year up to my inspection—1 of these was twice in gaol this year, and 4 were sent to reformatories. Although none were in custody when I visited the gaol, I learned that care is taken to keep them separate from adult prisoners when any are in charge, which is a rule that should be carefully observed.

Debtors. The quarters provided for debtors are suitably arranged for prisoners of this class, but there is no water-closet in either the master or pauper debtors' quarters. However, as I am in hopes that imprisonment for debt in Ireland will before long be abolished, I cannot recommend any outlay being incurred on this part of the prison. One master debtor was in custody at the time of my visit.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Sligo County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	5	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	77	15	84	15	60	3	10	-	2	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	-	13	-	16	-	4	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Larceny,	9	5	12	11	9	8	-	3	-	3
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	7	3	7	4	2	2	-	-	1	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Naval offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	2	1	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	14	2	5	5	5	3	-	2	-	-
Breach of fishery laws,	6	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Merchant Shipping Act,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of dog laws,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Sabbath,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to introduce Spirits into the Prison,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	183	42	167	44	114	20	16	5	12	3
Vagrancy,	-	8	3	4	4	16	-	1	-	-
Drunkenness,	71	19	45	22	38	12	-	-	-	-
Debt,	8	-	8	-	7	1	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	20	4	32	7	15	3	2	-	3	-
Total,	282	68	255	77	178	52	19	6	15	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	15	8	1870,	15	3
1869,	17	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	19	6

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

<i>Sligo County Gaol.</i>	M.	F.		M.	F.
1866,	1	6	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	3	-	day of Inspection), . .	-	2
1870,	-	4	Day of Inspection, . .	-	1

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	-	7	1
Criminals,	199	51	129	23
Vagrants,	3	4	4	16
Drunkards,	45	22	38	12
Total,	255	77	178	52

From the foregoing tables it does not appear that there is any very marked increase or diminution in the number of convicted criminals in this county during the last three years, and as there is only one bridge-well in the county it may be inferred that with few exceptions all prisoners are committed to the gaol. As I remarked in my last report common assaults appear to be the chief crime in the county, and that is chiefly confined to the male population.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	185	55	137	38
Twice, „	13	5	9	5
Thrice, „	7	1	2	-
4 times, „	1	1	3	1
5 „, „	1	1	1	-
6 „, „	1	-	-	-
Total,	208	63	152	44
No. of above committed for first time,	144	36	101	26

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	143	36	104	26
Twice,	18	9	17	4
Thrice,	11	2	3	2
4 times,	9	3	6	3
5 „, „	1	1	-	1
6 „, „	5	1	2	1
7 to 11 „, „	12	3	8	2
12 to 16 „, „	3	3	5	2
17 to 20 „, „	5	1	1	-
21 to 40 „, „	1	3	5	2
41 to 60 „, „	-	1	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	208	63	152	44
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	543	313	487	207

It is also satisfactory to observe that the number of recommitments here, compared with other districts, is by no means excessive, and especially amongst females. Five was the greatest number of times any male, and four that any female was committed here up to my inspection this year, but 1 male and 1 female were committed during that period who had been imprisoned twenty-one times from first conviction.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Sligo
County
Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19.15	6.62	—	22.23	7.18	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	46		13th June.	41		12th April.
Lowest ditto,	12		28th Jan.	19		11th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	38		13th June.	31		29th March.
Ditto, of females,	13		21st May.	13		11th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		13th Feb.	14		11th May.
Ditto, of females,	1		14th Jan.	4		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

26th January, 1864,	. . . 52	28th December, 1868,	. . . 48
2nd July, 1865,	. . . 37	1st January, 1869,	. . . 44
13th January, 1866,	. . . 50	13th June, 1870,	. . . 46
17th July, 1867,	. . . 45	12th April, 1871,	. . . 41

The last of the above tables shows a gradual diminution in the numbers committed here during the last seven years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Kitchen,		One
Yards,	12	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	12	2	Laundry,		1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Drying Room,		1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	—
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Water-closets,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,		One	Pumps,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshops,	5	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshops,	56	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

This being an associated prison there are many defects in the construction and arrangement of the building, which it would be my duty to point out, but for the state of uncertainty in which we find ourselves in regard to long expected legislation in reference to our prison system. At the same time there are certain statutable requirements which have been previously referred to, that it will be necessary to adopt if the gaol is to be retained at all. And as I do not consider that certain classes of gaols can be abolished in county towns, I think it incumbent on local authorities to adopt such reforms as are inexpensive and required by statute.

T

- NORTH DISTRICT.**
Sligo County Gaol.
Reception. Reception classes with suitable baths attached are required in both the male and female prisons, and I would suggest that in the male prison No. 1 class should be converted to this use. I pointed out to the Governor that a reception class for females can be formed in the laundry, where a good bath could easily be put up. Prisoners could then be washed, cleaned, and dressed in these classes before being passed by the Doctor into their proper ward, in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.
- Baths.** At present the supply of baths throughout the prison is very defective indeed, as there is only one (a bad stone trough) in the female hospital. In addition to the baths in the reception class, two in the male and one in the female prison proper, with hot and cold water laid on should be provided, so that the 9th rule of the above-named section may be complied with. All healthy prisoners then should not only be bathed on their coming into the gaol, but once a week during their imprisonment. Unless such precautions are carried out it is quite impossible to keep the prison bedding and clothing in a proper state of cleanliness. Although I am bound to remark that notwithstanding the want of proper ablutionary arrangements, the clean and orderly condition of the gaol was very satisfactory.
- Lavatories.** Good lavatories also could be put up at very little expense by prison labour in the work rooms, which are not now used.
- Cells.** Seventy-four cells for males and seventeen for females are provided, all of which contain the required number of cubic feet, but none are heated or furnished with gas or bells. In order to carry out a greater amount of separation than is possible under present arrangements, I would suggest that a certain number of cells be provided with those requirements. Much more labour could then be carried on, and a greater amount of discipline, regularity, and order would be established in the gaol than is now possible.
 Five solitary cells heated with hot air are provided for males, and there is one in the female prison.
- Sewerage.** The sewerage is said to be good and effective, and can easily be flushed from the cistern over the tread-wheel.
- Water-closets.** There being no water-closets, I would suggest that one of these requirements should be put up at the end of the corridors in each section. At present privies only are supplied to the yards.
- Water.** An abundance of water is furnished to the prison from a well about quarter of a mile distant. Besides, there are two good pumps on the premises, and water from the river for washing purposes is pumped by the tread-wheel into a cistern above it.
 There are stone-breaking sheds in all the yards, in which a certain amount of such labour is carried on under the supervision of a warder.
- Kitchen.** Owing to the few prisoners lately in custody the regular kitchen is not used, for the provisions are cooked more conveniently in one of the day-rooms. As culinary operations are always carried on with greater cleanliness in the female than in the male prison, and as male labour is thereby economised and turned to better account, I would suggest that the cooking department be removed from the male to the female prison, and that it be placed under the superintendence of the matron.
- Tall-tale Clocks.** Two tall-tale clocks are in use here, and are pegged once an hour from 10, P.M. to 6, A.M. One is placed in the guard-room and the other at the entrance to the chapel. The markings are taken by the Governor daily,

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Sligo
County
Gaol.

and entered in the "State of Prison at Lockings." I do not consider that the clocks are sufficiently secured from being tampered with, and would suggest that they be enclosed in an extra case, and secured with a patent padlock; also that they be pegged half-hourly, and any omission of this duty on the part of the night-watch should be noted against him in the Officers' Conduct Book, and laid before the Board at their meetings. The keys of the prison are all taken by the Governor at ten o'clock every night, and kept by him in his bed-room, and he is reported to frequently go round the prison at unexpected hours of the night.

An artist from the town is employed to photograph prisoners, which Photography is now become necessary in all gaols. He furnishes four copies for 3s., one of which is kept in a book together with a detailed description of the subject. As this expense must now be defrayed by the counties, I would suggest that a prison officer should undertake this duty, by which means it would be done more economically.

The laundry is not stalled, but a good boiler is provided which supplies hot water to the washing troughs. All the prison washing is carried on here, and a suitable drying-room is also provided.

There is one fumigating apparatus in which prisoners' dirty clothes are said to be fumigated, but all clothing is not as a rule subjected to this process. In order that neither contagion nor vermin may be introduced into the prison it is very desirable that all prisoners' clothing should be fumigated before being put away. I therefore consider that this rule should be strictly adhered to.

The chapel has undergone no alteration since my last inspection. I must therefore refer to my report on that occasion, and hope that means will be adopted for the re-arrangement of this apartment, in order to prevent prisoners of opposite sex seeing each other.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	126	10.	Shirts, . . .	50 50
Sheets, pairs of,	296	-	Jackets, . . .	28 40
Bugs,	124	8	Vests, . . .	28 38
Bedticks, . . .	29	24	Trowsers, . .	32 33
Bedsteads, . .	112	-	Caps, . . .	30 9
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, . .	35 46
			Shirts, . . .	25 -
			Jackets, . . .	16 37
			Petticoats, . .	11 21
			Aprons, . . .	12 90
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, . .	13 4

The supply of bedding, clothing, and prison stores was abundant, and generally of good quality. The matron keeps the store of female clothing as well as the sheets and shirts, and the clerk keeps the male clothing. Very unsuitable means are provided in the female prison for keeping the stores, and no proper entries are kept of the several articles. The clothing and bedding in use as well as prisoners' own clothes should be kept entirely apart from the new clothing, and proper checks should be established, so that every article in store may be accounted for. Stock is taken by the Governor once a month, but the Local Inspector does not perform this duty regularly, although all articles are condemned by him, and I was informed the accounts are also supervised by him. But as this department is especially under his control, I consider it to be his duty to take stock of all the prison stores at least twice a year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Sligo
County
Gaol.

Some of the blankets were rather worn, but I understand that extra ones are given in cold weather. Prisoners' own clothes should always be carefully labelled and put away, and each bundle should contain a list of the articles brought into the gaol by the owner. An acknowledgment also should be obtained from the prisoners, both on coming in and when leaving the gaol, in order to prevent any confusion arising in regard to prisoners' own property. All the prison dresses are made up in the prison, and the Governor himself cuts out the materials, and superintends several trades.

I was sorry to see that neither socks nor stockings are yet supplied to prisoners here, and as they could be made in the female prison at very little expense, I submit that these very necessary articles of dress should be furnished, more especially as the cells are flagged, and are not artificially heated.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor— Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	10	—	17	—

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill,	16	—
Washing and cleansing the prison,	—	2
Total,	16	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Teasing oakum,	1	3
Prison duties,	1	1
Total,	2	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	16	2
Industrial labour,	2	4
Debtor (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	19	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £16 14s. 5d. | 1869, . £9 13s. 9½d. | 1870, . £4 12s. 3½d.

Punish-
ments.

The only punishments inflicted during the year prior to my inspection were imposed by the Governor, and in no case was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner.

Labour.

Hard labour for males is carried on by means of the tread-wheel on three days a week and shot-drill on two days. The tread-wheel is used for pumping water, but is a very unwieldy and lumbering machine, so much so that it requires twelve men to use it when it is attached to the pumps. The machinery should be re-arranged, so that a fewer number might work it if necessary.

It should also be stalled and separate relief boxes put up in order to prevent association amongst the male prisoners, and the reliefs should be employed during the intervals of rest at picking oakum. Prisoners are now twenty minutes on the mill at a time and ten off. This arrangement I would submit allows of too long an interval for rest, especially as no employment is provided for the reliefs.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Sligo
County
Gaol.

The industrial labour for males consists chiefly of stone-breaking and bone crushing, and the Governor is careful to turn to the advantage of the prison any tradesmen who may be committed here, so that some tinning and coopering is generally performed by prison labour. I regret to find, however, that the profits derived from industrial labour are very small indeed in comparison with the numbers of prisoners committed during the year; last year the sum so received only amounted to £4 12s. 3d. This lamentable state of things is very much to be attributed to the want of gas and heating of the prison, and the great amount of association consequent on these defects, for at present many hours of the day which might be employed profitably are spent by the prisoners in darkness and idleness during the long winter months.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	204	57	138	25
Average daily number of pupils,	15.17	8.21	13.76	7.97
Number of days on which school was held,	254	255	198	198

School-hours.—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

The school is held in both prisons for two hours every day, and all School prisoners under forty attend. Neither of the schoolrooms are stalled, so that the more depraved characters are unavoidably associated with the less guilty. The matron instructs the females, and the clerk the males, but I regret to observe that the Chaplains very seldom visit the schools, although they are distinctly enjoined to do so "frequently" by the 7th by-law of the prison. I trust therefore these gentlemen will comply with this by-law, more especially as the school is not connected with or inspected by any educational body. And in order to establish a greater amount of separation, I would suggest that the schools be divided into separate stalls.

Contracts.

White bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; coal, per ton, 17s.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

The provisions are nearly all obtained by contract, and the legally prescribed dietary scale is complied with. Judging from the samples which I inspected they appear to be of an excellent and wholesome quality, and I received no complaints from the prisoners in regard to their food.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.071d. | 1869, . 4d. | 1870, . 4.25d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,525 15s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,442 16s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,513 10s. 1½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £902 17s. 8d. | 1869, . £910 1s. 6½d. | 1870, . £904 11s. 6½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £55 5s. 4.5d. | 1869, . £62 9s. 9d. | 1870, . £57 7s. 1d.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.*

Sligo County Gaol. 1868, . £0 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £3 15s. 0d. | 1870, . £4 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years.

1868, . — | 1869, . £0 3s. 0d. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £10 2s. 6d. | 1869, . £1 6s. 7½d. | 1867, . £6 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £53 11s. 5d. | 1869, . £51 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £64 14s. 4d.

Expenditure.

The net cost of this gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1870, came to £1,513 10s. 1d., but out of that sum the cost of officers amounted to £904 11s. 6d., leaving, therefore, for the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, £608 18s. 7d. Consequent upon this great extravagance in the management of the prison the average annual cost of each prisoner for the same year came to £57 7s. 1d.; but so long as it is considered necessary to maintain ill constructed gaols, necessitating large and expensive staffs, the ratepayer must, I fear, suffer accordingly. The average daily number of prisoners in custody in 1871, up to my visit, was 22 males and 7 females, but for these few prisoners a staff of ten resident and five non-resident officers is maintained. Pending legislation on the subject of our prisons, however, I cannot recommend any material alteration in the arrangements referred to.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
Thomas M. Wood, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Thomas Graham,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Alexr. Crawford, Shoemaker,	28	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0	James Buchanan, Shoemaker,	28	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0	Robert Kerr,	28	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				John Black,	24	0	0
Edward Walsh, Governor,	200	0	0	John M'Cormack,	24	0	0
				Catherine Ryan, Matron,	35	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

James Loughheed, Turnkey, superannuated; vacancy not yet filled up. Mary Poe, female Turnkey, superannuated; vacancy not yet filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, and matron.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	155	107
to Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	182	97
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	187	111
Physician,	230	134
Apothecary,	162	75

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Sligo
County
Gaol.

Officers.

At the time of my visit the hospital matron had been superannuated and her successor was not yet appointed. I made some suggestions to the Governor in regard to the manner in which the duties of the matron should be performed in future, and consider that the deputy matron, should have charge of the hospital and should sleep there.

A system of passes for the officers should be introduced, and no subordinate officer should be allowed to leave the prison without the written permission of the Governor. I detected a serious breach of prison rule on the part of one of the officers, owing to the want of such a regulation, at the time of my visit, which I have referred to in the prison report book.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	1	2	3	6	—	6	3
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	345	41	89	56	41	—	142	248
Average daily number in hospital,	94	11	244	153	112	—	609	106
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	137	47	60	21	28	18	37	15
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£2 1s. 7d.		£1 0s. 5½d.		£1 6s. 6d.		—	

No alteration was made in the hospital arrangements since my last Hospital visit. Nor are water-closets or proper baths for the sick yet provided. I must therefore suggest that a water-closet be put up in each hospital, and would recommend that a long movable tin bath be supplied. There are two wards and an exercise yard for each sex, which is ample accommodation for the requirements of the prison. As I have before stated the assistant matron should inhabit the rooms lately occupied by the hospital warder, and sleep within the hospital. A bell should then be attached from each ward to her room, and she should also be provided with a bell to enable her to communicate with the night-watch if necessary. In the event of a male prisoner being in hospital he should be placed under the control of a male officer, and be locked up in the hospital ward at night.

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital up to my visit in this year did not amount to one male, and to only one female. The entire cost of the medicines for last year only amounted to £1 6s. 6d., but the cost of compounding; i.e., the salary of the apothecary, was £21.

Most of the books of registry and finance are carefully kept by the clerk and schoolmaster. They are checked by the Governor daily, but I was sorry to find that the Local Inspector does not compare and check them also periodically, though I understand he looks them over on the day the Board meets. As this officer is as responsible as the Governor for the finances of the prison, I would suggest that all these books should be checked by him at least once a week. I have again to call attention to the want of fulness of the journals of the superior officers, none of which contain sufficient information regarding their duties, nor is it possible to ascertain from these journals whether each officer performs his duty in compliance with the several sections of the Prisons Act. As both the by-laws of the prison and the statutes are clear and defined as to the way journals should be kept, I trust the Board will direct the attention of these officers to the matter, for at present it is impossible for the Board or the Inspectors-General to discover how the several duties of the officers are performed.

Books and
Journals.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Sligo
County
Gaol.

The Chaplains' substitutes are not appointed according to law. The 11th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, and the by-laws of the prison are clear and unambiguous on this subject, and should not be deviated from.

The hospital books are not of the prescribed form. I therefore hope that the proper books will be obtained and that the entries will be carefully made in them by the Medical Officer.

The entire building seemed to be in good repair, and I was informed that the roof had lately been examined and was reported to be in good order.

Board of Superintendence.

James Wood, esq.

Richard Gethin, esq.

Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.

Jemmett Duke, esq.

Charles W. O'Hara, esq.

Colonel Knox Barrett.

John Ffolliott, esq.

James Jones, esq.

Captain A. Martin.

James W. Armstrong, esq.

Charles Anderson, esq.,

Mayor of Sligo.

The first Saturday of each month is the day appointed for the Board to meet, when the different accounts are examined and settled.

The Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of small accounts, and another cheque is given to the Governor for the payment of the monthly salaries of subordinate officers.

Bridewell. I annex my report upon the state of Ballymote Bridewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	26	17
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	1
No. of Committals in quarter preceding inspection, . .	6	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly. Transmittals direct from here, but those from Tubbercurry and Mullocreough stop here without committals to this bridewell. The police in these cases should retain the custody of the prisoner, and not the bridewell keeper.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Regular, except one.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Fair, except yards.	
Accommodation,	Two cells for males, and one for females; one day-room. A day-room should be provided for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, sufficient, and clean.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By good pump, but water brackish; a well close by, whence drinking water is procured.	
Sewerage,	None; cesspools in use, which only can be cleaned out by buckets. Sewers are wanted much, and I am told are to be constructed next spring.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp and badly ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5d. per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a pensioner from the Royal Irish Constabulary at £38 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	August 21st, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

TYRONE COUNTY GAOL, AT OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD SEPTEMBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Tyrone
County
Gaol.

State,

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	3	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	1	1
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	3	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	1	13	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Total in custody,	32	20	52	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	2	1
Committed for Trial,	1	—
Total,	3	1
All first committals.		
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	1

At the time of my inspection there were 52 prisoners in custody, 8 of whom were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 35 were disposed of summarily, 8 were untried, and 1 was a master debtor.

No juveniles were in custody at the above date, but 4 had been committed here during the year prior to my inspection, 1 of whom, a female, was sent to a reformatory.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

Tyrone County Gaol.	1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
	1869,	21	14	1871 (day of Inspection),	32	20

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
	1869,	-	3	1871 (day of Inspection),	-	7

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	1868,	M.	F.	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
	1869,	1	4	Day of Inspection,	-	3
	1870,	3	4			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of Infants,	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Prison Act,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	51	8	66	16	55	6	7	-	14	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	4	32	3	14	5	5	3	3	2
Other assaults,	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Singing seditious songs,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Larceny,	18	16	19	20	11	13	3	5	1	4
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	7	3	2	4	-	2	-	1
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Treasonable language,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

*Tyrone
County
Gaol.*

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Vaccination Act,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c., and unlawful assembly,	10	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	2	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fishery Act,	2	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	5	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed dog,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	4	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	11	9	14	2	15	3	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Leaving service,	5	1	15	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Threats,	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	—
Gambling,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trespass,	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
Workhouse offences,	4	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	137	49	191	67	188	41	24	12	36	10
Vagrancy,	8	28	1	40	4	29	—	7	—	5
Drunkenness,	55	68	110	67	90	69	6	1	1	1
Debt,	16	4	29	3	17	3	—	—	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	14	8	20	6	25	4	—	—	1	1
Total,	227	157	351	183	324	146	32	20	44	18

The total number of prisoners of both sexes committed here during this year previous to my inspection was 324 males and 146 females.

Comparing these numbers with those committed during 1869 and 1870 there would certainly appear to be an increase of crime in this county during the current year; but this may be accounted for by the increase in the offence of drunkenness, and, consequently, of the crimes of riot and assault.

In 1869, 55 males and 68 females were committed here for drunkenness alone; in 1870 they increased to 110 and 67; but in the first three quarters of 1871 they numbered 90 and 69 respectively. This is a matter which deserves the serious attention of the local justices, as there is little doubt that drunkenness is the origin of nearly all serious crime in Ireland, and therefore should be arrested as much as possible.

Commitments.

CHARGES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	3	17	3
Criminals,	211	78	213	45
Vagrants,	1	40	4	29
Drunkards,	110	67	90	69
Total,	351	183	324	146

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	226	76	205	55
Twice	„	25	8	23	6
Thrice	„	7	2	8	4
4 times	„	3	4	4	6
5 „	„	—	3	2	4
6 „	„	1	3	1	1
7 „	„	1	2	—	2
9 „	„	—	1	—	—
10 „	„	—	1	—	—
Total,	.	263	100	243	78
No. of above committed for first time,	.	160	55	190	34

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	160	55	190	34
Twice,	.	39	11	18	9
Thrice,	.	24	5	14	7
4 times,	.	13	5	8	4
5 „	„	6	1	4	3
6 „	„	4	1	2	4
7 to 11 „	„	11	9	6	3
12 to 16 „	„	3	5	1	2
17 to 20 „	„	1	1	—	3
21 to 40 „	„	2	3	—	3
41 to 60 „	„	—	2	—	4
61 to 80 „	„	—	2	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	.	263	100	243	78
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	.	640	617	397	638

Seven was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here during this year, though 1 female was committed ten times in 1870. From comparing the last of the above tables with similar ones in other prisons it does not appear that the class of regular gaol birds are as numerous here as elsewhere, though I find that 2 females who were in custody here during this year had been from eighty-one to 100 times in prison, while from twelve to sixteen times was the greatest number that any individual male who was committed here during this year had been in gaol.

Debtors.

One master debtor was in custody here at the above date for contempt of court. The male debtors' quarters were, I am happy to observe, very clean and orderly. Four rooms are provided for master debtors, and six others that can be used for either class, being separated by doors. There are two good exercise yards attached to these quarters, and the corridors are provided with gas. A sufficient quantity of water-closets, which were clean and in good repair, are also provided.

The female debtors' quarters are by no means so complete, and consist of only one room. As I hope that the law relating to debtors in Ireland will soon be altered and assimilated to that in England, I cannot now recommend any expense to be incurred here in order to make more suitable provision for female debtors.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	27.12	16.26	—	26.59	16.66	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64		10th Aug.	55		29th April.
Lowest ditto,	26		30th March.	28		13th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44		10th Aug.	41		19th April.
• Ditto, of females,	23		4th Sept.	24		15th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		30th Dec.	13		18th July.
Ditto, of females,	10		12th Oct.	10		13th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

22nd April, 1864,	77	4th January, 1866,	73
9th July, 1865,	70	1st January, 1869,	57
11th March, 1866,	70	10th August, 1870,	64
14th June, 1867,	74	29th April, 1871,	55

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Laundry,	—	1
Yards,	5	2	Drying Room,	—	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Lavatories,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	2
Single Cells of larger size than 432 cubic feet,	26	37	Privies,	4	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	—	Water-closets,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	6	—	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	One.	—	Pumps,	3	—
Workshops,	4	—	Wells,	2	—
Worksheds,	29	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Kitchen,	One	—	Watchman's Watch,	1	—
Store Rooms,	2	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Seventy cells in the male, and thirty-seven in the female prison Cells, are heated and furnished with bells, but the hot-water pipes run through the cells overhead, and are, therefore, a great temptation to prisoners so inclined to commit suicide. Some of the cells, especially in the male prison, are small, and not of the required dimensions.

Gas is only supplied to the corridors of the female prison, to the male Gas debtors' quarters, to the hospital, and to the outer yards. There is no artificial light provided for the male prison. It will thus be seen that prisoners must be left in darkness and idleness during the long winter mornings and evenings, whereas if gas were supplied to the cells, they might be employed with advantage to themselves and the prison during many of

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**

**Tyrone
County
Gaol.**

Reception.

the hours in which they are now disengaged. I therefore submit that gas should be introduced to a certain number of the cells in both male and female sections.

There is no proper reception class at present in either prison. As it is impossible to carry out the provisions of the Prisons Act without such cells, in which all prisoners should remain until they are passed by the doctor into their proper wards, I submit that five cells in the male prison over the hospital cells should be reserved for reception, and that the room in the female prison in which female prisoners are now dressed should be converted into a bath-room. Three or four of the cells adjacent to this should be reserved as a reception class for this prison. As there is water laid on close by here, this arrangement could be carried out with very little expense. Prisoners then should be washed, cleansed, and dressed in their reception wards, where they should remain until seen by the doctor. Two baths are provided in the male prison, which is also furnished with a plentiful supply of M'Farlane's patent system lavatories.

Lavatories.

There are three good lavatories, with five divisions in each, in the female prison. I was unable to ascertain that there was any regular system as to the washing and cleansing of prisoners, and would, therefore, submit that all prisoners on coming into the gaol should, as a rule, be bathed and cleansed, and once a week subsequently during their imprisonment.

Sewerage

Both prisons are well supplied with water-closets. Those in the male section are M'Farlane's patent, which appears to be an excellent system, and very suitable for gaol purposes. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and empties itself into the river at some distance from the gaol.

Water.

A good supply of water is provided, which is forced into the cistern by a crank pump worked by two men at a time. The arrangements in regard to the supervision of these men were very imperfect, and should be remedied with as little delay as possible, for it is very difficult at present—in fact, impossible—to maintain a sufficient quantity of supervision over the men employed at this work. Water for drinking purposes is provided from a deep well on the premises, and is forced by the tread-wheel into another cistern.

**Solitary
Cells.**

Two punishment cells are provided in each prison, and are properly heated. As that in the male prison is not boarded, I would suggest that a wooden guard bed should be put up here. The hot-water pipes, too, that run overhead should be covered, so as to prevent a prisoner while in solitary committing suicide. A bed is given to prisoners in these cells at night, but they are not allowed their bedclothes. I submit that a blanket, at least, be given to the females when in solitary.

**Night
Watch.**

One tell-tale clock is provided, which is pegged hourly during the night by the night watch. He also carries a watch, the keys of which are placed in different parts of the prison, and which he is compelled to use in order to mark this watch, so that by this means the vigilance of the night watch is said to be properly tested. The marking of both clock and watch are taken by the Deputy-Governor every morning, and are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book.

All the keys of the prison are locked in a safe in the Governor's bedroom at 10.30 P.M.

The night guard patrols the outside of the buildings as well as the corridors of the male prison.

The laundry is furnished with seven good washing troughs, with hot and cold water laid on, and there is also an excellent drying closet. Every means is provided here for carrying on extensive washing contracts, and as this is a source of considerable profit in many prisons, I would suggest that much advantage would be derived if such were carried out here. The only bath in the female prison is in this department, and I find that no rule exists here for cleansing and bathing female prisoners. I therefore trust that the suggestions I have already made on this subject will be carried out.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyron
County
Gaol.
Laundry.

A fumigating apparatus is provided in each prison, in which only the clothing supposed to be dirty is fumigated. As the class of persons generally committed here are chiefly of the lowest grade, and are likely to carry both infection and filth in their clothing, I submit that, as a rule, all prisoners' clothing should be fumigated as soon as possible after the prisoner enters the gaol.

The cooking is carried on in the male prison, where there is an excellent kitchen, with two boilers. The store of meal is kept here, and is issued by the Deputy-Governor daily to the cook warder.

The provisions appeared to be very good, and are generally reported on as such by the Chaplains, but I was surprised to find that the legally prescribed dietary formula is not strictly adhered to, as I was informed that no potatoes have been given to the prisoners for the last four years. These are directed to be supplied three times a week, and should certainly be provided, for it is illegal to alter any portion of the duly authorized dietary scale, unless with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant. I therefore consider that the Board should without delay have this irregularity rectified.

The Deputy-Governor now performs the photography, and the cost of each copy is estimated at 2d.

Photo-
graphy.

One copy of each case is kept in the gaol, and a regular system is adopted for registering them.

One chapel is provided for all religious services. It had lately been nicely painted, and seats are now arranged for the officers, so as to permit of their having a proper supervision over the prisoners.

Chapel.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	60 134	Shifts, . . .	38 11
of, . . .	102	41	Jackets, . . .	60 103	Jackets, . . .	27 10
Sheets, pairs			Vests, . . .	42 20	Gowns, . . .	40 12
of, . . .	95	76	Trowsers, . . .	53 52	Petticoats, . . .	71 72
Rugs, . . .	70	120	Caps, . . .	34 5	Aprons, . . .	32 32
Hammocks or			Stockings or		Neckerchiefs, . . .	30 35
Cots, . . .	-	31	Socks, pairs of, . . .	42 30	Caps, . . .	34 17
Bedticks, . . .	70	81	Shoes, Slippers, &		Stockings, pairs of, . . .	31 7
Bedsteads, . . .	80	39	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	37 11	Shoes, Slippers, &	
					Clogs, pairs of, . . .	27 28

The stock of bedding and clothing both in store and in use at the time of my inspection was good and ample for the requirements of the prison. They were generally clean and in good repair, but are kept in a very irregular and untidy manner. No proper accounts are kept of the several articles in store either of gaol property or of that of the prisoners. This is a matter that should be carefully gone into both by the Local Inspector

NORTH DISTRICT. and Governor, whose duty it is to see that the prison property is regularly checked and kept in a business-like manner. I have explained my views on this subject to the Governor, who, I trust, will see that a better system is adopted.

Tyrone County Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	—	—	50*	—
Whipping,	1	—	—	—
Total,	1	—	50	—

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	12	6	10	5
Stoppage of Diet,	33	4	15	9
Total,	45	10	25	14

Punish-
ments.

As many as fifty military prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement in this prison by military authority. The other punishments were of a minor nature, and were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 19 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mat-making and Weaving,	3	—	Sprigging,	—	12
Stone-breaking,	20	—	Knitting,	—	2
Cooking,	1	—	Sewing,	—	2
Pump,	2	—	Prison duties,	—	1
Prison duties,	2	—	Total,	30	17
Shoemaking,	1	—			
Tailoring,	1	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	19	—
Industrial Labour,	30	17
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed,	1	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	32	20

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £39 14s. 3½d. | 1869, . £37 15s. 9½d. | 1870, . £36 10s. 7½d.

Labour.

Hard labour for males here is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, at which men so sentenced are employed for two hours in the morning

* All military prisoners, sentenced by commanding officer.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Tyrone
County
Gaol.

and two in the evening. They are supposed to be on the mill two-thirds of this time, but are not employed during the periods of relief. Oakum should be procured and picked by prisoners in the relief boxes, by which means a great amount of this work could be got through during the year.

The tread wheel is divided into twelve partitions.

Industrial labour for males consists of stone-breaking and bone crushing, mat-making, and other prison duties. The females are employed at knitting, sewing, and sprigging. Considering the number of prisoners committed here during the year the sum received from prison labour disposed of outside the gaol is by no means sufficient, amounting in 1870 to £36 10s. 7½d., which does not amount to the average cost of one prisoner in this gaol per annum. I therefore think that it is the duty of the prison authorities to insist on a greater quantity of industry being carried on, and if my recommendation in regard to the introduction of gas into the cells be adopted, prisoners could be more fully employed than they now are after and before lock-up.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	245	96	216	65
Average daily number of pupils,	26.26	15.80	25.68	15.80
Number of days on which school was held,	359	358	174	179

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 12 to 1 o'clock, P.M.

School.

There being no school-room here, prisoners are taught in their cells by a warder—the females for one hour daily, the males for two hours. The former are taught through the traps of the cell doors, the matron being present. The school registry is properly kept by the new teacher, who, I am informed, was educated at the Newry National Model School, and assisted in teaching in the county Louth prison. Although not a trained teacher he appears to be quite competent to instruct prisoners here.

I must again call attention to the want of supervision on the part of the Chaplains over this department of the prison, and to the 7th by-law of the prison in regard to their duties, for I was unable to find more than four remarks by these gentlemen in the school registry during the expired part of this year. And as the school is not in connexion with any educational body it is all the more important that it should be frequently visited by the Chaplains, and that their remarks should be duly noted in the school registry.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 4½d.; rice, per lb., 3d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 9½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 5d.; coal, English, per ton, 18s. 9d.; ditto, Scotch, per ton, 17s. 6d.; turf, per box 80 cubic feet, 2s. 4½d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s. 4d.; tanned moleskin, per yard, 2s. 3½d.; tanned cord, per yard, 2s. 3d.; calico, per yard, 4½d.; thread, per lb., 2s. 2d.; shambray, per yard, 9½d.; flannel, per yard, 11d.; leather, per lb., 1s. 8d.

All the provisions and the materials for clothing are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4.42d. | 1869, . 4.52d. | 1870, . 4.14d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,952 9s. 6½d. | 1869, . £1,883 7s. 11½d. | 1870, . £1,911 5s. 0½d.

U

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.*

1868, . £1,023 16s. 11d. | 1869, . £1,177 8s. 9d.* | 1870, . £1,011 2s. 6d.

Tyronne
County
Gaol.*Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.*1868, . £40 10s. 7¹/₄d. | 1869, . £45 16s. 11¹/₂d. | 1870, . £40 14s. 8¹/₂d.*Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.*

1868, . £0 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1870, . —

*Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years.*1868, . £4 2s. 10¹/₄d. | 1869, . £2 11s. 5d. | 1870, . —*Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.*

1868, . £170 18s. 4d. | 1869, . £150 16s. 7d. | 1870, . £119 19s. 6d.

Expendi-
ture.

I must here again draw attention to the very heavy expenditure and extravagance in the management of this prison. In 1870 the net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, was £1,911 5s., but £1,011 2s. 6d. was the cost of the officers; leaving, therefore, £900 2s. 6d. for all other expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers. This great expenditure in regard to the officers naturally raises the average cost of each prisoner per annum to a large sum, amounting in that year to £40 14s. 8d. This sum would appear to be very excessive in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners, which was 27 males and 16 females, but for these few prisoners a staff of twelve resident and six non-resident officers is maintained. It is, therefore, evident from the above facts that there is much room, not only for improvement, but also for economy in the management of our prisons, and I trust before long that Parliament will take this matter into consideration.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
<i>Non-Resident.</i>			
George A. Rogers, esq., . . .	150	Knox Ashfield,	28
Rev. W. Chartres,	40	Hugh Bigger, Gate,	20
Rev. John Arnold, } each alter- }		John Bleakly, Hospital,	28
Rev. Josias Mitchell, } nate year, }	40	Alexander M'Elroy, Superintendent	
Rev. Bernard M'Namee,	40	of Trades,	38
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., . . .	—	William Ellis, Tailor,	28
Francis Trenar, esq.,	20	James M'Dowell, Teacher,	25
<i>Resident.</i>		William Wright, Night Guard, . . .	34
Wm. M'Clelland, esq.,	200	Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	35
H. Patterson,	50	Miss Jane Delap, assistant do., . .	17
		Mrs. Catherine Bigger, do.,	13

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Samuel Mullin, Turnkey, superannuated; Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Turnkey, superannuated; David M'Connell, Schoolmaster, dismissed; Hugh Bigger and Mrs. Catherine Bigger appointed Turnkeys, vice Mullin and Kidney; James M'Dowell appointed Schoolmaster, vice M'Connell.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers, save night guard, receive £12 per annum in lieu of rations.

* Includes one and a half year's salary to all out-door officers, consequent on introduction of monthly payments.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol.	206	133
„ to each Bridewell.	4	3 to Dungannon. 2 to Clogher.
Chaplain, Established Church.	140	102
Presbyterian Chaplain.	162	124
Roman Catholic Chaplain.	133	85
Physician and Surgeon.	121	103

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

The subordinate officers' rooms were clean and well kept. These Officers. apartments are scattered about in the ordinary prison, which is an objectionable system, as no officer, except on duty, should have access to the interior of the prison. In the event, therefore, of imprisonment for debt being abolished, I would suggest that the present male debtors' quarters should be converted into apartments for officers.

The Deputy Governor represented to me that his salary is lower than that of a great number of officers of his rank in Ireland. He appears to be a useful and an energetic officer, and worthy of the favourable consideration of the Board. But at the same time it is my duty to remark that in many small gaols there is no Deputy Governor, and the Governor then performs nearly all the duties imposed upon the Deputy in this prison.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital.	6	4	11	7	11	29	—	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein.	101	27	179	38	123	109	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital.	·27	·07	·49	·11	·33	·30	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital.	148	96	139	58	134	81	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, &c.,	£4 12s. 1d.		£6 5s. 8d.*		£2 14s. 6d.		—	

The regular hospital here is only used for infectious complaints, so that five cells in the male and three in the female prison are set apart for the sick, which appear to answer the required purpose. There is neither water-closet nor bath, nor is there means for heating water in the hospital. As these are requirements which should not be wanting in a prison hospital, I must submit that they be supplied. There is a space off both wards of the hospital which could easily be converted into water-closets. A means for heating water could be put up in the ground-floor room, and a long tin movable hip-bath should also be provided for the use of both hospitals.

The number of prisoners prescribed for out of hospital in 1870, was 134 males and 81 females.

Some of the extern walls in this part of the prison very much require to be pointed.

There is no proper arrangement for visitors to prisoners in either male or female prison. I therefore would suggest that the check-gates near the reception class in the male prison should be wired, so as to prevent prohibited articles from being introduced, and that the visits to male prisoners should take place here, with an officer between the gates. An arrangement of this sort could also be easily effected in the female prison.

I would also suggest that no convicted prisoner should be permitted to receive a visit until after three months' imprisonment, and subsequently

* Cost and attendance.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Complaints.

only once every three months. The Governor should also be empowered by the Board to refuse a visit to any prisoner in case of misconduct, which refusal he should of course note in his journal, and lay before the Board at their next meeting.

One of the female prisoners, M. D., who had been ten days in prison, and appeared to be very unwell, complained to me that she had not seen the Doctor since her arrival in the gaol. This I regret to find was the case, which denotes a very lamentable laxity of duty on the part of the several officers concerned. The 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, distinctly provides that all prisoners should be examined by the Medical Officer before he or she be passed into the proper ward, and the 72nd section of the same Act also directs that the Medical Officer shall visit the prison "twice a week, and oftener if necessary, and to see every sick person confined therein." This female informed me that she had asked to see the Doctor on the two previous days, and though she was unable to go to exercise since her committal, she had not as yet seen him. I was unable to obtain any valid excuse for this negligence from either the matron or the Governor, and it appears that the latter officer knew nothing of the case whatsoever, as he acknowledged he does not visit the female prison daily. This is a serious omission of duty on the part of the Governor, as will be seen by referring to the 4th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. I also consider the matron very remiss in not having reported this woman's illness to the Governor and Medical Officer many days before my visit.

If proper reception wards, such as I have recommended, were established here, no such cases could occur.

Miscella-
neous.

I would submit that at present the safety of the prison is impaired by the small door leading into the Governor's garden, as this door could be very easily forced from without. I would suggest that it should either be closed or an iron check-gate be put up here. The keys of the prison are repaired by a man from the town, under the supervision of the overseer of trades, who appears to be a most useful officer, and capable of supervising and directing several handicrafts.

Books and
Journals.

The books of finance and the registries are chiefly kept by the Deputy Governor, but the dietary book is, I am informed, checked by the Local Inspector and Governor occasionally. As this is one of the most important financial books of the gaol, I consider that the Governor should check and compare it with the other books daily. These books appear to be carefully and regularly kept, but some of the prescribed forms, which are not in use, should be procured and regularly written up.

The Local Inspector being ill at the time of my visit, I was unable to see his journal. That of the Governor is full, and contains a good deal of detail in regard to the performance of his duty.

I regret again to be obliged to call attention to the omission on the part of the Chaplains in the performance of many of their duties. They do not inspect the provisions in accordance either with the requirements of the by-laws or the 69th section of the Prisons Act. The legally appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain seldom comes to the prison, but deposes two other gentlemen not appointed according to the 11th sec., 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, to act for him. The Protestant Chaplain, I find, partially observes this rule, but instead of, or in addition to, making the notification to the Board by letter in reference to his substitute, he should note the fact in his journal, in accordance with the requirement of the by-law and statute. I was unable to ascertain from the journals of these gentlemen whether they visit the prisoners in compliance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and therefore submit that their journals

are not full enough. In fact, I am of opinion that the Board should seriously draw the attention of the Chaplains to the above statutable rules which are clear and unambiguous, and should not be deviated from.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	William F. Black, esq., J.P.	Courtney Newton, esq., J.P.
Fras. J. Gervais, esq., J.P.	Alex. M. Lyle, esq., J.P.	James Greer, esq.
Lt.-Col. Francis Ellis, J.P.	Captain Thos. Auchinleck, J.P.	George Hall Stack, esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, esq., J.P.		
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq., J.P.	Major A. W. C. Hamilton, J.P.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Thursday of the month, at which time the salaries of all the officers and other accounts are paid; cheques signed by three members of the Board are given to the Local Inspector, who accounts for them at the next meeting.

I annex my tabular report on the condition of the bridewells of this county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Clogher.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	38	18
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	5	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions monthly; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular?	Generally regular.	
Registry,	Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Excellent.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump, and rain water cistern lately put up.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4d. per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum; Matron, £20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	No other employment.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	September 16th, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. The whole place in a very creditable condition.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Tyne County. Bridewells.	Dungannon.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	178	55
Of whom were Drunkards, .	115	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	30	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	21	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals generally regular, but prisoners on transmission are sometimes kept for a night in charge of Keeper. They should in such cases always be in custody of the Constabulary, who have power to use bridewells when there is not sufficient accommodation at the barracks.	
Committals, whether regular?	Generally regular, except two of dangerous lunatics, one in March and one in April, one of whom was detained here seven days before being sent to an asylum.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good. Painting lately executed both inside and outside the house, and a good stink trap has been placed in the female exercise yard, which is a great improvement.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By three good pumps.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	4½d. per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£60 per annum; Matron, £25; and £10 per annum for each, as rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	October 23rd, 1871.	
Remarks,	Two female prisoners in custody, but were being tried at Petty Sessions. I have drawn the attention of the Local Inspector to the committal of lunatics to this prison, and have requested him to report in future all illegal committals. This bridewell is certified.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

WESTMEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
15TH MAY & 10TH OCTOBER, 1871.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Westmeath
County
Gaol.

The following returns are made out up to the last day that I visited the prison, namely, on October 10th.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	6	6	—	1	1
Drunkards,	2	1	3	1	—	1
Total in Custody,	22	9	31	1	1	2

Juveniles.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	—	—	6	—
	Committed—Once,	—	—	4	—
	„ Twice,	—	—	1	—
	„ 4 times,	—	—	1	—
	Number sent to Reformatories, committed in 1870,	—	—	1	—
	Included in the preceding—				
	Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—
	Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	1	—

At the above date 22 males and 9 females were in custody, 9 of whom were tried at assizes or quarter sessions, 16 were disposed of summarily, 4 were untried, 1 was undergoing the sentence of a court-martial, and 1 was a master debtor.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Westmeath
County
Gaol.
—
Juveniles.

Up to the last day of inspection 6 juveniles (being all males) were in custody here this year. I found 1 here on my visit in May, committed for the second time, for travelling by railway without a ticket. He was kept apart from the adults, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment. Although I was informed that this class of prisoner are not allowed to associate with the others, there is at present no portion of the prison set apart for juveniles. As it is most important that every precaution should be taken to prevent them communicating in any way with the more depraved, I would recommend that a certain number of cells in both prisons separated from those inhabited by adults, be apportioned to juveniles, and that they be exercised by themselves.

They should also be fully occupied during the entire day either in their cells or at other useful employment.

This I regret to say was not the case in regard to the boy above referred to, as he was not sufficiently employed by any means. It is very desirable that the treatment of juveniles in prison be such as to deter them, if possible, either by moral instruction or by a severe course of discipline, from again subjecting themselves to the rigours of the law. Only 1 juvenile was sent to a reformatory this year; he was sentenced in 1870—so that it would appear that up to the date of the foregoing return none were committed this year to a reformatory, although 1 juvenile was committed here twice, and 1 as often as four times.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	19	5	1870,	28	5
1869,	11	10	1871 (day of Inspection),	22	9

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	1	1870,	1	—
1869,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	2
1869,	—	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	6

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	2	1871 (up to and including	—	—
1869,	2	2	day of Inspection),	—	1
1870,	—	3	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	—	4	—
Criminals,	222	45	162	32
Vagrants,	2	16	4	12
Drunkards,	74	29	43	38
Total,	304	90	213	82

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . . .	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, . . .	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Assaults, . . .	8	1	2	-	15	-	2	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, . . .	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other assaults, . . .	11	-	21	2	19	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	48	4	34	11	31	3	2	-	5	-
Robbery, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock, . . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny, . . .	22	15	11	7	5	7	2	-	2	2
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . . .	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Arson and attempts to commit arson	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	1	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	7	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences, . . .	4	-	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	13	7	12	4	12	9	-	-	1	-
Other offences— Against the person, . . .	5	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, Against property, without vio- lence, . . .	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
Affecting the public peace, . . .	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Misdemeanants, . . .	2	-	27	4	17	9	4	-	7	-
	4	5	2	-	7	-	2	-	1	-
Total criminal class, . . .	135	37	176	37	132	31	18	2	24	2
Vagrancy, . . .	26	7	2	16	4	12	-	6	-	2
Drunkenness, . . .	70	48	75	28	48	38	2	1	1	1
Debt, . . .	1	-	6	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	21	1	50	5	20	1	1	-	2	-
Total, . . .	253	93	309	86	218	82	22	9	28	5

In comparing the schedules of criminal offences committed here during the last three years, there would appear to be an increase during 1870 and the expired portion of 1871, in the more serious offences, especially against life, and in the several descriptions of riot and assaults named in a foregoing schedule. In 1869 the total criminal class committed here was 135 males and 37 females, in 1870 the males increased to 176, while the number of females remained the same as in the previous year, but during the nine months and ten days of this year, preceding my last inspection, they numbered 132 males and 31 females.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	228	49	155	33
Twice "	15	4	16	6
Thrice "	7	3	5	3
4 times "	1	2	3	2
5 " "	3	—	—	1
6 " "	—	—	—	1
8 " "	—	2	—	—
9 " "	—	—	—	1
Total,	254	60	179	47
No. of above committed for first time,	234	49	166	30

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	227	46	147	29
Twice,	9	2	9	6
Thrice,	6	2	7	2
4 times,	5	2	1	—
5 "	2	1	3	1
6 "	1	1	5	2
7 to 11 "	1	1	4	3
12 to 16 "	1	—	2	—
17 to 20 "	—	1	—	1
21 to 40 "	1	2	—	1
41 to 60 "	1	—	1	—
61 to 80 "	—	1	—	—
81 to 100 "	—	—	—	1
251 to 297 "	—	1	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	254	60	179	47
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	398	520	339	512

The two foregoing tables denote in a very lamentable degree the amount of repetition in crime amongst a certain class in the town of Mullingar and the surrounding district. During the expired portion of this year 3 males and 2 females were committed here four times, and 1 female as often as nine times. At the time of my inspection I found an unfortunate man, K. W., in hospital who had been three times in gaol this year, for short periods, but on one occasion for three months. This man, I am informed, was formerly in comfortable circumstances, having had a farm of about 100 acres, but has brought himself, through drink, to a most degraded state, and being quite broken in health he spends most of his time in the hospital when in prison. Since first known here he has been committed to this gaol as often as fifty times. One female, H. F., was nine times committed here this year, chiefly for loitering; she has been imprisoned here as often as 297 times. The recommitments are chiefly from this unfortunate class, who are generally very well conducted in gaol, but having no fixed abode or means of earning an honest livelihood open to them, they subject themselves to be arrested by the police, and are occasionally brought to the prison with three commitments of three months each against them. To show how frequent the recommitments to this gaol are, it may be observed by the foregoing

table that the number of individual males represented this year in 339 commitments number only 179, but out of 512 commitments of females the individuals represented are only 47, demonstrating clearly that the commitments to the prison are confined comparatively to a very limited class.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23.41	7.94	—	27.96	8.22	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	53		9th June.	56		1st Sept.
Lowest ditto,	23		13th Feb.	21		12th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44		9th June.	47		1st Sept.
Ditto, of females,	16		21st Feb.	14		26th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		30th Jan.	14		12th June.
Ditto, of females,	3		25th Nov.	3		5th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

4th December, 1864,	68	4th January, 1868,	45
3rd April, 1865,	59	26th May, 1869,	38
24th February, 1866,	70	9th June, 1870,	53
9th April, 1867,	44	1st September, 1871,	56

The highest number of prisoners in custody here at any one time during the last seven years does not appear to have varied very considerably, but in 1869 they appear to have been lower than in any other year of that period.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	—	Lavatories,	4	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	—	12	Privies,	16	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Water-closets,	7	7
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus Box,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Workshops,	4	1	Pumps,	4	3
Worksheds,	16	—	Wells,	2	1
Kitchen,	1	—	Crank-mills,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Ninety-three cells for males and fourteen for females are provided, and Cells are of the required size for separate confinement; forty-two of the former and eleven of the latter are capable of being heated, and are supplied with bells. Six cells in the female prison are furnished with water-closets and water for ablutionary purposes.

The hot-water pipes in the male prison run through the cells over head. They should either be covered in or be removed to the level of the floor, for at present they afford too great a facility to prisoners, so inclined, to commit suicide.

**NORTH
DISTRICT.**

**Westmeath
County
Gaol.**

**Solitary
Cells.**

There are four solitary cells for males and two for females, but as they are not heated or properly fitted up they are seldom used, and consequently most of the punishments are carried on in the ordinary cells. This is by no means a proper system, as it is directed by statute that "a competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement" shall be provided in all prisons. I therefore consider that at least two of such cells should be apportioned in each prison, fitted with bells and artificially heated, in which refractory prisoners might be left during the night. Each of the cells should be boarded and furnished with a wooden guard-bed.

The present refractory cell in the female prison is too small, and is altogether unsuited to its purpose.

Reception. Ten cells in the male prison are set apart as a reception class, and there is a bath close by where all male prisoners are said to be washed and cleansed on entering the gaol, but on the last day of my inspection I found a man in this class who had been about sixteen hours in gaol, and had not yet been bathed or seen by the Medical Officer. At my visit in May I found a man in the reception class who had been there for six days, and had not during that time seen the Medical Officer in order to be passed into his proper ward, in compliance with the requirements of the 20th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act. In both of these cases the Medical Officer should have been sent for, and indeed if he had complied with the 72nd sec. of the same Act such irregularities would not be possible, for this section requires the Medical Officer to visit the prison at least twice a week or oftener if necessary. No reception class is provided in the female building, so that females are at once passed into the main prison, which is in direct contravention to the provisions of the Prisons Act. Under these circumstances I must suggest that a portion of this prison be set apart as a reception ward, and that a good bath be put up there, in which all females on entering the gaol should be bathed; at present there is only one bath in the female prison, which is situated close to the laundry, and not near the cells, so that the 9th rule of the 109th sec. of the aforesaid Act is not complied with.

Baths. There are two good baths in the male prison; all these prisoners should therefore be bathed not only on coming into prison, but also at least once a week during imprisonment, for without such a rule being strictly adhered to it is quite impossible to expect the bedding and clothing of the prison to be in a proper state of cleanliness.

Water. Water is abundantly supplied to all parts of the prison, both from a spring over the level of the prison, from the river, and from wells on the premises.

Lavatories. There are a sufficient quantity of covered lavatories in the male prison, but with the exception of the few cells in the female prison that are fitted with washing appliances no lavatories are provided. In the event of a remodelling of this building I would suggest that a few stalled lavatories and water-closets should be erected here. Privies are furnished to all the yards, and four water-closets to the male prison, which were clean and in good order.

Sewerage. The sewerage is reported to be effective, and is emptied into the river which runs through the prison grounds and flushes some of the sewers.

Gas. Gas is only furnished to the officers' apartments, the hall of the female prison, to the Governor's hall, to the gateway, and the hospital. But I was informed that the Board had in contemplation to introduce it into the cells and school-room. When this improvement has been effected

(which I trust will not long be delayed) a greater amount of labour than is now possible should be carried on in the cells, and school should be held in the winter months after dark, in order that all the available daylight might be utilized by the employment of prisoners in profitable and punitive labour.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Gas should also be laid on to the laundry, so as to permit of work being carried on here during the long winter evenings and mornings. There are five good separate washing compartments here with hot and cold water laid on; an excellent drying-room is also provided next door to the laundry, and heated from below. All the gaol washing is done here, but considering the number of females committed during the year, I am of opinion that much advantage would accrue both to the gaol funds and the prisoners themselves if washing contracts were taken in and executed. This labour is particularly suited to the class of females that frequent this gaol, and is a source of considerable profit where it is properly carried on. Laundry.

All the clothing of males is fumigated by means of an apparatus in the clothing store, but that of the females does not undergo this process. As both vermin and disease are liable to be introduced into gaol through the clothing of dirty prisoners, I consider that a good fumigating apparatus should be put up in the female prison, and that all the wearing apparel of the females should be regularly fumigated before being put away. Fumigating

The nightwatch is kept by two officers, one of whom comes on duty at lock-up, namely at six o'clock, P.M., and is relieved during the night by the second watchman, who remains on until six, A.M. Two tell-tale clocks are pegged by these officers at intervals of one hour, from lock-up to six, A.M., the following morning; the markings are taken by the Deputy Governor every morning and are entered in the "Lockings Book," but a proper record is not kept of the omissions of the nightwatch to peg the clocks. Each instance of such neglect of duty should be entered in the Officers' Conduct Book, and the attention of the Board drawn to it at their meetings, in order that the officer may be dealt with as the Board think best. The clock in the office is now better protected from being tampered with than it was at my inspection in 1869. Night-watch.

In addition to these tests to the vigilance of the nightwatch, I am informed that the Governor and Deputy Governor visit the gaol frequently at unexpected hours of the night. I consider, however, that the clocks should be marked half-hourly, as much mischief could be done in an hour by a prisoner attempting to escape.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last inspection. It was clean and orderly, and the arrangements in regard to the prisoners employed here are improved. But I would certainly recommend that the cooking be performed by the females in this prison, for where such an arrangement is carried out the culinary department is always cleaner and more tidily kept, and the labour of the male cook is turned to more profitable advantage. I do not, however, urge this matter at present, pending long-expected legislation in our prison system, but in the event of any alterations being made here I would commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Board. Kitchen.

Photography is performed by an artist from the town at a cost of 3s. for four copies, one of which is kept in the prison, and the other three are sent to the Habitual Criminal Office. As a recent Act of Parliament provides that the expenses of photography will have to be defrayed out of the county rates in future, I would suggest that one of the prison officers Photo-graphy.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Debtors.

should undertake this duty by which means it could be performed at a much smaller cost, and the objection of allowing strangers to communicate with the prisoners while being photographed would be obviated.

Due statutable provisions are made here for male debtors, but the quarters for females of that class are very imperfect. As, however, it is proposed to alter our laws in regard to imprisonment for debt, I do not consider it necessary to suggest any expense to be incurred in these quarters. At the time of my visit in May last a pauper debtor was in custody for a debt of £29, and when I made my final inspection, one master debtor was in charge.

Chapel.

The Chapel is only used for Roman Catholic worship, for there are not many Protestant prisoners usually confined here; so that the Protestant worship is conducted in the Board-room, which is but a small apartment, and not suited for this purpose, in the event of there being more than two or three prisoners to attend the service. The female division of the chapel is not sufficiently separated from the male, as the sexes are at present able to see one another. When this is the case it is found difficult to maintain proper order in chapel. I would therefore recommend that louvers be put up in front of the sittings of the females.

Visitors.

The rule now in force as to the admission of visitors to prisoners is a great improvement on the late one—no convicted prisoner whose term of imprisonment does not exceed a month being allowed a visit, and to those whose sentence is beyond that time, only one visit a month is permitted, good conduct being indispensable. All visitors are now admitted by order of the Local Inspector. In some gaols no visit is allowed to convicted prisoners for three months after conviction, and only one in every subsequent three months, and I am of opinion that this rule should be universally adopted in our county gaols. The visiting place here is very imperfect, and offers too great facilities for the introduction of prohibited articles into gaol. I have suggested to the Local Inspector and Governor a simple remedy for this defect, which I would recommend for adoption.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.	
	Use.	Storo.		In Use.	In Storo.		In Use.	In Storo.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	43	Shirts, .	18	43	Shifts, .	9	12
Sheets, pairs of, .	89	4	Jackets, .	15	21	Jackets, .	9	13
Rugs, .	86	2	Vests, .	15	24	Petticoats, .	18	6
Bed-ticks, .	86	18	Trowsers, .	15	28	Aprons, .	9	9
Bedsteads, .	136	—	Caps, .	15	32	Neckerchiefs, .	9	9
			Stockings or socks, pairs of, .	18	26	Caps, .	9	9
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	20	Stockings, pairs of,	9	16
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	12

Stores.

There was a sufficient quantity of clothing and bedding in the prison for present requirements at the time of my inspection. It was generally clean and in good repair, with the exception of some of the clothing of the males, which required some mending.

The Deputy Governor has charge of the general store of male clothing, but is responsible to the Governor, who takes stock once a quarter. This store is not conveniently situated, nor is it kept under a proper system. It should be removed to one of the old work-rooms in the male prison, near the reception class and bath, so that prisoners could be dressed from it on their coming into gaol.

The stores in the female prison were most irregularly kept, but in justice to the matron, who is responsible for them, it is right to state that

she is not supplied with proper accommodation for keeping her stores in a regular or tidy condition. A good storeroom, fitted with shelves and presses, should be put up in this prison, and a regular system of cheques for the receipt and issue of each article should be adopted here as well as in the male prison, for under the present confused system of managing the prison property very gross irregularities are possible. Both Governor and Local Inspector should periodically take stock of every item of prison property, as each of these officers are responsible for it. I am informed that the Governor buys the clothing materials and that it is all made up by prison labour. In most prisons the materials are got in by contract sanctioned by the Board. The manner of keeping prisoners' own clothing is also very defective here, but I have explained to the Local Inspector and Governor how they should be arranged and labelled before being put away, so that I trust my suggestions in this respect will be adopted.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871. to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	3	—
By Governor—Dark or Refractory Cells,	32	5	30	1
Total,	32	5	33	1

Thirty-three males and 1 female were punished during this year previous to my last inspection for breach of prison rule, and in three of these cases it was found necessary to call in magisterial authority; but so long as proper provisions are not made in regard to refractory cells I fear little benefit will accrue from the punishment of refractory prisoners here. The punishment book is submitted to the Board and initialed by the Chairman at their meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill, stone-breaking,	8	—
Shot-drill, whitewashing,	4	—
Washing,	—	5
Total,	12	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—	Cleaning Class, &c.,	4	1
Shoemaking,	1	—	Nursing,	—	2
Cook,	1	—		—	—
Glazing and painting,	1	—	Total,	8	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	12	5
Industrial Labour,	8	3
Sick,	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	22	9

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour, disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £59 2s. 5d. | 1869, . £55 19s. 9d. | 1870, , £80 14s. 9d.

The hard labour carried on here is by means of the crank-mill, shot-drill, and stone-breaking. Nine men work the crank-mill, three being absolutely at work at the same time. They are five minutes on and ten off, and during the periods of relief remain in their partitions unemployed. This, in my opinion, is not a due amount of hard labour to exact from

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County.
Gaol.

men so sentenced. They should be at least fifteen minutes on the mill at a time, and not more than five minutes should be allowed for intervals of rest, during which time they should not be permitted to remain idle, but should be compelled to pick a certain amount of oakum. For some months previous to my inspection shot-drill has been enforced here as part of the hard labour, in order to deter troublesome characters from frequenting the neighbourhood.

Sixteen stone-breaking sheds are provided, in which prisoners can work in separation, and I was informed that on the day that a hard-labour man is not at the mill he is compelled to break about 7 cwt. of stones, but this is not a sufficient quantity of such labour to exact from these prisoners. Males not sentenced to hard labour are also employed in stone-breaking, but no particular task is apportioned to them, though I was informed that some of them break quite as large a quantity of stones a day as hard-labour men. On the day to which the foregoing schedules refer four men were employed in cleaning the classes, &c. This is a great waste of labour, for if each man was made to clean in and about his own cells one would be quite sufficient to allow for the purpose of cleaning the classes, more especially as the daily labour does not commence until 10 o'clock. In fact, it is clear that there is not a sufficient quantity of labour carried on here, and that prisoners who are committed for punishment and reformation are permitted to pass too much of their time in sloth and idleness. This is a matter that I would urge on the Board to take seriously into their consideration.

The labour for females consists merely of prison duties, and they in no way assist in reducing the cost of the gaol by profitable industry beyond washing and making up prison clothes. The profits of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1870 amounted to £60 14s. 9d., or about the average annual cost of one and a half prisoner in this gaol for the same year. When one contemplates that some gaols are entirely self-supporting, the above results are not very creditable to our prison system. The price received for stone-breaking here is 7d. per ton for ordinary-sized stones, and 1s. 10d. per ton for ones small enough for footpaths. Indian corn is ground and oats bruised by the crank-mill at 8d. a barrel.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	129	26	67	15
Average daily number of pupils,	16.1	3.5	13.4	3.8
Number of days on which school was held,	303	250	195	168

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.

Schools.

The male school is held from 7 to 9 A.M., daily, and the female from 4 to 5, P.M. The school-room in the male prison is divided into fourteen separate compartments, and all male prisoners whose sentence exceeds a fortnight, and who are capable of learning, are sent to school. The teacher is an ex-National schoolmaster, and is not a discipline officer, but lives in the town. He is lately appointed, and appears efficient and attentive. The progress of the school is reported satisfactory by the Inspector of the National Board of Education, with which body the school is connected. Considering the number of turnkeys is very large in proportion to the daily average of prisoners here, I think that one of these officers should be appointed schoolmaster in compliance with the proposition contained in the third by-law of the prison relating to the school. The females are taught by the master in presence of a matron, but their room is not stalled. I was informed that one girl, M. D., committed for

a year, who was quite illiterate on coming into gaol, had been taught here both to read and to write, which reflects as much credit on the teacher as on the industry of the pupil.

NORTH
D. STRICT.

Westmouth
County
Gaol.

I regret to find that the schools are not inspected as often as they should be by the Chaplains, for I could only find two entries in the school registry of visits to each school by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and only five by the Protestant, although the fifth by-law of the prison distinctly directs that "the schools are to be considered as under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplains, who are to inspect them on each visit to the gaol," &c. As this by-law is imperative, I trust that it will in future be complied with.

Contracts.

' Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 15s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s.

The provisions are all obtained by contract sanctioned by the Board, and appear to be generally good, although, on my visit in May, complaints were made to me about the potatoes. I reported this to the Board at the time, as well as the conduct of one of the warders in connexion with this matter, and I understand that the subject has been since gone into by that body. The provisions are kept by the Deputy Governor, who issues them daily, and every prisoner's portion is either weighed or measured before being served out.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4'36d. | 1869, . 4'45d. | 1870, . 4'61d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £1,258 8s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,340 2s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,320 13s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

[1868, . £919 4s. 8d. | 1869, . £910 10s. 4d. | 1870, . £898 0s. 9d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £49 14s. 0d. | 1869, . £53 12s. 1'4d. | 1870, . £41 10s. 4d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £1 11s. 0d. | 1869, . £7 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £6 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1868, . £60 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £64 6s. 8d. | 1870, . £74 9s. 2d.

In 1870 the net cost of the gaol came to £1,320 13s. 2d., but out of Expenditure that sum the cost of officers amounted £898 0s. 9d., so that this item in the expenses of the prison came to more than double of all other charges connected with the maintenance of the gaol. The average annual cost of a prisoner during the same year was £41 10s. 4d., which extravagant charge must be accounted for by the existence of so large a staff in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners in custody, being for 1870 23 males and 7 females, whereas the staff consists of 12 intern and 5 extern officers—that is, in the proportion of one discipline officer to about every two and a half prisoners. It is right, however, to observe that the construction of this gaol is so faulty that a large number of officers is required to maintain order and discipline amongst

NORTH
DISTRICT.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

the prisoners; at the same time I consider the present staff is excessive; but I trust that as soon as the will of Parliament is ascertained in regard to our prison system, this anomalous state of things will be altered.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				George Hayes, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	80	0	0
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.,				W. Trydell, Shoemaker,	41	0	0
Local Inspector,	60	0	0	William Cain, Tailor,	37	10	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Church of Ireland Chaplain,	40	0	0	Benjamin Power, Carpenter,	37	10	0
Rev. J. Martin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Mulry, Gate,	36	10	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—			Hugh Cain,	35	0	0
William Middleton, esq., Apothecary,	35	0	0	Thos. McGill, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Thos. Brady, Schoolmaster,	12	0	0	Chas. Bradbrook, do.,	30	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Jane Fielding, Matron,	40	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	200	0	0	Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
				Mary Coakely, Nurse,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William Briggs, 1st turnkey, superannuated; Robert Walsh, 3rd turnkey, dismissed; William Spaight, schoolmaster, died. Thomas McGill appointed turnkey, vice Walsh; Charles Bradbrook appointed turnkey, vice Briggs superannuated; Thomas Brady appointed schoolmaster, vice William Spaight deceased.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	107	131
Do. each Bridewell,	6	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	183	133
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	147
Surgeon,	159	145
Apothecary,	169	118

Officers.

Four officers now sleep in the old prison, one over the gateway, and two on the ground-floor of the male prison. Their rooms were in a much more clean and tidy state than at my last inspection. Some of the subordinate officers are recent appointments, and should be taught their duties and compelled to perform them, for I cannot help remarking that there is a want of smartness and efficiency in several of these men. They nearly all mess out of prison, and are allowed an hour for breakfast and the same time for dinner, so that prisoners spend most of that time in idleness. It is, therefore, not surprising that so little work is got through in the winter months when one considers that four hours of those short days are taken up by school and meals.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	4	13	10	2	12	9	18	5*
Average daily number in hospital,	25	270	228	86	133	330	264	123
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	0.07	0.74	0.62	0.23	0.36	0.90	0.93	0.43
Number of deaths in the gaol,	184	18	138	20	231	40	261	47
Cost of medicine,	£3 7s. 9d.		£5 1s. 4d.		£7 6s. 3d.			

* One male and one female on day of inspection.

No alteration has taken place in the hospital since my inspection in 1869. I must, therefore, again point out the impropriety of allowing the male and the female section of this building to be connected by a door leading from one ward to the other. This door should, I submit, be closed for obvious reasons. At the time of my visit, although two prisoners were in hospital, there was no water supply here. The water-closet in the female ward was locked, and the key taken by the matron, so that the prisoner could not make use of this closet. The matron or Governor could give no valid excuse for these irregularities and neglect of duty.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.
Hospital.

The wood-work of this building would be much improved by being painted, which should be accomplished by prison labour. The average daily number in hospital here has not for some years amounted to one of either sex, but 261 males and 47 females have been treated by the Medical Officer out of hospital this year up to October 10th.

The medicines are procured from Dublin, and compounded by the apothecary in the gaol, at a cost in 1870 of £7 6s. 3d. In some prisons the medicines are obtained from the county infirmary at a very trifling cost indeed.

Nearly all the books of registry and finance are kept by the Deputy Governor, and are, I am informed, inspected from time to time by the Local Inspector, who examines the Dietary Book weekly. They appear to be carefully and regularly written up, but I consider that they should all be daily supervised and initialed by the Governor, as he is responsible for their accuracy.

Books and
Journals.

The journal of the Local Inspector is carefully kept. He enters in it all matters that he considers of note, but I should be glad if it contained more general remarks in regard to the management of the prison. The Chaplains' journals contain little or no information in regard to their duties, inasmuch as it is not possible to ascertain from them whether or not their several duties are performed in accordance with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act and the by-laws of the gaol. I must, therefore, request that these journals may contain more information, and that the several duties prescribed by law to these gentlemen may be more accurately performed. They are clearly laid down in the section above referred to as well as in the prison by-laws, and I consider that it is most important for the welfare and reformation of the prisoners that both statute and by-laws should be complied with. I also must call attention to the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, as well as to the 8th by-law of this gaol, relating to Chaplains and their substitutes. I have already reported on this matter to the Board, but regret to state that they passed the following resolution in reference thereto, in which I respectfully submit, they have travelled beyond their jurisdiction, as they have no power to set aside both the statute and prison by-law, but, on the contrary, they should insist on both being adhered to by their officers. The following is, I am informed, the resolution of the Board:—

"Resolved—That we consider when the Chaplain cannot attend personally, that the Board are quite satisfied his sending a properly qualified clergyman in his place belonging to the parish.

"(Signed) RICHARD REYNELL, *Chairman*."

I find that several gentlemen do duty for the Roman Catholic Chaplain and one for the Protestant, none of whom are legally or properly appointed.

Under this system it is impossible that the numerous and responsible duties of a prison Chaplain can be properly performed, or that Chaplains who are being constantly changed can have the same influence over prisoners for good as if one gentleman took care to become personally acquainted with each prisoner of his own persuasion. I would therefore again urge upon the Board the importance of requiring the legally

NORTH
DISTRICT.

appointed Chaplains to perform their own duties under ordinary circumstances.

Westmeath
County
Gaol.

The Surgeon's journal is not full enough, but the other books connected with the hospital are carefully kept. I regret to find that the Medical Officer here receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, but I trust that in any future prison bill proper provision will be made to correct this anomalous state of things. The work ledger is not properly kept, as prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are not entered therein; so that no correct account is preserved of their labour. This is a matter that should be attended to in order that the provisions of the 107th sec. of the Prisons Act may be adhered to.

Repairs.

Some window frames in the upper tier of the male prison are very much out of repair, as also all the water-cocks in the cells of the female prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuite, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.
Thomas J. Smyth, esq.

Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.
Richd. W. Reynell, esq.
Andrew Conolly, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Nugent.

John Swift, esq.
Edward Maxton, esq.
John D. Lemon, esq.
John Delamar, esq.

The Board meets for business on the first Thursday of each month, when minor claims and the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid. The salaries of the superior officers and the sums due to contractors are discharged half-yearly by presentments at assizes.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

	Months.*	
	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year, .	70	8
Of whom were drunkards, .	11	1
No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	22	4
Of whom were drunkards, .	2	—
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some committals on remand are for eight days, signed by only one justice.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In good order and repair.	
Security,	Fair—same as on last inspection.	
Accommodation,	Six cells above (one used as a store) and one cell below. Two day-rooms and exercise yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in male yard, but is conveyed into the yard for females.	
Sewerage,	Cesspool behind privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum and uniform.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper at £8 per annum.	
Statutable Inspection,	5th April, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge on day of inspection.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*,

* Inspected by my colleague.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

CARLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
27TH OCTOBER, 1871.

Carlow County Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody, . . .	16	3	19	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	(Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	1	—	—	—
	Summarily, . . .	—	—	5	—
	Committed twice, . . .	1	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	7	7	1870,	11	2
1869,	14	4	1871 (day of Inspection,	16	3

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	—	5	3
Criminals,	90	30	85	17
Vagrants,	1	4	2	3
Drunkards,	91	10	47	9
Total,	191	44	139	32

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Carlisle
County
Gaol.**

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	38	10	32	12	19	2	6	-	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	-	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	8	12	15	11	14	8	6	1	3	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Other Offences—										
Against property with violence,	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery Laws,	17	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable language,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other misdemeanants,	5	1	8	5	10	1	1	1	-	-
Total criminal class,	88	32	70	28	68	15	13	2	8	1
Vagrancy,	-	2	1	4	2	3	-	1	1	-
Drunkenness,	87	14	91	10	47	9	1	-	-	-
Debt,	5	1	9	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	21	3	20	2	17	2	2	-	2	1
Total,	201	52	191	44	139	32	16	3	11	2

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	156	36	130	27
Twice „	8	4	2	1
4 times „	1	-	-	-
6 „ „	1	-	-	-
Total,	166	40	132	28
No. of above committed for first time,	155	32	123	24

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Carlow County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	155	32	123	24
Twice,	6	3	7	—
Thrice,	1	—	2	3
5 times,	2	1	—	1
6 "	1	—	—	—
7 to 11 "	—	3	1	1
12 to 16 "	1	—	1	—
21 to 40 "	—	1	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	166	40	134	29
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	201	89	166	46

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	8.98	2.82	—	13.4	3.31	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	20		29th Mar.	23		15th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	8		8th July.	10		11th Feb.]
Highest number of males at any one time,	14		29th Mar.	18		15th Sept.
Ditto of females,	9		3rd Jan.	8		22nd June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		8th July.	8		8th Feb.
Ditto of females,	—		1st Aug.	1		3rd Mar.]

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

27th June, 1864,	27	24th February, 1868,	35
14th June, 1865,	34	1st December, 1869,	23
11th March, 1866,	34	29th March, 1870,	20
25th August, 1867,	41	15th September, 1871,	23

Population, in 1871—7,772 inhabitants; area, 221,342 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	28	35	33	31	19	16	28
Acquittals,	24	16	20	14	15	12	14
Total,	52	51	43	45	34	28	42

Committals of drunkards :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (9 months).
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
77 20	96 17	79 16	75 6	71 8	87 14	91 10	47 9
97	113	95	81	79	101	101	56

SOUTH DISTRICT. Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody last eight years :—

<i>Carlisle County Gaol.</i>	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (9½ months.)
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
	9 4	14 4	14 5	14 8	11 8	9 4	8 2	13 3

On the day of my visit 16 males and 3 females of all classes were in charge, of these 2 males were for trial. The convicted prisoners were—for larceny, one female and 6 males; one of the latter, a young boy, under sentence to a reformatory after his punishment of imprisonment in the gaol. The other convicted prisoners were—the males, for assaults and drunkenness; the females, one for using threatening language, the other, an old woman, for begging. The two unconvicted prisoners were, one for stealing a shirt, the other for an assault.

One hundred and sixty-six males and 40 females were committed to this prison during the year 1870, the majority for trifling offences; and the few prisoners, especially females in custody, is evidence of the small amount of crime in the district; on some occasions in 1870, no female was an inmate of the gaol, and in 1871 at one period only one of that sex was in custody. I find, however, on all my visits some habitual offenders under long sentences in custody; they generally are strangers not belonging to this county; and if they were sent to a central depot, as is proposed in any future legislation for prisons, this gaol would require only the accommodation which should be provided in a good district bridewell. Four of the males and one female in charge when I visited were under sentences of twelve months and two years; 4 of these were habitual offenders, the fifth was a boy, aged nineteen years, a letter-carrier, for stealing letters with money.

Each prisoner in the gaol during 1870 cost the ratepayers £92 15s. 2d. for maintenance and establishment charges; the expenditure being £1,133 16s. 9d., of which the cost of staff was £704 19s. 2d., and the average number of prisoners (omitting fractions) in custody, including debtors, was but 12—when long sentenced prisoners are removed to a central depot even this average will be considerably reduced.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge on the day of my inspection :—for larceny 1, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and 4 for twelve months, and 1 sentenced for two months. For assaults, drunkenness, and begging; 1 sentenced for six, 2 for three, and 4 for one month; 3 for periods under one month.

Juveniles.

I found 1 juvenile in custody under sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment in the gaol and four years in a reformatory; he had previously been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in February for larceny, and was again convicted in October of a like offence. Four other juveniles (males) had been in custody during the year.

In 1870 3 juveniles (males) were committed, none were sent to reformatories. The prison sentence of the boy whom I found in custody had just expired, and he was on the day of my visit dressed in his own clothes, which were a mass of rags, he was barefoot and quite unfit to travel. I beg to call attention to the following circular, issued by order of the Lord Lieutenant, in June, 1870, which should be strictly attended to :—

"It having come to the knowledge of the Lord Lieutenant that young offenders have been sent from gaols to reformatory schools insufficiently fed and clad; we are directed by his Excellency to inform you that in future you are to take care that all juvenile offenders transmitted from your gaol to a reformatory school, shall be supplied with a good meal before starting from the gaol, as well as with suitable and sufficient

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

—
Carlow
County
Gaol.

food and clothing during the journey. When the young offender's own clothes are not sufficient, a full suit of the gaol clothing prescribed by the 78th section of the Prisons Act should be worn by him or her during the transmission from the gaol to the reformatory, and, in addition, a great coat should be supplied for boys, and a warm cloak for girls.

"The warder or matron in charge of the juvenile offender should, after having delivered his or her charge to the authorities of the reformatory, bring back to the prison such portion of the clothing as may be prison property; and in the event of it being found impossible to give the ordinary prison breakfast before starting, a good warm breakfast should be supplied instead.

"We have further to add, that the absence of proper precautions in the transmission of a young offender from the gaol at Belfast to the juvenile reformatory at Glencree, was recently attended with fatal results; and it is the opinion of the law adviser of the Crown, that neglect or intentioned omission of proper care in the transmission of juvenile offenders from gaols to the reformatory schools may even involve criminal responsibility."

In two other instances the Governor neglected to send the boys to reformatories for some days after the expiration of their prison sentences, which is very irregular.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	9	6	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	10	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	22	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Privies,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	13	—	Water-closets,	1	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	3	3
Chapel,	One.	—	Pump,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

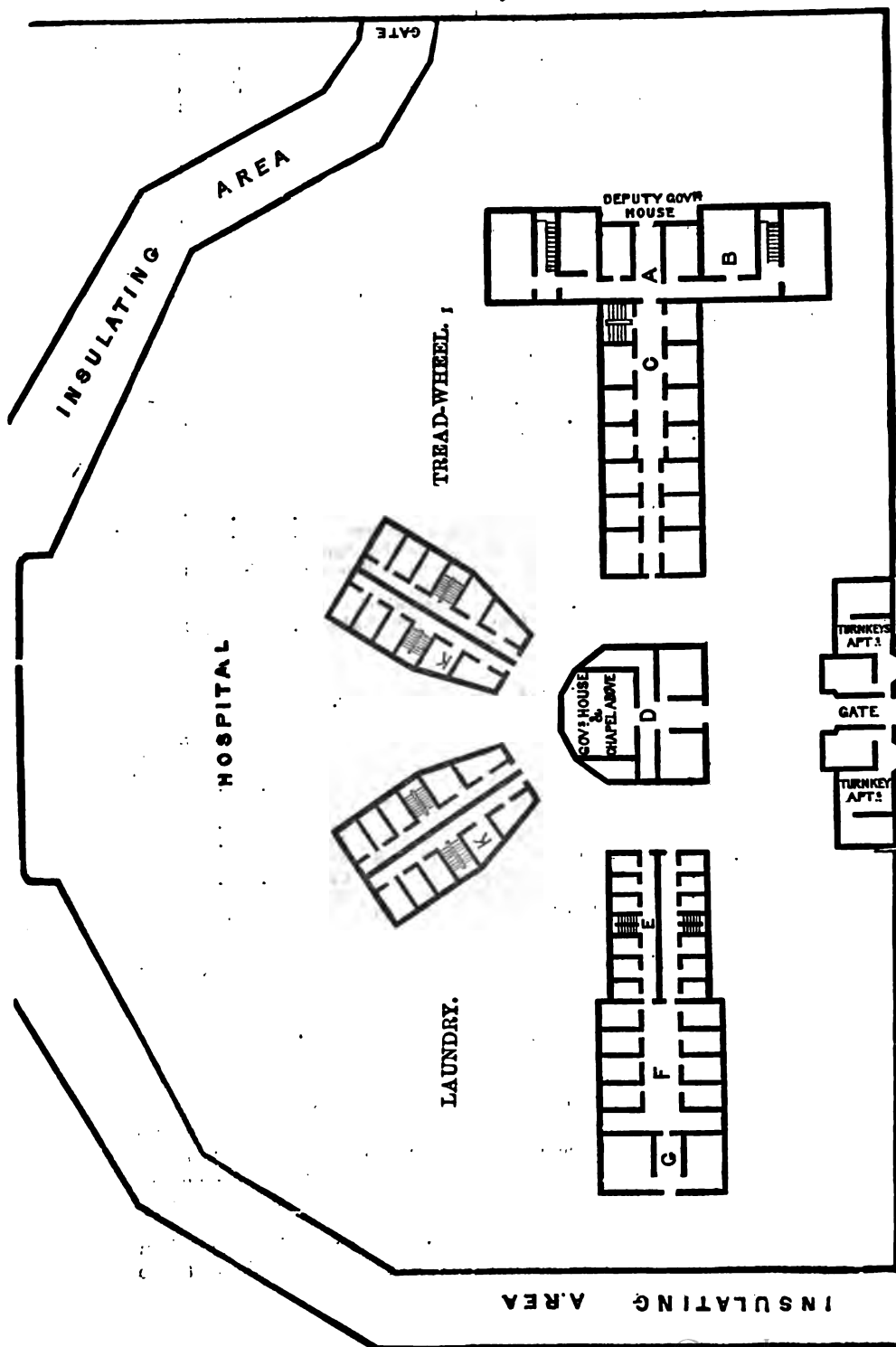
Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	105	-	Shirts,	13	41	Shifts,	3	28
Sheets, pairs of,	37	22	Jackets,	13	48	Jackets,	3	25
Hammocks or Cots,	16	-	Vests,	13	47	Petticoats,	6	23
Bedticks,	63	23	Trowsers,	13	35	Aprons,	3	16
Bedsteads,	96	-	Caps,	13	8	Neckerchiefs,	3	26
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	13	29	Caps,	3	51
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	3	3

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the main buildings in fair repair, and various suggestions of my colleague have been adopted—the sewers have been carefully cleaned, and stench trap (18) fixed at the openings. The debtors' quarters have been altered, a portion of the Deputy Governor's apartments being now used for master debtors, and a room formerly occupied by master debtors set apart for paupers; 3 reception cells are provided in each prison, and means taken for fumigating the clothes of prisoners. New stores have been fitted up for prison clothing, but the private clothing of prisoners are not kept separate; they should not be mixed with prison property. The supply of bedding and prison clothing is sufficient and generally of a good description, but a few of the bedticks should be repaired.

There is an abundant supply of water in every yard of the prison pumped by the tread-wheel into the tank, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol.

Ground Plan of Gaol.



A, Deputy-Governor's house; B, Marshalsea; C, old prison; D, Governor's house, and chapel; E, female prison; F, separate prison for females; G, Matron's house; K K, male prisons.

The only baths in the gaol, except those in the hospital, are in the open air, even the latter are not supplied with hot water—plans for suitable baths were prepared, but as the estimate for fixing them amounts to rather a large sum, the Board hesitate to go to the expense, pending legislation on prisons. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and also the laundry, which is divided into three stalls, with drying-room and a good mangle is on the premises. The punishment cells are not heated, and are open to the weather, having no sashes.

No separation is attempted in the male prison, except that prisoners sleep and take their meals in separate cells, but are in association during the day, according to the classification of the statute 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

In the new female prison partial separation is enforced. It contains sixteen cells, which are roomy and fitted up with bells and appliances. It is heated by a stove in the central hall, which is stated to afford sufficient warmth to the cells in which the prisoners are confined. Lavatories are only in the female prison, and the male prisoners perform their ablutions in buckets; one water-closet is provided in the female prison, and privies in the different yards.

There is a good kitchen under the Governor's house, in which the food is prepared; but from the small number of prisoners the work in the kitchen is trifling. The lad sentenced for stealing letters was employed as cook.

Photographs of prisoners are taken by the Governor, who has fitted up a room in the male hospital for the purpose. My colleague in his report for 1870 remarks that the hospital should not have been selected for the purpose, and in this opinion I quite agree. An old privy in the female prison has been altered and fitted up for fumigating the clothes of prisoners, and is found to answer; a box is used in the male prison for the purpose.

Screens have been put up in the chapel to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other.

Some painting and other repairs required at the time of my colleague's visit have been done, and a down pipe attached to the water-tank over the tread-wheel, as he suggested; an estimate has been obtained to continue the insulating wall on the south-east side of the gaol, but as the work would cost upwards of £200, it has not been attempted.

Female clothing, sheets, and other articles are kept by the matron in a large press in the female prison.

Gas has not been introduced into the interior of the prison; but five gas lamps are placed on the grounds externally, and one in the guard-room.

Prisoners before trial can see visitors; but by the rules of the prison no convicted prisoner is permitted to receive a visit from friends under any pretext. They may write to him, or deliver a message for the prisoner to the Governor, but are never allowed to see him.

No patrol is maintained round this gaol during the night after lock-up; a night watch is, I consider, absolutely necessary, not alone for the protection of the gaol and the safe keeping of the prisoners, but to guard against fire, or in case of the illness of an inmate shut up in his cell during the night.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the gaol, but they are only marked up to 10 o'clock, P.M.

In summer the cells of the prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., and are locked for the night at 6, P.M. In winter the unlockings are held at daylight in the morning, and the prison is locked for the night at dusk, at one season of the year as early as 4.30 o'clock, P.M., and the prisoners remain in darkness for upwards of fourteen hours, as candles are not lighted in the prison. The Governor or his deputy, with the class officer of the division attend lock-up, and examine the fastenings of each cell in

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
—
**Carlisle
County
Gaol.**

which a prisoner is placed at 10, P.M. The keys of the gaol are locked in an iron safe in the bedroom of the Governor for the night. The cells of the prisoners are, it is stated, searched weekly.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	5	1	19	—

On no occasion was it found necessary to call on a magistrate to inflict a greater punishment than the Governor is authorized to give, but the same prisoners were frequently punished by the Governor; one man was three times, and four others twice during the year. The punishment book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings.

In consequence of the few prisoners no profits accrue from the labour of the inmates, who are occupied at the tread-wheel, pumping water, in prison duties, painting and repairing the prison, and some clogs, brushes, and mats are made. The females tease cocoa fibre, sew, knit, and wash for the inmates.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	6	—
Prison duties,	1	—
Painting,	2	—
Washing and mangling,	—	3
Total,	9	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat making,	3	—
Brush making,	1	—
Total,	4	—

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	9	3
Industrial Labour,	4	—
Unemployed,	3	—
Total in custody,	16	3

Schools.

No secular teaching is given to the inmates of this gaol. Such as can read are supplied with books, and the Chaplains are afforded every facility to impart moral and religious instruction to those under their respective charges. The Sisters of Mercy also visit and instruct, under the superintendence of their Chaplain, the Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s.; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 1s. 10d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 11d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . . . 4·69d. | 1869, . . . 4·54d. | 1870, . . . 3·62d.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Carlow
County
Gaol.**

The food provided for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit was of a good description, the milk particularly so. The contractor is subject to a reduction of ten per cent. on the month's consumption, whenever it is shown by the Chaplains' report that the milk has been adulterated. I observe that the latter generally report favourably of the provisions which they inspect, but on a few occasions they complain of the milk, and that the bread is not well baked.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £1,143 7s. 11d. | 1869, . £1,257 1s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,133 10s. 9d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £718 12s. 5d. | 1869, . £691 9s. 5d. | 1870, . £704 19s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £57 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £91 10s. 1d. | 1870, . £92 15s. 2d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £3 2s. 0d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . 10s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £77 17s. 9d. | 1869, . £47 6s. 7d. | 1870, . £48 19s. 3d.

The books and registries in use are well and carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by the head warden, but some books which have been procured were not when I visited regularly opened, and I observe that there is not a single fault marked in the Officers' Conduct Book. The Governor's journal is regularly written up, and all occurrences in the prison carefully entered in it. The Local Inspector also enters in his journal all matters which come under his notice. The Medical Officer enters visits and observations on matters within his department. Extra diet when ordered is entered in the Medical Officer's book. The Chaplains have journals in which they state duty performed.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
T. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,			—			John Tyndell, Turnkey,			30	0	0
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq.,						Edward Prosser, do.,			30	0	0
Local Inspector,	60	0	0			Wm. Dickenson, do.,			30	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30	0	0			Thomas Hunter, Messenger					
Rev. J. Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0			and Servant,			20	16	0
						Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,			58	0	0
						Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy					
<i>Resident.</i>						Matron,			15	0	0
Edward Croghan, Governor,	150	0	0			Elizabeth Twamly, Hospital					
John Earl, Head Warden,	40	0	0			Nurse,			10	6	0
Richard Walsh, Gate,	30	0	0								

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Robert Condell, resigned, John Tyndell, appointed; Thomas Walsh, superannuated, Edward Prosser, appointed; Richard Walsh, resigned, William Dickenson, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers,

SOUTH
DISTRICTCarlisle
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	105	91
Chaplain, Established Church,	154	113
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	205	145
Surgeon,	83	94

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	6	1	3	2	3	1	3
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	4	36	18	159	27	29	13	21
Average daily number in hospital,	·01	·1	·05	·44	·08	·09	·35	·35
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	40	26	56	24	31	13	20	11
No. of deaths in the gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£17 9s. 7d.		£17 18s. 9d.		£12 4s. 7d.		—	

The hospitals for prisoners of both sexes are in the same building, but separated by the apartments of the matron with which they both communicate. There are two wards above and two below; they are roomy and well ventilated, but little used. There are water-closets off the upper wards, and a bath below.

One death occurred in June, 1870, in the gaol, of an old woman committed for begging, and another the 8th September, 1871, of a lunatic, committed on the 26th August, while under observation of the Medical Officer. I always regret to find lunatics committed to prisons.

Medicines are supplied by the apothecary, who contracts to furnish them at the same price as is charged by the Apothecaries' Hall. The Medical Officer certifies the amount.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
R. Clayton Browne, esq.	Horace Rochfort, esq.	J. J. Leckey, esq.
Sir Chas. W. C. Burton, bt.	John Alexander, esq.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq.
William Duckett, esq.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	P. J. Newton, esq.

The Board meets on the first Monday of each month, when accounts duly certified by the Local Inspector are paid, and a draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

On the 11th October, 1871, a prisoner, J. H., in charge of the Governor, made his escape on his way from the Court-house to the gaol; he was not handcuffed or accompanied by a warder. Great carelessness was shown by the Governor, but no intentional neglect. The man was retaken on the 16th of the month.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CLARE COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
16TH AND 17TH MARCH AND 11TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Clare
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	4	—	4	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	—	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total,	31	7	38	1	—	1

Juveniles in Custody.

		On day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	1	—	1	1
	„ Summarily,	—	—	3	1
	Committed for Trial,	—	—	3	—
	Total,	1	—	7	2
	Committed—Once,	—	—	5	1
	„ Twice,	1	—	2	1
Number sent to Reformatories,		—	—	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	14	3	1870,	21	4
1869,	22	4	1871 (day of Inspection),	31	7

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	—
1869,	—	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—
1870,	—	1			

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including Day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	6	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	3	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	12	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	26	12	23	10	46	7	15	2	1	1
Common Assaults,	4	1	4	—	5	1	1	1	7	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	1	17	1	14	—	—	—	2	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
on duty,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	1	—	1	—	11	—	3	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	—	3	—	5	—	3	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other	23	6	14	10	24	11	4	3	1	2
live stock,	3	3	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Receiving stolen goods,	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	4	13	10	9	4	—	—	2	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—	2	—	5	3	2	6	1	—	—	—
Against the person,	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Against property, with violence,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio-	4	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
lence,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly on the public streets, .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refusing to give evidence, . . .	1	—	6	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from service,	—	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of fishery laws,	—	13	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
Loitering on the public streets, .	2	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Using threatening language, . . .	118	41	131	46	168	39	28	6	18	3
Total criminal class,	3	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	24	13	42	13	27	10	—	—	2	1
Drunkenness,	14	—	15	—	18	3	3	1	1	—
Debt,	12	5	15	3	6	1	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	171	64	206	63	230	53	31	7	21	4
Total,										

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	—	18	3
Criminals,	146	49	174	40
Vagrants,	3	1	1	—
Drunks,	42	13	27	10
Total,	206	63	220	53

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
—
Clare
County
Gaol

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	102	20	122	22
Twice „	28	12	26	11
Thrice „	6	5	4	2
4 times „	1	1	4	—
11 „	1	—	—	—
Total,	138	38	156	35
No. of above committed for first time,	108	22	116	23

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	107	22	112	23
Twice „	14	4	17	2
Thrice „	5	2	12	2
4 times „	3	—	6	2
5 „	1	2	2	1
6 „	2	—	1	—
7 to 11 „	2	4	2	3
12 to 16 „	2	3	1	1
17 to 20 „	—	—	1	—
21 to 40 „	2	1	2	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	138	38	156	35
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	250	148	332	108

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	18·7	4·37	—	21·64	6·37	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	39		2nd Sept.	45		3rd April.
Lowest ditto,	13		21st May.	19		6th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	30		2nd Sept.	36		3rd April.
Ditto of females,	13		8th Aug.	9		29th Mar.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		25th June.	14		6th Feb.
Ditto of females,	1		16th May.	4		6th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871—

1st March, 1864,	51	1st January, 1868,	58
1st December, 1865,	47	4th May, 1869,	63
2nd March, 1866,	51	2nd September, 1870,	39
21st March, 1867,	77	3rd April, 1871,	45

Population, 147,994 inhabitants. Area, 827,994 acres.

Y

**Sourh
Dunroven** **Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—**

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Clare							
County							
Gaol.							
Convictions,	49	36	32	33	29	45	40
Acquittals,	69	35	33	41	92	36	36
Total,	118	91	65	74	121	81	76

Committals of drunkards:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	(10 months.) M. F.
To the Gaol,	9 7	13 3	9 11	29 8	15 10	24 13	42 13	27 10
To the Bridewells of the county,	86 16	119 19	96 28	59 17	37 6	69 26	103 21	
	95 23	132 22	105 39	88 25	72 16	93 39	145 34	
	118	145	144	113	88	132	179	

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
								(9½ months.)
Males,	26	20	38	40	22	17	18	21
Females,	13	11	7	1	5	5	4	6
Total,	38	31	35	41	27	22	22	27

Police return of known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large in the county Clare, in March, 1871:—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, &c.,	11	—	55	48	66	48
Suspected persons,	21	17	85	50	106	67
Total,	32	17	140	98	172	115

I found on my inspection of this gaol in November, 3 male and 1 female debtor in charge; 18 male and 6 female criminal prisoners under sentence, and 5 males for trial at assizes and quarter sessions.

The crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners were as follow:—

	18 months.	6 months.	2, 3, & 4 months.	1 month, and under.	Total.
Larceny,	—	4	—	—	4
Sheep stealing,	—	1	—	1	2
Assault,	1	1	3	6	11
Rape,	1	—	—	—	1
Total,	2	6	3	7	18

Females.

	6 months.	4 months.	1 month.	Total.
Larceny,	3	—	—	3
Assault,	—	1	1	2
Total,	3	1	1	5

Five males for trial were—3 for burglary, 1 for sheep-stealing, and 1 for an attempt at murder.

On my visit in March, 26 male and 4 female prisoners were inmates of the gaol, under criminal charges, besides 3 debtors.

In October, 1870, a grave offender in this gaol, under sentence of penal servitude, waiting for removal to the convict depôt, who, notwithstanding his conviction, was permitted to be at large in the prison grounds in the

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Clare
County
Gaol.

capacity of wardman and cook, effected his escape therefrom under circumstances which appeared to my colleague and myself to denote very gross neglect on the part of the authorities of the gaol; we were accordingly compelled to take action thereon, as is stated in the report of my colleague for that year; and the Lord Lieutenant having directed us to hold an investigation, under the 59th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, into the circumstances connected with the escape of the prisoner, and the general discipline of the gaol, it became our duty, from the facts which came under our notice, to recommend amongst other matters the removal of the more grave offenders then in custody to a prison where more vigilance was exercised, and less facilities afforded for escape.

Notwithstanding the few female prisoners committed to this gaol, there occurs frequently amongst them persons of a class most difficult to manage, whose ungovernable tempers and unsettled intellects verging on insanity impel them to most outrageous acts, yet the medical officer objects to their being placed in a darkened solitary cell; he states—"Confinement in such a cell is specially unsuitable in their cases, as there is sufficient reason to apprehend a tendency to insanity, and the more efficacious a darkened cell is as a repressive agency the greater is the danger to mental sanity, where the predisposition exists." Although only 5 female prisoners were in charge on my visits in March and November, I found women of this class on both occasions inmates of the gaol, who are constantly under such punishment as the medical officer considers may be safely given; one of these, M. B., under an imprisonment of four months, had already been six times under punishment; and others more or less frequently.

Debtors.

On my different visits during the year, 3 male debtors were in custody, on my last a female was likewise in custody. One of the 3 male debtors in charge in November had been remanded by the Chairman at quarter sessions for twelve months, and another for six months, both were master debtors, who could purchase any food they desired; the third male debtor not on remand was a pauper on gaol allowance.

Juveniles.

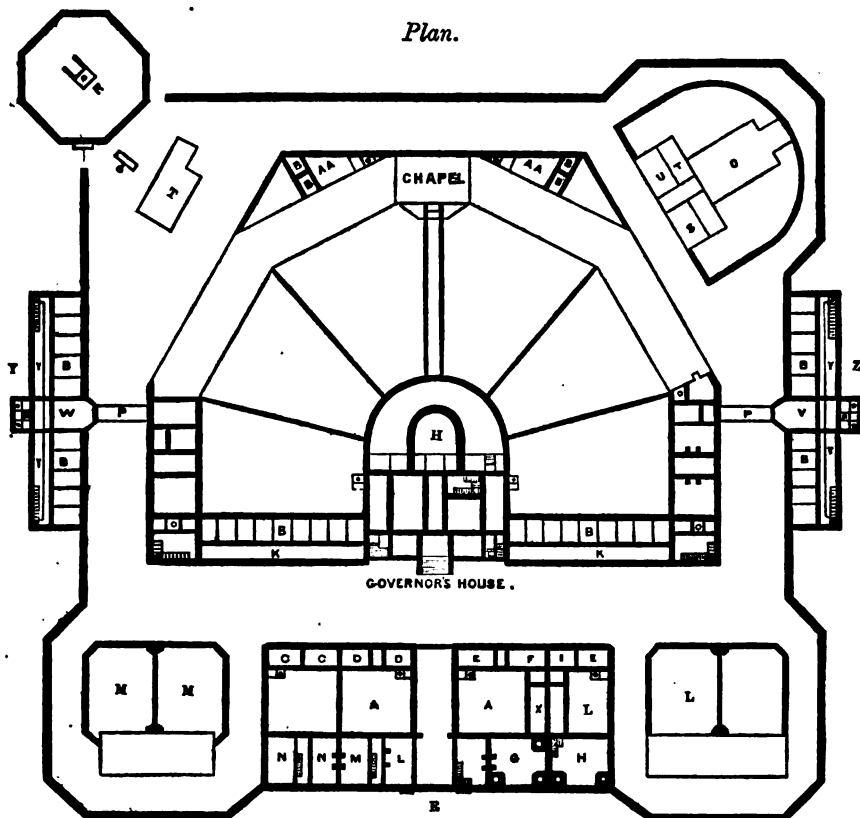
I found a boy of twelve years of age in charge, convicted of sheep stealing, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory; his accomplice, who is only seventeen years of age, was under a sentence of imprisonment for six months; another youth of eighteen years was for trial for burglary, and a third of nineteen years for an assault. Seven male and 5 female juveniles (under sixteen years of age) were committed to this gaol previously to my visit in 1871; two, a boy and girl, were sent to reformatories during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	-
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, .	103	12	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	-	Water-closets,	20	6
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room or Cells,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Pumps,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Pump,	1	-
Workshops,	3	-	Well,	1	-
Worksheds,	4	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Kitchen,	1	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.

Plan.



Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	51	3	Shirts, .	41	—	Shifts, .	6	10
Sheets, pairs of,	87	17	Jackets, .	16	35	Jackets, .	6	3
Rugs, .	43	69	Vests, .	16	34	Petticoats, .	6	3
Hammocks or			Trowsers, .	16	3	Aprons, .	6	26
Cots, .	47	18	Caps, .	16	10	Neckchiefs, .	6	26
Bedticks, .	—	8	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	7	Caps, .	6	16
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	3

Previously to my second visit, in November, many changes had been made in the staff of the prison. During the interval which had elapsed since the investigation which was held by my colleague and myself in the month of March of the year a new Governor and other officers had been appointed, and I found that a decided improvement had been effected in the general management and the discipline of the establishment. On that occasion, the supply of bedding and prison clothing was sufficient and generally in a fair condition, except the trowsers worn by some of the prisoners which were untidy, and had holes at the knee. The buildings were then in sound repair, clean and orderly, the woodwork had been freshly painted, and the walls of the interior of the prison were

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Clare
County
Gaol.**

being whitewashed. Notwithstanding the improvement which I observe, much remains to be done to render this prison suitable for the treatment of prisoners under an improved discipline. The construction of the central prison for males is faulty in many respects, and in some of the sections the cell windows are not even glazed.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the prison, and the easy transit by railway from Ennis to Limerick, I have no hesitation in recommending that, pending legislation, no expense be incurred to remodel this part of the gaol; but the two side prisons, marked Y and Z on the plan, could at a trifling cost, as recommended in former reports, be rendered suitable for the proper treatment of prisoners.

There is an abundant supply of good water in every yard, raised by the power of a tread-wheel and a wheel pump, worked by five men, from two well-holes into a tank over the chapel, whence it is distributed through the gaol; but on the day of my visit almost all the water cocks in the several yards required to be staunch. The tread-wheel is old fashioned, and ordinarily requires the power of eight men to work it, but by taking off two pumps it can be worked by five—it is not partitioned.

The sewerage is stated to be effective. Some privies which were faulty have now been converted into water-closets.

There is no drying closet with horses in the gaol, the clothes when washed are dried on lines in a large room used for the purpose. The laundry has six washing troughs, which are not partitioned. A good bath with hot and cold water, which was much required, has lately been fixed in the laundry, and some other improvements are projected. A fumigating apparatus has been ordered. There is only one tell-tale clock in the prison, it is not sufficiently protected from being tampered with, the lock is bad and the glass disk can be removed.

Ten sheds for stone-breakers have been partitioned in No. 7 yard, but the number is not sufficient, and more could be fitted up at a trifling cost. A bath is required for the hospital.

The medical officer objects to the solitary cells, and has lodged his protest (which has been forwarded to this office) on the books of the prison; he also objects to the sleeping arrangements of prisoners under punishment, which are not in accordance with the requirements of the Prisons Act. The 78th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, directs that every poor prisoner shall be supplied with a bedtick and three blankets, and the 109th sec. of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, directs that sheets shall be given—no exception is made in the Irish Acts for prisoners under punishment.

The privies in the prison have no proper boarded seats, which should be provided. Formerly two prisoners were employed in the kitchen, but now, as suggested by my colleague, one man does the work, he is locked up when not accompanied by an officer.

Various other recommendations of my colleague in his report for 1870 have also been adopted.

Prisoners are photographed by a person from Limerick, who has a contract with the Board; but the Governor informs me that he can photograph, and will himself take the photographs of prisoners in future.

Gas has been introduced into the prison, the halls and day-rooms are lighted by it, but not the cells. Unlock is held at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven in winter; and it appears that prisoners are locked for the night at half-past five and six, P.M. A night watchman, and not a turnkey, patrols from lock-up to unlock in the morning.

The prison is managed according to the system established under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and the defects belonging to that system necessarily exist in it.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

Clare
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	-	-	1	-
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, .	5	1	30	6
Stoppage of Diet, .	-	-	29	12
Total, .	5	1	60	18

The same prisoners are frequently under punishment; 2 were six times punished during the year, others more or less frequently. One, punished by magisterial authority, was nine days under punishment. I observe several cases of irons being used on prisoners, but always duly reported in Governor's journal.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 17 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making,	2	-
Weaving,	1	-
Winding,	1	-
Stone-breaking,	6	-
Dressing flax,	-	3
Hackling flax,	-	1
Spinning,	-	2
Total,	10	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	17	-
Industrial Labour,	10	6
Sick,	1	-
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Cook,	1	-
Total in custody,	31	7

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £13 1s. 7d. | 1869, . £22 14s. 2d. | 1870, . £25 14s. 0d.

It is stated that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are worked for four and a half hours daily on the tread-wheel, but the hard labour return is not kept. They also break stones. A daily employment book had been procured just before my visit, but was not yet opened.

There is a factory in the prison for males, where industrial labour is carried on. In it good mats are made, and also the weaving of wide cocoafibre matting and other fabrics. Flax is spun, dressed, and hackled by the female prisoners, and they wash and mend the clothes of the inmates; one of the turnkeys is a weaver.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	104	27	97	40
Average daily number of pupils,	10	2	12	3
Number of days on which school was held,	191	244	135	198

School-hours.—Males, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; Females, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

School is held for one hour on four days of the week, the head turnkey acts as teacher. The Chaplains occasionally visit the school. The matron teaches the females. Roman Catholic prisoners, who constitute almost the only inmates, receive religious instruction from Sisters of Mercy, who visit the prison on Sundays. The school teacher was absent on leave at the time of my inspection.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT**
—
*Clare
County
Gaol.*

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; coal, per ton, 18s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 5d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 4-94d. | 1869, . 4-57d. | 1870, . 5-27d.

I tasted the food for prison use on the day of my visit, and found it of fair quality, and the Chaplains report that, except the potatoes, which are occasionally objected to, it is almost always good. I questioned all the prisoners in charge; the only complaint made to me was by prisoners who are locked in their cells at half-past five, p.m., in the No. 5 division, and remain in them until seven o'clock on the following morning in winter, notwithstanding that there is no glass in the sashes of the cells, which are not heated or lighted, and are flagged and very damp in moist weather.

Escapes from gaol and bridewells during 1870, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

From Ennis Gaol—M. Cunningham, aged 21, on 25th October, 1870, convicted of larceny of over £5; confined separately; retaken.

From Killaloe Bridewell—Bridget Donnellan, aged 18, on 10th October, 1871, charged with larceny; untried; confined separately; retaken.

From Kilrush Bridewell—James Tynne, aged 11, on 4th June, 1871, charged with larceny; untried; confined separately; retaken.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £1,651 2s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,327 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £1,390 6s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £1,010 1s. 7d. | 1869, . £953 12s. 2d. | 1870, . £944 15s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £56 18s. 8-5d. | 1869, . £55 6s. 6-5d. | 1870, . £55 12s. 2-88d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1868, . £0 19s. 6d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . £1 11s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £57 18s. 0d. | 1869, . £85 2s. 2d. | 1870, . £81 12s. 3d.

The Local Inspector was absent when I made my inspection in November, and I did not see his journal, but I examined it in March, and it was then carefully kept.

on all cases which come under his notice in the prison. The Chaplains enter in their journals the duty they perform. The Local Inspector examines the pass-books, and checks them with the clerk before each meeting of the Board, when the accounts are submitted and passed. The Officers' Conduct Book is kept.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				<i>Resident.</i>			
Captain C. M. Parkinson,				Capt. J. H. Healey, Governor,	250	0	0
Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0	Patk. Slattery, 1st Turnkey, &c.,	60	0	0
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant				Thos. Leydon, 2nd Turnkey			
Chaplain,	46	3	0	and Gate Porter, . . .	40	0	0
Very Rev. J. Kenny, Roman				Garrett Russell, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Thos. Molony, 4th Turnkey,			
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Sur-				Weaver,	30	0	0
geon,	54	0	0	James Dodd, Watchman and			
Michl. Greene, esq., Apothe-				Turnkey,	30	0	0
cary,	10	0	0	Mary Palmer, Matron, . .	55	0	0
Michael Considine, Clerk,				Mary Kenny, Assist. Matron,	17	8	0
&c.	60	0	0	Eliza M'Donnell, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

P. Meany appointed Watchman in room of Edward Tutter resigned; Thomas Leydon appointed Gate Porter in room of Michael Slattery dismissed; Garrett Russell appointed Turnkey in room of Thomas Leydon; Eliza M'Donnell appointed Nurse-tender in room of Mary Walshe resigned; Thomas Molony appointed Turnkey (Weaver), in room of Thomas Whyte (Weaver), resigned; Captain J. H. Healey appointed Governor in room of Mr. Hugh O'Loughlen resigned; James Dodd appointed Watchman and Turnkey in room of P. Meany resigned.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol, . . .	175	130
" to each Bridewell, . .	15	20
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	145	128
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	155	167
Surgeon,	176	151
Apothecary,	109	68

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	18	3	10	1	21	5	43	16
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein, . .	402	49	69	61	377	40	393	142
Average daily No. in hospital, .	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.76	.14	1.56	.67
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	170	96	142	78	150	88	116	54
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 18s. 6d.		£7 12s. 1d.		£8 12s. 11d.		—	

The hospitals for both sexes are under the same roof with a door of communication, which, it is stated, is locked when prisoners are in hospital. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, with water-closets attached, but a bath is required—the sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory, no death having occurred in it for many years.

V.L. Major Augustine Butler, D.L. Major W. M. Molony, D.L.	George Sampson, esq., J.P. Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P. Rich. Staepoole, esq., J.P. Maj. Marcus Paterson, J.P.	Capt. C. W. Studdert, J.P. J. F. V. Fitzgerald, esq., D.L. Andrew Enright, esq.	Clare County Gaol.
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The Board meets regularly on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless when accounts are small, in which case all are included in one cheque in favour of Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	8	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	-	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly; at Sixmilebridge on Tuesday, and at Newmarket on Thursdays.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair.	
Security,	Yards not secure. Spikes on down-pipe no use.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and six cells; one without bedding.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Bedding required, some blankets thin.	
Water,	A pump on premises in good order.	
Sewerage,	Cesspools. The privies should be improved; they have stone seats, which cannot be kept properly.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. per day for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable inspection, . . .	9th September, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge. This Bridewell should be closed, as quite unnecessary, having regard to the facilities for transmission to the county gaol by railway. No prisoner committed in quarter prior to inspection.	

Bridewells.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	21	2	21	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	2	12	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	7	-	11	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	-	9	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly at Tulla, on Thursdays, at Keakle on Fridays, and at Tomgrany on Wednesdays.		At Killaloe fortnightly, on Tuesdays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in fair order; painting required. Privy should be improved.		In good repair; woodwork fresh painted.	
Security,	Down pipes in both yards give facilities for escape. Railing with spikes useless.		Yards insecure; iron spikes put up at gutter on roof where female escaped, and in the yard for males, insufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and four cells above; females—day-room and two cells badly arranged.		Males—day-room and three cells; females—day-room and two cells. Small yards, with low walls.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Blankets very bad, some full of holes; rugs bad; they are quite unfit for use, and the suggestions of the Inspectors-General are altogether disregarded. Various articles required are not supplied.		Bedding sufficient; two pairs of new blankets lately supplied.	
Water,	A pump in female yard in order.		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		None; earth closets required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp.		Very clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. for both sexes.		6d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	9th September, 1871.		10th November, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge. This Bridewell is defective, and should be closed.		One male in charge, on remand, for larceny. A female escaped from this Bridewell, 10th October, 1871, by climbing the bars of kitchen of Keeper to roof, and dropping into Court-house yard; but the Chairman was then sitting, and the Keeper being in Court arrested her.	

	Kilrush.		Ennistimon.		Clare County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	58	25	70	18	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	34	9	32	6	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	27	2	22	6	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	7	2	9	4	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly at Kilrush, on Mondays; fortnightly at Knock and Carrigaholt, on Tuesdays; at Kilkee on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly, but irregular.		
Committals, . . .	Generally regular; a few re-committals signed by one Justice for more than three days.		Remands signed by one Justice are occasionally for more than three days.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		In fair repair; new flagging has been put in kitchen.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Yard for females very insecure; a shed for turf against wall would make escape easy. The branch of a tree hanging over wall should be cut.		
Accommodation, . .	Males — day-room and six cells, including one for drunkards, but without bedding; females — day-room and two cells.		Males — day-room and two cells, with large yard; same accommodation for females.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin; additional blankets should be provided. Attention has been called to this matter in former reports.		
Water, . . .	By pump, but water not good.		Abundant, by pump in yard for females, and well in yard for males.		
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be good.		Stated to be good.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. per day for prisoners of both sexes.		6d. per day for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.		£20.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.		
Statutable Inspection, Remarks, . . .	27th April, 1871. No prisoner in charge.		8th September, 1871. One prisoner in charge; a female, for drunkenness.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	1	10	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	2	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	24	3	28	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	17	—	17	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	7	12	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	2	12	14	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	35	6	41	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total in custody,	113	34	147	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
On the day of inspection—				
Convicted summarily,	—	—	3	—
Committed once,	—	—	3	—
From 1st January to day of inspection—				
Convicted at quarter sessions,	—	—	1	—
„ summarily,	1	—	22	1
Committed for trial,	—	—	4	—
Total,	1	—	27	1
Committed once,				
„ twice,	—	—	1	—
„ thrice,	—	—	1	—
Number sent to reformatories,	1	—	5	1
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	1	—

1868,	M.	F.
1869,	106	34
	117	40

1870,	M.	F.
1871 (day of Inspection),	108	36
	113	34

Cork
County
Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
1869,	1	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—
	2	—		1	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
1869,	—	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—
	—	—		—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871 :—

1868,	M.	F.	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
1869,	8	5	Day of Inspection,	2	3
1870,	10	3		1	1
	4	4			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

1868,	M.	F.	1871 (up to and including day of inspection),	M.	F.
1869,	1	—	Day of inspection,	3	1
1870,	2	1		1	1
	1	2			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide).	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	4	—	8	—	4	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	3	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Attempt at suicide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Concealing birth of infants,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Child stealing,	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecently exposing the person,	5	—	8	—	5	—	2	—	8	—
Bigamy,	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misconduct as servants,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	3	—	5	1	7	2	1	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	165	69	195	47	181	45	28	6	23	3
Indecent assaults on females,	15	—	8	1	24	—	9	—	6	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	23	6	40	7	31	4	3	—	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	—	5	1	7	—	2	—	—	—
Robbery,	7	2	10	1	6	—	1	—	1	—
Trespass,	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
	10	—	24	4	5	10	1	—	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Taking & holding forcible possession,	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	15	2	10	-	3	-	2	-	3	-
Conspiring to rob,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	89	73	71	54	73	36	13	11	8	6
Receiving stolen goods,	8	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	-	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	8	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	74	-	54	-	30	-	12	-	35	-
Naval offences,	26	-	48	-	58	-	5	-	3	-
Under Poor Law Act,	19	8	20	8	15	11	1	-	2	-
Revenue offences,	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Mercantile Marine Act,	7	-	24	-	55	-	12	-	5	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	10	2	15	1	12	5	-	1	1	-
Against property, without violence,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	37	85	59	109	52	84	-	15	4	14
Illegal fishing,	15	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Seditious conduct,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Escape from prison,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	588	264	658	249	627	200	106	34	105	28
Vagrancy,	18	12	9	6	13	5	1	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	40	50	51	31	52	28	-	-	-	-
Debt,	38	1	33	4	37	5	6	-	6	2
Total,	684	327	751	290	729	238	113	34	111	30

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1-71, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	33	4	37	5
Criminal,	658	249	627	200
Vagrants,	9	6	13	5
Drunkards,	51	31	52	28
Total,	751	290	729	238

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	612	122	600	160
Twice	„	33	35	33	20
Thrice	„	12	14	4	8
4 times	„	1	3	1	1
5 „	„	—	2	2	1
6 „	„	—	5	—	—
Total,		658	181	640	190
No. of above committed for first time,		551	171	485	84

*Cork
County
Gaol.*

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	491	66	469	87
Twice,	.	96	27	87	19
Thrice,	.	29	23	28	18
4 times,	.	13	9	16	12
5 „	.	8	13	9	6
6 „	.	5	8	11	12
7 to 11 „	.	10	19	14	17
12 to 16 „	.	4	5	5	8
17 to 20 „	.	1	3	—	1
21 to 40 „	.	1	7	1	6
41 to 60 „	.	—	1	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,		658	181	640	190
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,		1,073	877	1,104	957

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	104 $\frac{2}{5}$	32 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	106 $\frac{2}{5}$	32 $\frac{1}{5}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	173		27th Sept.	171		20th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	112		6th Jan.	106		4th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	131		27th Sept.	131		19th Sept.
Ditto of females,	43		11th Oct.	45		23rd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	81		23rd Jan.	79		4th Feb.
Ditto of females,	24		27th July.	21		29th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

7th December, 1864,	198	13th June, 1868,	152
1st January, 1865,	174	11th September, 1869,	170
28th March, 1866,	231	27th September, 1870,	173
24th April, 1867,	176	20th September, 1871,	171

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	(10 months.)
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
139 46	104 43	118 38	109 33	91 33	110 32	104 34	106 32

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	221	176	133	156	137	165	144
Acquittals,	181	128	165	125	106	128	111
Total,	402	304	298	281	245	293	255

Offenders sentenced by order of Court to solitary confinement :—

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M. F.	M. F.
Solitary confinement,	6 6	45 1

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	(10 months.)
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
To the Gaol,	139 46	104 43	113 38	109 33	90 33	40 50	51 31	52 28
To the Bridewells of the county,	568 184	526 198	636 142	417 95	465 103	341 161	406 129	-

Sentences to penal servitude in the county last seven years :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
38 12	18 8	19 4	31 4	13 2	11 3	15 1
50	26	23	35	15	14	16

It is remarkable that in this large county so few offenders are sentenced to penal servitude. The number of males so sentenced has decreased from 38 in 1864 to 15 in 1870, and females from 12 in 1864 to 1 in 1870. The daily average numbers in the gaol have not considerably varied during the last few years. The frequent commitments of drunkards is due to the number of camp followers who hang about the large military and naval stations in the county.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 113 male and 34 female prisoners in charge. Of these 6 (males) were debtors, 4 on pauper allowance. On reference to the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge, I find 22 males and 12 females committed for offences against property, larceny, robbery, forgery, and like offences; 32 males for offences naval, military, poor law, vagrancy, and for trespass; 15 females for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. All the remainder were for offences against the person. Seven males and 1 female were charged with murder, manslaughter, or conspiring to kill; the remainder for various assaults, more or less of an aggravated nature, including two for rape.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody at the time of my visit :—

	2 Years and Upwards.	15 & 18 Months.	11 & 12 Months.	8 & 9 Months.	5 & 6 Months.	3 & 4 Months.	1 & 2 Months.	Short Periods.	Total.
Males,	6	4	12	5	12	10	38	3	90
Females,	-	2	-	-	4	7	12	5	30

Fourteen males and 3 females were for trial or on remand.

The great majority of the long-sentenced prisoners were military offenders sentenced by courts-martial. One, only twenty years of age, was undergoing a sentence of 840 days with hard labour.

for leaving service; 32 others, none of whose ages exceeded twenty-two years, were in charge, many under long sentences for offences civil, military, and naval.

Cork
County
Gaol.

With few exceptions the females were prostitutes and camp followers from the military station of the county and Queenstown, and it is remarkable that in this large county, with 437,664 inhabitants, only 181 females found their way into the gaol for any offence during the year.

Juveniles.

Forty-three male and 4 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1870, of whom 2 males were under ten years of age, 13 (males) were workhouse offenders, 5 (males) were twice and 1 three times committed during the year; 11 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the gaol; 3 males and 1 female known to have been in reformatories were committed to the prison during the year.

In 1871, 27 males and 1 female juvenile were in custody. One male was twice and 1 three times committed. The female and 5 males were sent to reformatories. All the juveniles, with the exception of 1 male, were summarily committed by justices; the one not so committed was tried at quarter sessions. The offences charged were vagrancy, larceny, assaults, workhouse offences, leaving service, trespass, and illegal fishing.

Debtors.

Thirty-seven male and 5 female debtors were in custody during 1871, and 33 male and 4 female in 1870. Six were inmates of the gaol when I visited.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	School-room,	One.	
Yards,	8	7	Kitchen,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	6	Store Rooms,*	2	-
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Rooms,	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	23	13
high=432 cubic feet,	-	-	Baths, with Hot and Cold		
Single Cells of larger size,	154	41	Water laid on,	1	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	36	51	Privies,	1	-
Cells to contain three persons,	2	2	Water-closets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	4	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
No. of beds in such rooms,	9	8	Reception Rooms or Cells,*	-	-
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Tread-wheels,	2	-
Chapel,	One.		Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	378	62
of,	221	23	Jackets,	148	22
Sheets, pairs of,	251	13	Vests,	128	71
Rugs,	225	-	Trowsers,	174	22
Hammocks or			Caps,	133	55
Cots,	24	63	Stockings or		
Bed-ticks,	163	44	Socks, pairs of,	342	100
Bedsteads,	150	135	Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	142	30
			Shirts,		
			of,	94	65
			Jackets,	63	12
			Petticoats,	166	41
			Aprons,	128	26
			Neckerchiefs,	90	190
			Caps,	87	262
			Stockings, pairs		
			of,	110	42
			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	40	12

* Some of the day-rooms are used for store purposes, and some of the accommodation cells as reception rooms.

been altered to suit the separate system of discipline, it was satisfactory to observe that all my anticipations have been realized, and the male prison, as altered, is now equal to any in the kingdom. A debt of gratitude is due to the Commissioners appointed to carry out the alterations, for the care they have taken to introduce various improvements both for the purposes of discipline, and conducive to the health of the prisoners, one member of the Board more especially, Denham W. J. Norreys, esq., has on several occasions travelled to Dublin in order personally to ascertain the value of various improvements suggested. I may add that the Board were ably assisted in their labours by the Local Inspector and Governor, who have won the approval of the Inspectors-General in their discharge of the duties of the offices which they hold.

The alterations in the male prison have now been completed, and among other improvements the principle of lighting the cells by gas in chambers within the thickness of the walls, and separated by glass from the interior of the cell, first suggested in my report on this gaol in 1867 (page 264), and now tried in this prison, has been eminently successful. By this arrangement the cells are well lighted, the air in them is perfectly pure, tampering by the inmates with the gas-burners is prevented, and should an escape of gas occur during the night, it passes away by the flue, so that the loss of life which has occurred in other separate prisons from this cause, within my experience, is rendered impossible.

Many new improvements in cell locks and fastenings have been introduced. The various structural arrangements for supervision over both officers and prisoners by superior authority, so necessary for the preservation of an efficient prison system, have been carried out; and I was much pleased to observe the remarks of a distinguished stranger in the Visitors' Book, in which he highly commends the care taken by the Board to render the construction, even in minute details, as perfect as possible. Some requirements are yet wanting, as the prison has so recently been handed over by the contractor. Amongst others, punishment cells should be fitted up without delay, and I pointed out where they could be placed in the basement of the prison. Baths also are required.

The female prison is still unfinished, but will, I believe, fully answer the object intended. The cells measure superficially ten by eight feet nine, and are ten feet high; the inspection hall is twelve feet wide. The defects which exist can at any future time be remedied; and the Board have acted so liberally that it was not considered advisable to incur expense which can be avoided at present. The cells are sufficiently roomy, but the inspection hall is too confined. It can, however, at any time be improved by throwing the western wall of the prison further back.

I found the gaol on the present, as on former occasions, very clean and orderly, the buildings which are completed are in sound repair, and discipline is properly maintained; at the same time that the inmates are kindly treated. The separate system is strictly enforced. The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs are of a fair description, and the supply ample for the requirements. The prison clothing also is sufficient, and suitable; stockings are given to the inmates of both sexes, and caps to the females, which are not always supplied in other gaols. The Local Inspector proposes to alter the clothing of the male prisoners by supplying knickerbockers tied at the knee, with long stockings. I saw the dress in some of the German prisons, and it has, I consider, considerable advantages.

A fumigating apparatus, on the plan of that in use in Clonmel gaol, has been fitted up, and it is proposed that baths be placed in the new prison. Water for prison use is taken from the river which runs by the walls of the gaol, but it is often muddy in summer and unfit for drinking purposes. In a former report I suggested that it might be taken from the city reservoir higher up the stream. My colleague suggests a well to be sunk, and if that would give a sufficient supply it might be preferable. It is merely a question of expense, which should be adopted.

Separation is enforced with prisoners in the laundry, in which are twelve compartments; and an adjoining room is used for sorting and ironing the clothes, but the drying-room is defective, and should be improved.

Reception-rooms, with baths and other appliances, are being fitted up.

The kitchen arrangements are not yet satisfactory, but I understand that they also will be improved.

Stores are required; they should be fitted up as suggested by my colleague.

The sewerage, which discharges itself into the river below the gaol, is stated to be effective.

The Governor and chief warder have exclusive charge of the keys of Chubb's locks, which are used for an additional security in the prison. The cells are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 5, P.M., during the short days of winter. The chief warder at morning parade gives the keys of his class to each warder, except those of the Chubb's locks, which are never intrusted to a subordinate officer. The chief warder also attends lock-up, with two other warders, and they ascertain that the fastenings of the cells are secure. At 10, P.M., a superior officer makes his final rounds, when every prisoner under a grave charge is looked after. A Night-watch Book is kept, in which each officer on patrol makes a report of the state of the prison during his watch, and the markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in it, as well as the number of feet of gas burnt during the night. The chief warder checks the reports of the night-watch.

Photography has been for many years in use in this gaol, and through it many professional thieves and other grave offenders, who would otherwise have evaded justice, have been identified. No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1868 or 1869; but two prisoners confined in Youghal bridewell escaped from it in March, 1871, by climbing a down-pipe to the roof; the place has now been rendered secure.

There is an excellent chapel in this gaol with every appliance for the suitable conducting of Divine worship.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	202	29	143	8
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	129	22	179	18
Total, . . .	331	51	322	26

Notwithstanding the large number of military offenders confined in this gaol, a class of prisoners who generally give much trouble when in prison and are most difficult to manage, punishments have not been severe, or the prison offences such as to require magisterial interference.

The Punishment Book is duly laid before the Board at its meetings.

	31st Dec., 1870.		to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	4	6	15	-
Average daily number of pupils,	2.5	3.8	7.4	-
Number of days on which school was held,	37	34	69	-

Cork
County
Gaol.

The prison school, which had been suspended since April, 1870, during the alteration of the buildings, was reopened in August, 1871.

The schools are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are inspected by their officers. Young persons under twenty, and such others of both sexes as are anxious to learn are taught by the school-teacher, who is well qualified. He was trained in an ordinary National school, and is classed as first of third class.

The Chaplains occasionally visit and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose. Proper registries are kept. School is held for two hours daily.

Religious instruction is given under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church, by lady visitors to the females, and by a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers. Sisters of Mercy visit Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes in hospital, and men under sentence of death daily.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	18	Cleaning prison,	7
Cleaning prison,	11		
Labourers,	20		
Cooking,	3		
Total,	52	Total,	7

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Oakum-picking,	39	Oakum-picking,	6
Shoemaking,	3	Washing and ironing,	5
Weaving,	8	Knitting,	2
Tailoring,	1	Spinning and carding,	5
Matmaking,	6	Sewing,	6
Total,	52	Total,	24

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	52	7
Industrial labour,	52	24
Sick,	-	1
Unemployed,	4	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	-
Total in custody,	113	34

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1868, . £31 14s. 10d. | 1869, . £25 5s. 5d. | 1870, . £47 14s. 11d.

* The school was closed from the 9th April, 1870, to the 3rd August, 1871, and from December 23rd, 1871, to March 12th, 1872, when it was in operation until April 11th.

hard labour is employed on it for two hours daily ; oakum-picking, mat-making, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, and other works have been effectively carried on.

Two turnkeys trained to skilled labour, a weaver and a shoemaker, belong to the staff of this gaol, the former superintends the manufacturing department.

The women spin, knit, do needlework, and washing.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; bread, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1s. 3½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 10d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 11d.; meat, per lb. 6½d.; skim-milk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; coal, per ton, 16s. 5d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . . . 4d. | 1869, . . . 3-93d. | 1870, . . . 3-73d.

The provisions for issue, which I tasted, when I made my inspection, were of good quality ; and the Chaplains regularly report in the tabular form recommended for their use. The reports are uniformly favourable.

I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody ; three lodged complaints, which however were groundless.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Timothy Byrne, Sessions			
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0	Warder,	44	4	0
Rev. R. C. Wills, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Wm. Thompson, Weaver,	44	4	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	George Glascott,	44	4	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0	William O'Keeffe,	36	8	0
Do, Compound- ing Medicine,	20	0	0	William Bibby,	33	16	0
				George Hayes, Shoemaker,	31	4	0
				Patrick Twomey,	31	4	0
				Michael Griffin,	31	4	0
				Patrick Manley,	31	4	0
				Daniel M'Carthy,	31	4	0
<i>Resident.</i>				James Wilson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	52	0	0
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0	William Sweeny, Messenger,	20	16	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	75	0	0	Mary Rooney, Matron,	50	0	0
Tobias C. Delmage, Store-keeper,	44	4	0	Elizbth. Delmage, Sub-Matron,	31	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gate-keeper,	44	4	0	Maria Perrody, do.,	29	18	0
				Eliza Stanly, Hospital do.,	27	6	0
				Cath. Curren, Searcher,	20	16	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

One chaplain and six warders resigned ; one warder sent to Kinsale bridewell, and one matron superannuated. One chaplain, four warders, and one matron, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The chief warder, matron, and all subordinate officers receive plain rations of bread and milk, and (matron excepted) are supplied annually with uniform clothes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	114	83
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	163	135
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	166
Surgeon and Compounder of Medicines,	366	324

The Governor reports favourably of the gaol staff. Bridewell keepers in the country districts wear a suitable uniform when on duty, a practice which should be adopted in other counties.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork
County
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £3,476 6s. 5d. | 1869, . £3,850 11s. 7d. | 1870, . £3,758 10s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £1,902 12s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,828 19s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,837 18s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1869, . £26 10s. 9d. | 1870, . £25 12s. 3½d. | 1870, . £26 2s. 25d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1868, . £139 14s. 0d. | 1869, . £343 15s. 3d. | 1870, . £465 16s. 9d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £54 14s. 0d. | 1869, . £43 6s. 0d. | 1870, . £60 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £0 15s. 0d. | 1869, . — | 1870, . £0 11s. 7d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £388 17s. 8d. | 1869, . £400 0s. 1d. | 1870, . £328 14s. 1d.

Various books and journals recommended by my colleague on his inspection in 1870 have been adopted. A new form of general registry with all the headings required for returns under the Habitual Criminals Act is now kept, and proper checks in the storekeeper's department are in use. The various registries required by superior authority are kept by the Governor and his deputy assisted by the schoolmaster. The journals of the Local Inspector and of the Governor are carefully and regularly entered up, and record the different occurrences in the gaol. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also keep journals, the chief warder has a daily report book, and each warder an employment roll and report which he duly fills up every evening.

New by-laws have been framed, but have not yet received the sanction of the Executive.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	10	21	10	8	32	12	18	8
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	90	120	181	57	628	176	255	72
Average daily number in hospital,	25	33	5	16	171	5	4½	7½
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	708	262	690	226	700	315	553	261
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 9s. 8d.		£7 11s. 10d.		£8 2s. 7d.		£7 18s. 4d.	

The hospital in the male prison has been considerably improved since my last inspection, and is now furnished with all necessary appliances. The patients take exercise on the flat roof of the tower. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. There has been no death in the gaol since 1869.

The Board meets on the last Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of superior officers are paid.

The warders and other subordinate officers receive their salaries weekly. The Board at its meetings examine the accounts submitted for payment, and cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor for all sums above £3. Smaller accounts are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Macroom.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	67	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	18	-
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly at Macroom and Shandangan, on Wednesdays; at Millstreet on Mondays, and Ballyvourney on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; a new kitchen range has been put up.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and four cells, one without glazed sashes, merely a wooden shutter. Females—day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except what is saved from roof in water barrel.	
Sewerage,	None; but earth-boxes used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary £5.	
Official Inspection,	5th October, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

	Kinsale.		Charleville.		Cork County. <i>Bridewells.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of committals in past year, . . .	95	34	29	11	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	65	30	12	-	
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding Inspection, .	30	2	12	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	2	10	2	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kinsale, weekly, on Saturdays; Ballymantle and Tracton, on alternate Fridays.		Charleville, fortnightly, on Mondays, but irregular; Liscarroll, twelve miles distant, on second Wednesday; and Buttevant, nine miles by railway, on every second Saturday.		
Committals whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	In very good repair and order.		In good repair and order woodwork lately painted.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care, but outer wall low.		Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and four cells; females—day-room and three cells.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Bedding good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	None, except from roof; but water from an old well near the Bridewell might be conveyed into the premises at a trifling cost.		None on premises, except rain-water collected from roof; a pump is in street of town near, but is now out of order.		
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient; earth boxes used.		Sufficient; earth boxes used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. for both sexes.		3½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£25.		£25.		
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	None, but has a military pension.		None; has a pension from Constabulary of £36.		
Date of Official Inspection.	17th November, 1871.		13th November, 1871.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.		

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Cork County.	—	Queenstown.		Mallow.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	125	53	104	27
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	17	21	31	13
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	18	8	19	6
	Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	2	11	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	At Queenstown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in each week; at Passage West on Tuesdays.	Mallow weekly, on Thursdays; Doneraile on alternate Mondays; and Castletownroche on alternate Thursdays.			
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.	Some remands for more than three days, are signed by only one Justice.			
Registry,	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.			
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair.	In good repair and order.			
Security,	Sufficient with care, except an insecure yard, off exercising yard for males.	Insecure; the cells look into a yard at back next courthouse, with unbarred windows near ground, and two down pipes from roof fastened by holdfasts like steps of ladders. The bridewell is distant from the keeper's house, and there is great danger of a prisoner escaping when keeper enters yard, as happened in October, 1864.			
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and three cells, with bedding; a dark cell, not used; another which opens from outside with guard bed, but no bedding; a cell used as a store. Females—three cells, one with two beds; day-room, but exercising yard very small.	Males—day-room and four cells; females—day-room and three cells; guard beds in cells with two beds in each; drunkard's cell has no bedding.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except sheets, which are required for change; no bedclothes in cell for drunkards.	Some sheets and blankets thin; new should be supplied before winter; rugs required.			
Water, how supplied.	Supplied by tank, with pipes from town reservoir.	Supplied by tanks of slate, with pipe into each yard; the tank filled by water cart by contract.			
Sewerage,	Effective.	A sewer leads to cess-pool outside; but earth boxes are used.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	Ventilation good; very clean and orderly, but damp in winter.			
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3d. for both sexes.	3½d. for both sexes.			
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.	£35.			
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	Is court-keeper; salary, £5.			
Date of Official Inspection.	4th March, 1871.	1st June, 1871.			
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	Two prisoners in custody, male and female, on remand for seven days, signed by one Justice.			

	Kanturk.		Fermoy.		Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	29	7	182	56	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	17	-	88	23	
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding Inspection,	6	4	48	10	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	2	17	6	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kanturk, fortnightly, on Mondays; Cecilstown, fortnightly, on Mondays; Newmarket, each alternate Wednesday; and Knock- nagree, monthly, on Thursday.		Alternately, Fermoy, on Mon- days; Conna and Rathcor- mack on Tuesdays.		
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair.		In good repair.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room and four cells, one used as a store; females—day-room and two cells; guard beds, with space for two beds on each.		Two large dark day-rooms, six cells on ground floor, and six cells above—one used as a store.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied,	No pump on premises; rain- water is saved from roof.		Pump in order.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective to river; earth- closets are in use in the privies.		Sewerage improved; earth- closets used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Ventilation good; very clean and orderly, and neatly kept.		Very clean and well kept; ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. for both sexes.		2½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.		£35.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	Court-keeper, salary, £5; has a military pension of 1s. per day.		None.		
Date of Official In- spection.	9th October, 1871.		1st June, 1871.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		

<i>Cork County.</i> <i>Bridewells.</i>	Youghal.		Bandon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	92	22	85	34
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	66	11	40	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	21	4	42	10
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	10	2	20	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often, . . .	Youghal; weekly, on Thursdays.		Bandon; weekly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular, . . .	Regular.		I found one illegal.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order. The walls of yard of male prison lately raised, corners cemented, down-pipe from roof, and cross-bars of window removed, so as to make the yard quite secure.		In good repair and order; woodwork lately painted.	
Security, . . .	Now sufficient.		Very secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males—day room and four cells; females—day room and two cells.		Males—day room and four cells; same for females, but one used as a store. No beds in two cells. Gas used in entrance hall and Keeper's apartments, but not in prison.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Good and sufficient, except sheets for change.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	Pump useless; no water on premises; three quarters of a mile distant; two water barrels in the Bridewell.		For drinking, water has to be brought from a distance. Water in pump impregnated with iron.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; but earth boxes are used in privies.		None; but earth closets are used, which answer very well.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Very clean and orderly.		Very clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	3d. for both sexes.		2½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25.		£35 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Has charge of the Court-house without salary.		Court-keeper, salary £3.	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	30th May, 1871.		28th May, 1871.	
Remarks, . . .	One male juvenile in custody for drunkenness. Two male prisoners committed for trial for larceny escaped from this Bridewell on the 18th March, 1871; one only was retaken.		One male prisoner in custody on remand for seven days, his committal signed by one justice only.	

	Bantry.		Clonakilty.		Cork County. <i>Bridewells.</i>
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M. 63	F. 14	M. 36	F. 11	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	17	3	19	3	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	15	5	15	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	1	5	-	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Bantry, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castletown and Carrigbue on each alternate Fridays; at Beinmeen on alternate Tuesdays.		Clonakilty, weekly, on Thursdays; Roscarbery, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Timoleague, on every second Monday.		
Committals, whether regular.	Regular; but a great number of lunatics not in charge of police are lodged in this bridewell. One committed on the 8th November, was only discharged on the day prior to my visit.		Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair and order.		Roof and woodwork require repair; some glass broken; painting required.		
Security,	Scarcely sufficient; escape could be effected by a prisoner sawing the bar of cell window, and there are spouts to courthouse, by which, if outside, he could climb to roof; windows of courthouse are not barred; a second door to exercising yard required.		Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation, . . .	Males—day-room and four cells, including one with a guard bed and straw, but no bedding; intended for lunatics; females—day-room and two cells.		Males—day-room and four cells; females—day-room and two cells.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient, but no sheets in cell where lunatics are confined.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied,	A pump of good water outside gate; rain-water collected from roof.		None on premises, but could easily be conveyed into the bridewell through a pipe from opposite side of road, only 16 yards distant.		
Sewerage,	A sewer in each yard, which is flushed by a small river.		Earth closets have been put up, but seats required.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3d. for both sexes.		2½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30 a year.		£30 a year.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.		
Statutable Inspection.	15th November, 1871.		28th May, 1871.		
Remarks,	Two male prisoners in custody; one a deserter, the other for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — Cork County. — Bridewells.	—	Dunmanway.		Midleton.	
		M.	P.	M.	P.
No. of Committals in past year, . .		37	4	53	23
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		10	1	5	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,		11	—	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . .		2	—	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Dunmanway, Ballyneen, and Drimoleague, fortnightly, on Mondays.	Midleton on Thursdays; Castlemar-tyr on Fridays; and Cloyne on Tuesdays.			
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.	Regular.			
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.			
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair and order, except some outer doors not sound.	In good repair and order.			
Security, . . .	Security of the male exercising yard improved, but a down pipe from roof in that for females affords facilities for escape.	Sufficient; a double door at entrance to yard of bridewell, such as should be in every other bridewell of the county built on this plan.			
Accommodation, . .	Two cells above, one for each sex, the cell for females off bed-room of keeper, and door close to his bed; that for males off his sitting-room.	Males—day-room and four cells; one of these has a guard-bed for lunatics; females—day-room and two cells.			
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, and sufficient for accommodation.	Sufficient, but some blankets thin.			
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.	A well of good water on premises, and water collected from the roof is brought into the yard for females.			
Sewerage, . . .	None; earth closets used.	None; but earth closets are used.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.	Clean and well kept, but damp in winter.			
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d. per day for both sexes.	2½d. for both sexes.			
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25 a year.	£30.			
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	Court-keeper, salary £5; keeps a tailoring establishment.			
Date of Official Inspection.	15th November, 1871.	30th May, 1871.			
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.	No prisoner in custody.			

	Mitchelstown.		Skibbereen.		Cork County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	92	11	71	14	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	51	4	19	2	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	-	-	11	1	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	-	-	7	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Held weekly at Skibbereen, on Wednesdays; fortnightly at Ballydehob, Skull, and Union Hall, on Fridays; and at Goleen on every second Saturday.		
Committals, whether regular.	Some remands irregular.		Committals regular; but a number of lunatics are committed here, always, however, in charge of the police.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Roof requires repair; bride-well otherwise in good order.		In good repair. Woodwork lately painted.		
Security, . . .	Still insufficient, but trees overhanging yard have been cut; building too close to street.		Sufficient with care.		
Accommodation, . . .	Three cells, two above and one below; one day-room, without table; two yards.		Males—day-room and four cells, one with guard-bed.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient for accommodation.		Good and sufficient.		
Water how supplied,	None on premises, or near.		A well of good water on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	None; cesspool behind bridewell; no earth closets have been put up.		Stated to be sufficient; earth-closets used.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp, and kitchen chimney smokes much.		Clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d. per head per day.		2½d. males; 2½d. females.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25.		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, salary £5.		
Date of Official Inspection.	1st June, 1871.		14th November, 1871.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	—	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	20	12	32	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	14	4	18	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	8	8	16	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	8	4	7	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	13	19	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	7	13	—	—	—
Drunkards,	7	11	18	—	—	—
Total in custody,	77	62	139	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
„ Summarily,	—	—	2	—	2	1	60	10
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Total,	—	—	3	1	4	1	64	12
Committed Once,	4	1	—	—	—	—	47	6
„ Twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
„ Thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	3

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
1869,	60	44	1871 (day of Inspection),	96	55
	51	34		77	62

Cork City
Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.
1869,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

1868,	M.	F.	1871 (up to and including	M.	F.
1869,	4	2	day of Inspection),	5	1
1870,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—
	1	1			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

1868,	M.	F.	1871 (up to and including	M.	F.
1869,	1	—	day of Inspection),	5	—
1870,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	6	2	10	3	17	4	8	1	—	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	5	14	5	27	6	6	1	3	1
Other assaults,	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Robbery,	9	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	14	3	11	—	6	—	4	1
Larceny,	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods,	24	29	26	38	37	35	9	7	8	10
Embezzlement,	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	1
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson & attempts to commit arson, Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	—
	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences against the currency,	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	27	8	—	—	—	—	3	—
Military offences,	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	1	—	4	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Petty larceny,	65	81	73	76	86	55	8	10	4	5
Misdemeanors,	415	824	586	962	562	675	11	29	29	23
Total criminal class,	564	950	779	1102	770	789	61	50	78	45
Vagrancy,	10	11	5	9	6	5	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	—	—	229	340	355	708	7	11	7	9
Debt,	62	2	38	7	41	4	7	1	5	1
Remanded for further examination,	53	15	48	22	83	28	2	—	6	—
Total,	689	978	1099	1480	1255	1534	77	62	96	55

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	38	7	41	4
Criminals,	789	1,117	853	817
Vagrants,	5	9	6	5
Drunkards,	229	340	355	708
Total,	1,061	1,473	1,255	1,534

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	814	665	913	657
Twice "	75	114	88	117
Thrice "	18	48	20	62
4 times "	5	23	5	22
5 " "	2	13	3	15
6 " "	1	10	1	9
7 " "	1	7	1	6
8 " "	—	5	1	5
9 " "	—	3	1	3
10 " "	—	3	—	2
11 " "	—	2	—	2
12 " "	—	2	—	2
13 " "	—	1	—	1
14 " "	—	1	—	3
Total,	916	897	1,033	906
No. of above committed for first time,	530	334	526	271

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork City Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	457	225	482	242
Twice,	192	165	297	211
Thrice,	43	100	86	120
4 times,	31	72	52	97
5 "	29	80	37	71
6 "	24	55	26	54
7 to 11 "	81	101	24	36
12 to 16 "	44	47	16	22
17 to 20 "	13	26	11	20
21 to 40 "	2	35	2	18
41 to 60 "	—	11	—	6
61 to 80 "	—	—	—	4
81 to 100 "	—	—	—	5
Total No. of Individuals committed,	916	897	1,033	906
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	2,971	5,408	2,615	4,605

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	70·31	59	—	81·6	49·2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	202		23rd Sept.	160		29th March.
Lowest ditto,	84		31st May.	101		15th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . .	111		7th Sept.	102		24th May.
Ditto of females, . .	95		23rd Sept.	71		10th Nov.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . .	38		23rd April.	60		9th Jan.
Ditto of females, . .	36		23rd May.	31		17th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

22nd May, 1864,	126	22nd September, 1868,	145
19th March, 1865, . . .	132	5th November, 1869,	138
26th November, 1866, . .	126	23rd September, 1870,	202
13th August, 1867, . . .	153	29th March, 1871,	160

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	9	11	4	1
Whipping,	1	—	1	—
Total,	10	11	5	1

South District. Population of borough, 78,382 inhabitants; area, 2,683 acres; rateable value of property, £192,141.

Cork City Gaol. Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	104	79	79	60	81	100	133
Acquittals, . . .	16	54	26	31	34	24	39
Total sent for trial, .	121	133	105	111	115	124	178

Daily average (omitting fractions), last seven years:—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (10 months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
48	48	49	45	52	45	53	57	56	46	51	45	70	59	81	49

I found in custody, when I made my inspection in November, 1871, 77 males and 62 females of all classes, including 7 males and 1 female under arrest for debt, and 2 males and 1 female for trial.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners then in custody:—

The males—One sentenced to penal servitude for five years, and 1 to imprisonment for two years, 5 sentenced for one year, and 4 for eight and nine months, 4 for five and six months, and 21 for three and four months, 18 were for one and two months, and 6 for short periods.

The females were—Three for one year, 2 for eight and 4 for six months, 9 for three and four months, 12 for one and two months, and 29 for short periods.

From the preceding schedule it will be seen that the great majority of the inmates of this gaol are under short sentences, and only 16 of the 131 criminal prisoners in custody on the day of my visit were under sentences for periods exceeding six months. No change in the prison laws will, therefore, much diminish the number of inmates of this gaol. Of the remaining 115, the sentences of only 8 were for five and six months, and 107 were for short terms, in no case exceeding four months.

On the 9th October, 1870, I had occasion to visit this gaol, when I found 101 male criminal prisoners, with only sleeping accommodation in fifty-eight cells and nine sleeping-rooms, 46 men in one yard, 30 in another, and 20 in a third. Five men for trial were in a day-room together, one—an habitual offender—in association with three of the farming class accused of an assault, but never previously inmates of a prison. Eighty-four females were in custody, with only fifty-four single cells and two sleeping-rooms each, containing four beds for their accommodation. It is impossible to over-state the evil results which must follow the necessarily promiscuous huddling together of criminals so situated, and the Governor and Local Inspector, both officers most anxious to discharge their duty efficiently, cannot prevent the evils which are patent, and which they are powerless to prevent.

The great majority of the female inmates of the gaol when I visited are prostitutes who are constantly reconvicted. Five of these have been from eighty to 100 times in custody, and 4 from sixty-one to eighty times, 6 from forty-one to sixty, and 18 from twenty-six to forty times. Three women of this class, then in custody, had, since the commencement of the year, fourteen convictions recorded on the books of this gaol against them, others twelve and thirteen, showing how futile is the present system of imprisonment for repression as regards the unfortunate class of females recurrent to the gaol.

Forty-eight males and 14 females, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, were in custody here in 1870. Two males only of the class of juveniles were tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions, a third, who had enlisted, had been tried for a military offence by court-martial. Two juveniles (males) were under ten years of age. Of the juveniles committed, 15 males and 8 females were wholly illiterate, or could only spell; 12 males and 6 females could read imperfectly. One male was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, 5 males and 4 females for one month, and 25 males and 6 females for fourteen days.

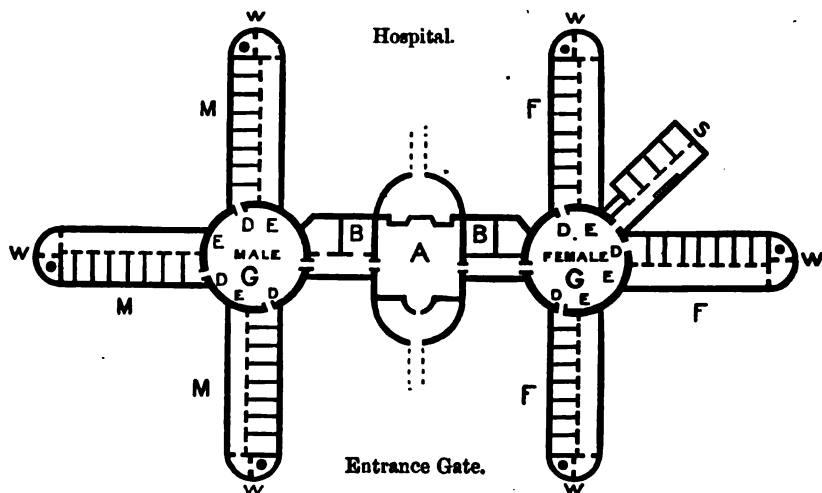
Up to the date of inspection in November, 1871, 69 juveniles, including 10 females, were committed. One male was ordered by the convicting justices at petty sessions to be whipped in 1871 and 1 in 1870. Twenty males and 3 females were sent to reformatories.

Debtors.

No offender against the Revenue laws was in custody since 1869, when 3 males were committed.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Store Room,	1	—
Yards,	6	5	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	6	9	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	0	8	Lavatories,	9	9
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	58	54	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	2	Privies,	10	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	2	Waterclosets,	10	10
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Pump,	1	—
School Room,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshops,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs						
of,	268	42	Shirts,	74 124	Shifts,	61 9
Sheets, pairs of,	268	160	Jackets,	74 26	Jackets,	61 59
Rugs,	140	150	Vests,	74 16	Petticoats,	61 66
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	74 26	Aprons,	61 8
Cots,	112	56	Caps,	71 19	Neckerchiefs,	61 19
Bed-ticks,	136	84	Shoes, Slippers, &		Caps,	61 99
Bedsteads,	8	-	Clogs, pairs of,	74 26	Shoes, Slippers, &	
					Clogs, pairs of,	61 20



A, Governor's house. B B, Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M, Prison for males. F F F, Prison for females. S, Wing fitted up for separation. W W, Waterclosets and lavatories. G G, Central halls belonging to each prison.

By reference to the preceding schedule of accommodation in this gaol, it will be seen that it contains but fifty-eight cells for males and fifty-four for females. The highest numbers in custody during the two past years were—males, 111 in 1870 and 102 in 1871; and females, 95 in 1870 and 71 in 1871. The average numbers in custody in 1870 were—males, 70 in 1870 and 81 in 1871; females, 59 in 1870 and 49 in 1871.

In consequence of the crowded state of this gaol, it became the duty of the Inspectors-General to report to the Executive the insufficient accommodation which it affords, and to recommend the removal of long-sentenced prisoners in charge to the county gaol at Limerick. This transfer, although unavoidable, has necessarily entailed a very considerable cost on the city, and it is a matter for serious consideration whether, having regard to the fact that money can be obtained from the Treasury, interest free, to build or alter a gaol, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, the corporation of Cork should not take the matter into their serious consideration, and decide what measures should be adopted to render the accommodation in their gaol sufficient for the number of offenders committed to their charge.

It is evident that the Executive cannot permit two and three criminals to remain in association together locked up in a cell of this prison, more especially as cells in many other gaols in Ireland are, at present, unoccupied.

I have already pointed to the fact that the great majority of the prisoners in this gaol, especially females, are profligate, disorderly persons—the class above all others which should never be in association in cells at night as here. The Inspectors-General are very unwilling to cause an expense to the citizens of Cork by the removal of prisoners to other gaols if it can be avoided, but the present system should not be permitted to continue. Future legislation on prisons will not considerably reduce the number of the inmates of this gaol, as prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for three or four months must always suffer their punishment not far distant from the locality in which they are tried, and I now submit

sentenced prisoners.

*Cork City
Gaol.*

I throw out these observations in the anxious desire to meet the views of the Cork ratepayers, and to co-operate in any arrangement they propose to make for the public good. The County Cork Grand Jury have now almost completed the alterations of their gaol in a manner to obtain the approval of all strangers who have visited it.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the building in sound repair, properly ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, but a few of the sheets were too much worn, and should be cast. There is an abundance of water in every yard from the city reservoir and from wells on the premises, unless occasionally during a very dry season, when it is deficient. The supply tank is on the top of the building, and the water from it is conducted through pipes to the lavatories and waterclosets at the extremity of each corridor in both gaols; but the lavatories and waterclosets are faulty, and should be improved. The sewerage is effective.

The laundry has, since my last inspection, been remodelled, and is now divided into ten compartments; the drying-room is suitable and sufficient.

The prison is well situated on a rising ground over the river, but is too far from the centre of the city, and behind the gaol the ground rises considerably, so that it is difficult to prevent tobacco and other prohibited articles from being thrown over the wall into the prison grounds at that point.

I found a sufficient supply of prison clothing in use, but the males wear canvas trousers in winter, which are too cold for that season. The prison clothing in summer and winter should be different. Two men complained of the very light trousers they were given, and with reason. Neither male nor female prisoners are given stockings or socks, and although stockings are not named expressly in the list of articles ordered to be given to all prisoners, the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act directs that female prisoners shall be suitably clothed, and it is most unsuitable that females in prison should be without stockings.

At present gas is only supplied to the prison, hospital, the passages and offices on the ground floor, and the halls in which Divine service is held, but it is proposed to introduce it into the cells of the prison. Other improvements have also been suggested, and a specification drawn out by Sir John Benson, c.b., the city architect, to alter the doors of the corridors in both prisons, to put up suitable lavatories and waterclosets at the end of each, to enlarge the windows of the cells now in use, and to open windows into other cells formed out of day-rooms, which are now dark; and as the cells are properly heated with hot-water pipes and fitted up with bells for separation, there could be no difficulty in the introduction of the separate cellular system into the prison if the accommodation were sufficient, but a greater number of cells are absolutely necessary to carry out that system in its integrity.

Amongst other improvements, one inexpensive requirement—a disinfecting chamber, in which the private clothing of the prisoners could be purified and cleansed from contagion and vermin—should not be neglected, and now that small-pox rages everywhere it is particularly necessary. My colleague, in his report for 1870, called attention to this matter, but up to the present time no notice has been taken of his suggestion.

Although the separate cells in this gaol are heated, separation is not enforced, except in one wing of the female prison the classification

untried prisoners of both sexes. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

The building used as a marshalsea affords sufficient accommodation for the large number of debtors placed in custody. The reception wards are provided with baths, but, as my colleague remarks in his report, an improvement is required in these wards; the storage is good.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at 6, P.M., both in summer and winter. The Governor, his deputy, and each turnkey in his class, attend lock-up. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night. A superior officer goes round the prison after 9, P.M., when the night patrol takes charge. Two turnkeys hold watch at night, one of whom goes round the circular walk of the prison every hour, when he strikes a bell, and pegs the one tell-tale clock at door of hospital in the gaol, the markings of which are entered in the State of Lockings Book.

The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in his bedroom during the night; those of the hospital are in charge of a warder, unless when an important prisoner is confined in it.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1870 or 1871.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	-	1	-
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet,	144	46	132	34
Total,	144	46	133	34

One punishment was inflicted by order of magistrates in 1871—none in 1870. There are no special punishment cells in this prison.

The Punishment Book has been duly submitted to the Board at its meetings during the year, and is signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>			
MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	14	Cleaning Prison, &c.,	10
Stone-breaking,	10	Washing,	8
Cleaning Prison, &c.,	9		
Total,	33	Total,	18

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	3	Teasing oakum,	38
Winding,	1	Sewing,	4
Mat-making,	4		
Clog-making,	2		
Tailoring,	2		
Tin-work,	5		
Teasing oakum,	20		
Total,	37	Total,	42

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	33	18
Industrial labour,	37	42
Sick,	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	7	1
Total in custody,	77	62

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Cork City
Gaol.

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1868, . £53 14s. 3d. | 1869, . £45 16s. 1d. | 1870, . £24 17s. 7d.

Hard labour is enforced by the tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking. During their sentence prisoners condemned to hard labour work on the wheel for three and a half hours daily in summer, and two and a half hours in winter; but for the first period of their sentence they are kept for six and a half hours daily on the tread-wheel in summer, and five and a quarter in winter.

Much useful employment at industrial works is carried on in this gaol. Raw materials are manufactured, and the clothing required for prison use made up by the inmates; the wool is carded and spun, and linsey, linen, and other stuffs are wove in the prison; clogs, netting, brushbes, buckets, mats, and other articles are made, and skilled labour generally is utilized for the benefit of the establishment. Corn is ground by the power of the tread-wheel into meal for the use of the prisoners, and manufactured into bread.

There is too much association of prisoners in the factory, but at stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and at the tread-wheel separation has been adopted.

The females wash, spin, repair the prison clothing and bedding, and pick oakum.

School.

Since 1868 the only school teacher on the staff of this gaol is a female. She is well qualified, but is employed as a discipline officer in charge of a class, and there is no scholastic teaching unless of juveniles; in fact the school is almost, as far as I can understand, a nullity.

Religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy, on two days in the week, to the Roman Catholic females, and to patients of that persuasion in hospital of both sexes; a Protestant lady visitor carefully instructs those of her own religion, of whom, however, there are but few committed.

There is no separation in the school.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1s. 3¼d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian corn, per ton, £8 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 10d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new-milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 17s. 5d.; straw, per ton, no contract, £3; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 4½d. | 1869, . 3·94d. | 1870, . 3·82d.

The provisions, which I tasted when I inspected the gaol, were of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains seldom find fault with the food submitted for their inspection. On a few occasions they state that the bread was "not well baked."

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. The only complaints were made of the clothes by male prisoners, and with reason. I have already

Chaplain, and the Medical Officer, whom I met in the prison, all expressed to me their satisfaction at the manner in which the prisoners are treated, and of the general efficiency of the staff.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £2,425 6s. 10d. | 1869, . £2,226 18s. 0d. | 1870, . £2,638 17s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £1,221 7s. 7d. | 1869, . £1,187 10s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,254 5s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £22 3s. 0d. | 1869, . £21 14s. 6d. | 1870, . £19 13s. 10d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1868, . £2 1s. 0d. | 1869, . £4 7s. 6d. | 1870, . £9 15s. 6d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . — | 1869, . £0 17s. 2d. | 1870, . £1 1s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £264 16s. 2d. | 1869, . £360 2s. 6d. | 1870, . £388 10s. 9d.

All the superior officers have journals. That of the Governor is well and carefully written up. The Local Inspector's journal also is sufficiently kept. The Chaplains and the Medical Officer enter the duties they perform, and the Medical Officer enters observations daily in his private journal, which is well kept. He regulates the extra diet prisoners are to receive. The various registries of discipline and finance are kept with care and attention. As has been observed in former reports, new by-laws should be framed. An institution can never be properly maintained without a proper code of by-laws. The present by-laws are in force since 1828.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>							
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,*	100	0	0	Turnkeys.	George Furlong, Weaver, John Radford, Store-keeper,	48	2 0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Barry, Weaver,	36	8 0
Rev. Joseph O'Keeffe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Fahy,	36	8 0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0		Timothy Horgan,	36	8 0
Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0		William Murphy,	36	8 0
					Daniel M'Cormick,	36	8 0
					Martin M'Donogh,	36	8 0
					Richard Shorten,	36	8 0
				David Lyons,	36	8 0	
				Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	45	10 0	
<i>Resident.</i>					Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	32	10 0
John B. Murphy, Governor,	300	0	0	Sarah E. Kemp, do., and Schoolmistress,	28	12 0	
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	100	0	0	Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6 0	
Wm. Plant, Assistant Clerk and Schoolmaster, transferred from Bridewell,	49	8	0	Ellen Connolly, Assistant Nurse,	36	8 0	
				Margt. Murphy, Searcher,	5	0 0	

* At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence, 27th November, 1871, the Local Inspector's salary was increased to £150 per annum.

the Bridewell Turnkeys, on its being discontinued. One Turnkey transferred from Bridewell appointed as Assistant Clerk and Schoolmaster; Bridewell Matron as Assistant at Gaol. Cork City Gaol.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.
Clothing, coals, and gas only.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	172	119
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	146
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	194
Physician and Surgeon,	365	321
Apothecary,	129	99

The Local Inspector accompanied me through the prison. He is a very old officer, always anxious to discharge the duties of his office, and I regret his failing health after a long life devoted to the public service. The Medical Officer also discharges his duties with zeal, and I felt it to be my duty on my inspection to call the attention of the Board to the great increase of duty which has devolved on that officer since the closing of the bridewell in the city. He is now compelled to visit the gaol daily, and occasionally twice in the day.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	18	41	26	49	42	49
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	190	355	188	580	454	315
Average daily number in hospital,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.66	1	1
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	452	703	439	718	540	720
Number of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£10 4s. 5d.		£12 9s. 5d.		£14 3s. 0d.	

The hospital accommodation for prisoners of both sexes is in a building apart. The wards are spacious and properly ventilated. There are three large wards for each sex, with separate yards for exercise, which are planted with flowers. Waterclosets are off the lower wards, but none for those above. A fixed bath, with hot and cold water, is placed at entrance between the wards, and a slipper bath is in the hospital for females. The lower wards are floored with tiles.

The hospital warder and his wife have apartments in the hospital building. One female patient was in hospital when I visited. The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory notwithstanding its crowded condition.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P., Alderman.	William H. Lyons, esq., J.P. Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.
Francis Lyons, esq., J.P.	Francis R. Bailey, esq., J.P.	Wm. Hegarty, esq., Alder- man.
Edward Casey, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Al- derman.	Daniel Finn, esq., T.C. Isaac Julian, esq.
J. W. Clery, esq., J.P.		

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business on the last Thursday of each month, when accounts are examined and paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys receive their salaries weekly, the superior officers monthly.

and the Town Clerk of the city of Cork with the Executive, the Under Secretary was officially informed, on the 16th May, 1871, that at the meeting of the Town Council of that city on the previous day it was resolved by their body to discontinue the further use of the city bridewell as a municipal lock-up, and notice was accordingly sent to the County Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary that after the 1st July following the bridewell would be closed as a prison. A few days afterwards I had an interview with the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, at which meeting all the members attended, and after much discussion they came to the resolution to hand over the bridewell, with all its fittings, to the Executive for the use of the constabulary as a police barrack and lock-up, free of all charges, but subject to the conditions of the lease, and that the ground-rent of the premises, for which the Corporation is liable—viz. £92 6s. 2d.—be henceforth paid by the police authorities, the city of Cork not to be charged in futuro for extra staff which the constabulary may require when using the building as a police lock-up. Subject to these conditions, the Board of Superintendence expressed their willingness to meet the views of the Executive, and ultimately the bridewell building was handed over to the constabulary on the 1st August, 1871.

By this arrangement a saving of between £600 and £700 a year is effected to the city of Cork for the maintenance of the bridewell.

If, as I have already suggested, the Board of Superintendence would make sufficient provision to accommodate the large additional number of short-sentenced prisoners, which the closing of this bridewell must necessarily cause, to undergo their sentences in the county gaol, a part of the annual amount saved by the above arrangement would be sufficient to repay, in half-yearly instalments, the sum to be advanced by the Treasury, interest free, for the necessary buildings; and the Town Council will be saved the additional cost of maintenance in other gaols of a large number of prisoners which the Inspectors-General must call on the Executive to transfer whenever the gaol is overcrowded, as it was when I made my inspection, and as it will necessarily be from the great influx of prisoners since the closing of the city bridewell.

The following were the number of commitments to the bridewell during the last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Numbers committed,	5,928	7,199	6,595	5,097	4,296	4,106	4,812

In 1852, 15,152 prisoners passed through this bridewell.

During 1870, of the 4,812 prisoners committed 2,814 were males and 1,998 females; of these, 2,053, or less than one-half were transferred to the city gaol, and 2,759 were either discharged, bailed out, sent to lunatic asylums or workhouses, or were drunkards who completed the period of their sentence in the bridewell.

The following was the expenditure for maintenance of the Bridewell in 1870, and it will be seen that only £24 10s. 9d. of that sum was spent for food of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Salaries, Officers, .	377	11	2	Horseing Van, Conveying			
Turnkeys' Clothing, .	35	7	6	Prisoners to Gaol, .	*67	16	11
Food, Prisoners, .	24	10	9	Repairs, .	16	16	9
Fuel, .	31	3	1	Incidentals, Insurance, Dr.			
Gas, .	35	12	6	Beamish's attendance, &c.,	24	16	7
Bedding, Furniture, and				Ground Rent of Bridewell,	92	6	2
Straw, .	13	5	5				
Printing and Stationery, .	3	0	2				
					£722	7	0

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General*.

* This item is now paid by the Board of Superintendence.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OF TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, AUGUST 21ST AND 22ND, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	16	4	20	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	1	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	44	13	57	1	—	1

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted—At Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	2	—	16	6
Total,	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	6
Committed—Once,	—	—	1	—	2	—	16	6
„ Thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	6
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	2
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

<i>Galway</i>				M.	F.					M.	F.
<i>County and</i>	1868,	24	12			1870,	42	15			
<i>Town</i>	1869,	34	10			1871 (day of Inspection),	44	13			
<i>Gaol.</i>											

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	-	2		1870,	1	-
1869,	-	-		1871 (day of Inspection),	-	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	-	-		1870,	1	1
1869,	-	-		1871 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1870:—

		M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	9	3		1871 (up to and including		
1869,	3	1		day of Inspection),	1	2
1870,	1	1		Day of Inspection,	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,										
&c., to take life,	3	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life,										
property, &c.,	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	3	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, .	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	-
Common assaults,	36	6	132	40	79	28	11	4	15	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,										
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on	4	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
duty,	20	4	25	6	13	3	1	-	1	1
Other assaults,	65	31	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos-										
session,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other										
live stock,	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny,	19	25	37	26	25	22	10	4	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	1	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pre-										
textences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

OFFENCES.	1868.		1869.		1870 (up to and including day of Inspection).		Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Offences against the currency, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	-	30	2	9	1	-	-	2	-
Military offences,	1	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
Naval offences,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	9	11	10	11	3	6	-	1	1	-
Revenue offences,	8	11	9	7	5	2	1	-	1	1
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	15	3	20	3	3	4	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	24	3	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	18	12	25	23	8	10	-	-	-	-
Arms in proclaimed district, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trespass,	3	2	6	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
Causing obstruction on public street	4	4	4	10	2	4	-	1	-	-
Gambling,	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Importuning for the purpose of prostitution,	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-
Absconding service,	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Having gunpowder and guncaps in his possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Seditious,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	254	119	346	134	209	91	41	12	35	9
Vagrancy,	9	3	3	8	3	4	-	-	1	1
Drunkenness,	81	81	83	103	45	56	-	-	1	4
Debt,	27	2	17	1	8	2	2	1	3	1
Remanded for further examination,	34	6	45	8	16	11	1	-	2	-
Total,	405	211	494	254	281	164	44	13	42	15

*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of
Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection:	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	383	131	249	92
Twice "	22	11	7	8
Thrice "	9	5	2	5
4 times, "	3	2	1	1
5 " "	1	2	-	3
6 " "	1	1	-	-
8 " "	-	1	-	1
9 " "	-	1	-	-
12 " "	-	-	-	1
13 " "	-	1	-	-
14 " "	-	1	-	-
17 " "	-	1	-	-
Total,	419	157	259	111
No. of above committed for first time, 261		99	195	70

Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

	NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once only,		261	99	195	70
Twice,		52	16	21	8
Thrice,		36	9	9	6
4 times,		22	7	8	4
5 " "		16	4	4	3
6 " "		12	2	6	2
7 to 11 " "		11	6	6	4
12 to 16 " "		6	4	4	4
17 to 20 " "		—	2	2	3
21 to 40 " "		2	5	3	3
41 to 60 " "		—	—	—	1
61 to 80 " "		—	2	—	1
101 to 120 " "		—	1	—	2
161 to 180 " "		1	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,		419	157	259	111
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,		1,100	776	747	717

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	17	1	8	2
Criminals,	391	142	225	102
Vagrants,	3	8	3	4
Drunkards,	83	103	45	56
Total,	494	254	281	164

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34·87	14·42	—	39·	15	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	77		27th August.	75		11th June.
Lowest ditto,	26		29th June.	39		6th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	53		17th June.	52		22nd May.
Ditto, of females,	26		22nd July.	24		16th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		3rd Jan.	25		6th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	6		2nd Jan.	9		22nd July.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

26th June, 1864,	96	11th March, 1868,	54
28th January, 1865,	86	8th September, 1869,	64
20th March, 1866,	90	27th August, 1870,	82
30th July, 1867,	56	11th June, 1871,	75

Population of County, 248,257 inhabitants ; area, 1,566,364 acres.
 „ of Town, 19,820 „ area, 24,182 „

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Gross total, 268,077

Galloway
County and
Town
Gaol.

Convictions and acquittals last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Within jurisdiction of County—							
Convictions, . . .	69	45	48	53	63	37	55
Acquittals, . . .	103	56	47	67	47	34	86
	<u>172</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>140</u>
Within jurisdiction of Town—							
Convictions, . . .	16	11	11	5	14	11	15
Acquittals, . . .	5	6	3	7	10	13	6
	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>

I found when I made my inspection 44 males and 13 females of all classes and both jurisdictions in custody, including 1 female and 2 male debtors, besides 5 males on remand or for trial. Of the criminal prisoners under sentence, 25 males and 5 females had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 19 prisoners (12 males and 7 females) summarily by magistrates at petty sessions.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody when I visited :—

Males—13 convicted of crimes against property, sentenced to imprisonment, 1 for two years, 4 for twelve and eighteen months, 1 for nine, 4 for six, and 3 for three and four months each. Twenty-three convicted of crimes against the person, and sentenced, 5 for twelve and eighteen months, 5 for nine, 2 for six, 3 for three and four months, and 8 for short periods. One was sentenced for breach of excise laws to an imprisonment of three months. The females were—6 sentenced for larceny to imprisonments of 3 for twelve and eighteen months, 1 for six, and 2 for one month or under. Five for assaults, loitering for prostitution, or workhouse offences, sentenced for periods varying from three months to fourteen days.

The great majority of the female prisoners in the gaol on the day of inspection were prostitutes from the town jurisdiction, who are constantly in custody, reconvicted of assaults, disorderly conduct, and larceny ; one of these (B. C.), a returned convict, has been twenty-one times in prison under various sentences ; and another (B. B.), 106 times, the ages of neither of those women exceed twenty-eight years, yet they have already cost the county for expenses of trials and during the periods of their imprisonment a very large sum indeed. I find from the returns of the prison that 7 of these women have 160 sentences recorded against them.

Juveniles.

Seventeen prisoners (12 males and 5 females) under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1871, under various sentences of from one week to three months each for breach of the fishery and excise laws, workhouse offences, larceny, and assaults ; of these 6 males and 2 females from the county, and 2 males from the city jurisdiction were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the gaol. I regret to observe that female juveniles when in the prison remain in association with adults, thus the main object of imprisonment for these classes is frustrated, as in association with the class of women who are ordinarily inmates of this gaol, they must of necessity be much contaminated.

Thirteen males and 4 females under sixteen years of age from the county and 11 from the town jurisdiction were committed to this

victed in 1870 were varied from two months to seven days. Seven males and 1 female were sent to reformatories on the expiration of their punishment in the gaol. On the day of my visit a young offender (male) fifteen years of age was in custody under sentence of imprisonment for six months for burglary.

Debtors.

A female debtor, A. H., has been in charge since August, 1864. Year after year each succeeding Inspector-General of the district has called attention to her case, but she will take no steps to obtain her discharge. The matter has been fully noted in former reports, and she appears determined to continue an inmate of the gaol so long as the law permits her to do so.

The 2 male debtors in custody were paupers supported at the cost of the ratepayers; one had been in charge since May, the other since August, 1870.

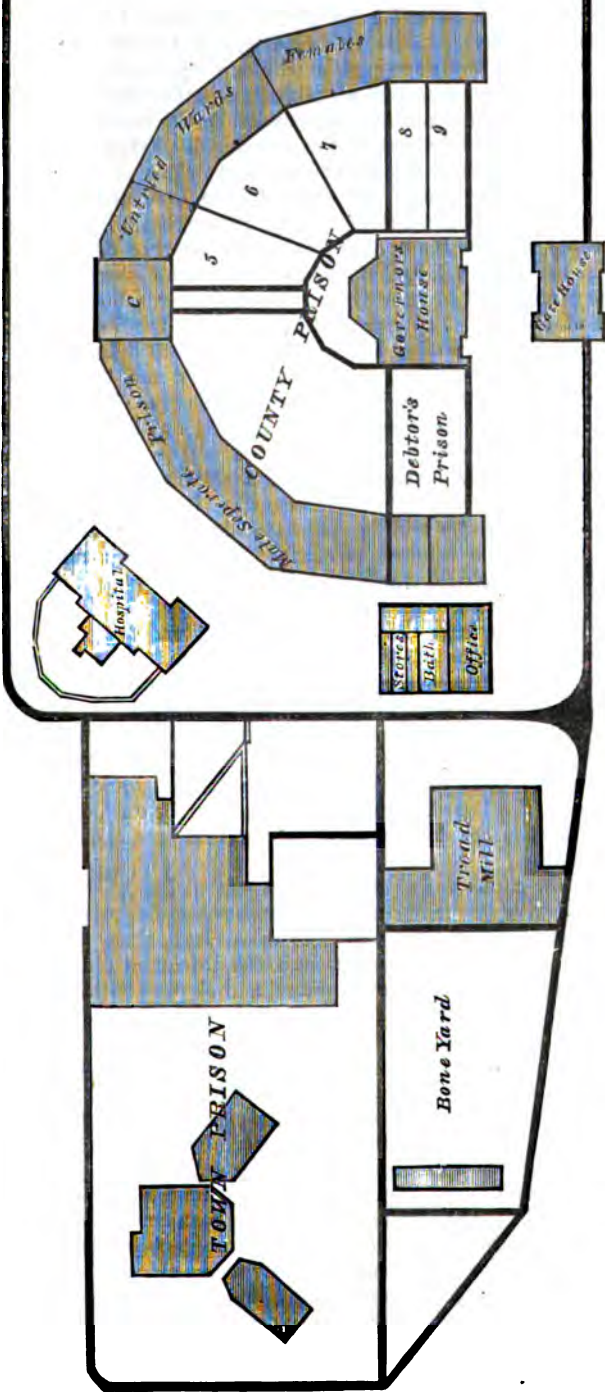
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		N.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Worksheds,	1	13
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	-	1
Day Rooms,	4	3	Store Rooms,	7	-
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	3	5	Drying Room,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Lavatories,	4	-
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	6	Privies,	11	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	10	2
Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	3	-
Workshop,	1	-	Treadwheels,	2	-

The faulty construction of the buildings of this gaol has been frequently commented on in former reports. Although the male prison for tried prisoners is under the separate system, it is impossible for sufficient supervision to be exercised over officers and prisoners in it, and abuses may arise which are most difficult to detect. In December, 1865, when important political prisoners were in charge, the main lock of the separate prison was tampered with from the outside, and although through the prompt action of the Board of Superintendence, which elicited the marked thanks of the Executive, no escape was then effected, the very defective construction of the separate prison became apparent. It is now in contemplation to remodel the female prison to suit an efficient system of prison discipline, and I desire to impress on the Board and the Grand Jury the necessity to carry out the alterations on the most improved plan for a separate prison, to do which effectively a central hall must be created, so that perfect supervision, so necessary for the enforcing of a strict discipline, may be obtained. It is probable that in any alteration of the prison laws all habitual criminals and grave offenders under sentences for periods exceeding six months will be removed to a central depot, under Government control and management, and, therefore, when calculating the accommodation required in the new prison, and the number of cells to be estimated for the average number of prisoners for trial, and sentenced for terms of six months and under should be taken into account.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the two jurisdictions, the buildings formerly occupied as a prison for the town of Galway now form part of this gaol, and I annex a ground plan of the entire premises in order that the best method to remodel the institution to suit the most approved system of prison discipline may be better understood.

Plan of the Buildings.



considering all the circumstances of the gaol, I believe it would be an advantage to have the alterations effected without further delay. Galway is the centre of a large district, and its gaol should have proper appliances for the enforcement of strict discipline. At present the females in the gaol are merely divided into two classes, one for known prostitutes, the other for women and young girls who are supposed to be chaste. The prisoners in each class are in association together during the day, and it is evident that mutual contamination must be the result.

The antecedents of many of the females in charge on the day of my visit have been already stated, and show the class of prisoners who find their way into the gaol. As my colleague observes in his report for 1870, the female commitments to this prison, both in 1869 and 1870, considerably exceed those of males, and I observe on looking over the statistical tables for 1870, that 157 females were committed to the prison from the county and town of Galway in that year, who had already been inmates of the gaol 776 times—hence it is for the interests of the community that the alterations be commenced without delay, so that habitual criminals, returned convicts and others, should not be in a position to corrupt the less guilty convicted of minor offences. Three of the females in custody on the day of inspection, belonging to the worst class of criminals, were under long sentences of imprisonment in association in the gaol.

When making my inspection I had a conversation with Mr. Roberts, the very able engineer and architect, who has charge of this prison. He is of opinion that a trifling sum would be sufficient to effect the object in view, and as no interest is charged on the loan, a repayment of five per cent. at each assizes would be sufficient to repay the amount borrowed from the Treasury.

I would further urge the Board of Superintendence to repeal a resolution passed by them in March, 1867, that untried prisoners when in this gaol should remain in association. When making a former inspection of this gaol, I found in custody a prisoner, J. C., then an untried prisoner, in association with young persons and others not then hardened criminals, waiting for trial; it has since been proved that he belongs to the very worst class of habitual criminals; yet, in accordance with the resolution of the Board, he had, when waiting for trial, every opportunity to demoralize, in the day-rooms of the untried class, those in daily association with him.

I found the gaol on my statutable inspection for 1871, much improved since the visit of my colleague in the previous September. The prison building is now in good repair, the cells clean, their fittings, bells, and other appliances in good order, and the prisoners all well clothed; a proper bath, with hot and cold water, and shower bath has been erected in the female prison, water-closets on an improved principle put up in the hospital, in the master debtors' apartment, and one in the female prison; others, however, are much required, and should be put up without delay. The boiler for clothes in the laundry, and the drying closet have been repaired; a tell-tale clock has been purchased, and will be put in its place immediately. The town water works have been connected by pipes with the gaol, by which a plentiful supply of good water is obtained, and distributed through every part of the establishment—traps have been put over the mouths of the sewerage, which has been made effective. Chevaux de frise have been fixed where possible, at each angle of the entrance lodge, and an order has been made to remove the useless and unsightly wooden shed between the hospital and the old cook-house; another building beyond the hospital is now being altered and fitted up for a reception

ward for males, with baths, fumigating apparatus, and separate stores for the private clothing of prisoners, and for the clothing of prisoners, gaol property.

The prison rules are now duly posted in all parts of the gaol, and the subordinate officers appear respectful and attentive to their several duties.

It is proposed to fix a urinal and earth-closet in the treadwheel yard instead of the present privy, which is faulty, with imperfect sewerage; another earth-closet should be placed in the bone-yard, where there is no privy. The building might be of wood, and of the cheapest description. This privy is much required for the purposes of discipline. The old punishment cells in the bone-yard are in a sad state of neglect and ruin; the whole yard is untidy and full of rubbish. This yard should be put in order, and I consider that the suggestion of the Governor to gut the building in which the old punishment cells are now placed, and useless, and to form the entire building into a turf house should be carried out.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs of,	212½	30	Shirts, .	170	7	Shifts, .	49	1
Sheets, pairs of,	169	30½	Jackets, .	86	-	Jackets, .	29	5
Rugs, .	143	-	Vests, .	116	-	Petticoats, .	38	-
Hammocks or Cots,	160	40	Trowsers, .	86	-	Aprons, .	35	-
Bedticks, .	163	146	Caps, .	57	-	Neckerchiefs, .	48	5
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	51	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	32	-

From the preceding schedule it would appear that the stock of bedding and prison clothes in the gaol is sufficient, but I found many of the blankets to be much worn, and new should be provided. Some of the old clothes also are unfit for use. Blankets that are worn and too thin for bedding might be made up as petticoats for the female prisoners, others used to repair those still fit for use, and all clothing and bedding which can never be used should be no longer permitted to encumber the store of the gaol. They might be cast and sold.

I am informed that an order of the Board has passed to put up a proper fumigating apparatus, but it has not been carried out; and suitable punishment cells have not been fitted up. These requisites for every gaol should be no longer delayed.

Gas has not been supplied to the cells of the separate prison. The corridors of that prison are lighted by it, and likewise the Governor's house, the outside of the buildings, and the gateway. There is no gas in the female prison.

Photography is carried on in the gaol; the photographs of prisoners are taken at 3s. per head.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the enumeration of defects in the prison buildings, which have already been so frequently adverted on in former reports, and which, it is hoped, will soon be remedied under a new system. The present Governor appears anxious to discharge the duties of his office, and I trust that next report will show that the requisite improvements have been made.

The male prisoners under criminal committals are subjected to partial separation. They take their meals and sleep in separate cells, and are placed apart and under supervision generally when at work. All classes of females are in association, with every defect of a prison so constituted.

There is a good bath on the basement story of the male prison, and four lavatories in that prison, but no lavatory in the prison for females. The laundry and kitchen are in the same apartment. Four troughs are

Seven
District.
Gloucester
County and
Town
Gaol.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. The cells are locked for the night at 8, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter, and as they are not artificially lighted, the prisoners remain in darkness and idleness during the long nights of the latter season. The keys of the prison are held by the Governor in his bed-room at night. Four turnkeys patrol in rotation after lock-up until morning, but their vigilance up to the present time has not been tested by a tell-tale clock; one, however, has now been purchased. A superior officer visits the watch at uncertain and unexpected hours. No escape was attempted from this gaol in either 1870 or 1871, but one prisoner escaped from the bridewell at Loughrea.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	2	—
By Governor—	—	—	—	—
Stoppage of Diet,	18	2	13	3
Total,	19	2	15	3

I observe by the Punishment Book that the same individuals are frequently punished. One man was six times punished, and another five times, during the year. On two occasions it became necessary to call in magisterial authority.

The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
<i>Hard Labour.</i>		
Treadwheel,	22	—
Picking oakum,	9	—
Cooking,	—	4
Washing,	—	3
Total,	31	7

	M.	F.
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		
Mat-makers,	5	—
Needlework,	—	2
Total,	5	2

	M.	F.
<i>Summary.</i>		
Hard labour,	31	7
Industrial labour,	5	2
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed,	3	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Total in custody,	44	13

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1868, . £27 12s. 3d. | 1869, . £24 3s. 2d. | 1870, . £27 17s. 11d.

Twenty-two prisoners work the treadwheel, eleven on each side. When the number of prisoners in custody exceeds that required to work the wheel, the prisoners work on alternate days. The treadwheel has been worked daily since the appointment of the present Governor.

Punitive labour is enforced solely by employment on the treadmill, the power of which is applied to pumping water for prison purposes, and for crushing bones for manure at such seasons as it can be healthfully carried on. A hand-pump is also used for pumping water. The prisoners tease oakum. Mats and brushes are manufactured. Artisans when in custody are employed at their trades, and the clothing of the prisoners is made up within the gaol by the inmates. The females wash, sew, and knit. Two prisoners still sometimes work at the same mat. This is not necessary. By using a mat board with stops one man can do the work, as is done in the best regulated prisons. Two turnkeys, a shoemaker and matmaker, give instructions in their trades.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Galway County and Town Gaol.

Schools.

No secular teaching is imparted to the inmates of this gaol, but the Sisters of Mercy visit the prison twice in the week, and afford moral and religious instruction to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire criminal population of the gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 5d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 6d.; turf, per statute box, 1s. 1½d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 3·31042d. | 1869, . 3·11d. | 1870, . 4·01d.

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains have generally reported favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection, except that on four or five occasions the milk was of an inferior description.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. Two lodged complaints. One, J. G., an habitual offender, already referred to, complained that one of the blankets on his bed was thin and worn. I found such was the case, but he had also a double blanket and quilt. He had never complained to the Local Inspector or Governor, although the blanket was served out to him more than a month ago. He also complained that he had not got exercise for two hours daily. I find that such had been the case before the present Governor has had charge of the prison, but since his appointment the man has been given the full amount of exercise. Another prisoner, J. Q., made a charge against the head turnkey, which I investigated, and consider it unfounded.

The dietary table is now posted in every part of the prison.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1868, . *£1,598 8s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,793 9s. 4d. | 1870, . £1,956 0s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . †£1,067 6s. 4d. | 1869, . £1,184 1s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,226 3s. 9d.

* For County prisoners only, Town prisoners not having been sent to County Gaol until 12th January, 1869.

† Net cost of Town Gaol for 1868, . £623 15s. 6d.

„ of Officers, Town Gaol, for 1868, £522 7s. 9d.

Southern District. Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—
 1868, . £41 2s. 7d. | 1869, . £36 17s. 3-32d. | 1870, . £38 18s. 7-32d.

Galloway County and Town Gaol. Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—
 1868, . — | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1870, . £15 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—
 1868, . — | 1869, . £1 19s. 0d. | 1870, . £5 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—
 1868, . £9 0s. 4½d. | 1869, . £18 1s. 1½d. | 1867, . £18 12s. 8d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—
 1868, . £165 5s. 3d. | 1869, . £108 15s. 8d. | 1870, . £99 5s. 0d.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are properly attended to, and are in the forms prescribed by superior authority ; the Governor's journal is carefully kept and sufficiently in detail. The Local Inspector has since my visit been superannuated, after a long tenure of office of thirty-seven years, and another gentleman has been appointed in his place.

Both the Chaplains and the Medical Officer have journals.

When the tell-tale clock is placed, the markings should be regularly entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	10	Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, Weaver, .	45	0	0
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		Patk. Smith, Hosp. Asst.,	50	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	0		Martin M'Cormack, .	40	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0		Wm. Humphreys, Shoemaker, .	40	0	0
Peter Duggan, Clerk, .	45	0	0		Thomas Hession, .	40	0	0
					Denis Kelly, .	40	0	0
					Patk. Coen, mat making,	40	0	0
					John Madden, .	40	0	0
					Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
					Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron, .	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>					Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse, .	12	0	0
Pierce Joyce, jun., Governor,	300	0	0					
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0					

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

M. J. Ryan, esq., Governor, resigned, 25th March, 1871; Pierce Joyce, esq., junior, appointed, 29th April, 1871.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	219	121
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	194	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	226	124
Surgeon,	193	125

	M.		F.		M.		F.		Inspection).		Galway County and Town Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	26	35	48	31	47	38	-	-	-	-	
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein, . . .	501	894	1,586	617	1,318	644	-	-	-	-	
Average daily No. in hospital, . . .	2	2.77	4.34	1.69	3.61	1.76	3.120	1.712	-	-	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	142	67	37	31	48	27	57	38	-	-	
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Cost of medicine, . . .	£11 7s. 2d.		£2 14s. 0d.		£17 6s. 9d.		-		-		

The hospitals for both sexes are under the same roof, but separate. The hospital accommodation is ample; the wards are roomy and well ventilated, and water-closets have now been put up in them. One male suffering from anthrax was in the hospital when I visited.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Bodkin, esq., D.L.	Pierce Joyce, esq., D.L.	Captain J. W. Lynch, D.L.
Denis Kirwan, esq., D.L.	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	John A. Daly, esq., D.L.
Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart., D.L.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	James O'Hara, esq., D.L.
Lord Dunlo.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.	George Morris, esq.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month, when the various journals and books are submitted for inspection, the subordinate officers paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of the superior officers and accounts of contractors are settled quarterly, by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor. The final audit of accounts is held half-yearly, by a committee of the Grand Jury at each assizes.

Bridewells.

As in some districts of this county I occasionally find remands for more than three days signed by one justice; I annex the opinion of the Law Adviser on this point:—

OPINION OF THE LAW ADVISER OF THE CROWN.

"The 14 & 15 Vic., c. 93, sec. 14, empowers a justice to remand to gaol for a period not exceeding eight clear days at a time. This merely means to a gaol to which by law such remand may be made. The 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94, prohibits the detention of any prisoner in any bridewell (except a district bridewell) for longer than three days from the day of committal, unless on the written order of two magistrates, and for the purpose of examination, and for the time mentioned in such order, or any renewal of it.

"This shows that 'committal' here does not mean final committal for trial, but merely committal on remand, or for any other cause.

"The 19 & 20 Vic., c. 68, sec. 26, makes certain provision in reference to certified bridewells, but expressly provides that no prisoner shall be detained (except in a district or certified bridewell) otherwise than is provided by the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 94.

"It follows, therefore, that no prisoner can be detained in any bridewell which is not a district or certified bridewell for longer than three days from the day of committal, except on the written order of two justices, and for the purposes mentioned in the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, sec. 94.

"(Signed),

W. M. JOHNSON."

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	118	50	106	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	13	52	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	38	17	33	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	4	12	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Weekly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; prisoners are remanded for eight days by one Justice.		Remands for seven days, signed by one Justice, and some illegal committals.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Some inexpensive alterations required for security, suggested some years ago, have never been made; roof in fair repair, except in one place, where damp appears; chimney in bad state, will fall if not pointed; doors to be painted; front door of yard unsound.		In fair repair; the walls were being whitewashed at the time of my visit.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and seven cells, but one has neither bed nor bedstead.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding sufficient, but some blankets thin; utensils required.		Sheets and rugs sufficient, but one pair of blankets required.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in order.		Forcing pump attached to court in order; drinking water from lake close by.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool; earth-closets should be provided.		None; a cess pool; earth-closets required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but damp; ventilation imperfect in cells.		Orderly, and being white-washed; ventilation imperfect; windows in cells very small.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d.		4½d. per head.	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.		£33 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	12th May, 1871.		8th May, 1871.	
Remarks,	Three males in custody, on remand for assault since 3rd April, to be tried at Williamstown Petty Sessions on 19th May.		No prisoner in custody. In March, 1870, a prisoner escaped from this Bridewell, but was retaken.	

	Portumna.		Eyrecourt.		Galway County and Town. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year,	26	1	22	—	
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	1	2	—	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	3	1	4	1	
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	—	1	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		The only Petty Sessions held in this district is that of Eyrecourt, on every second Tuesday.		
Committals, whether regular?	Now regular.		Committals for six days, on remand, signed by one Justice.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; woodwork lately painted; dashing has fallen off yard walls in some places.		Building in good repair, but grass in yards should be cut.		
Security,	A down-pipe in each yard impairs the security.		Very insecure.		
Accommodation,	Males, small day-room and cell, without sash, and only straw on guard bed below; four cells above, one of them without a bed; females, day-room below, and three cells above; another cell is used as a store.		Two day-rooms and one cell below; and two cells, one with two beds, upstairs.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good and ample.		Blankets, sheets, and one bedtick required.		
Water, how supplied?	By pump, from which both yards are supplied by pipe.		No water on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.		
Sewerage,	Privies have cesspool behind them.		None; a cesspool under privy.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4.75d.		5½d. males; 5d. females.		
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.		£32 12s. 4d.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Is Clerk and Sexton of the Church, at salaries amounting to £18 yearly.		
Statutable Inspection,	7th May, 1871.		7th May, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town. Bridewells.		Clifden.		Gort.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,		46	14	59	24
Of whom were Drunkards,		11	3	11	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,		12	4	13	2
Of whom were Drunkards,		5	—	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		At Clifden and Carna fortnightly, on Thursdays; at Roundstone monthly, on Wednesdays; and at Letterfrack monthly, on Fridays.		Weekly, on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular?		Regular.		Regular, except lunatics sometimes committed to this bridewell.	
Registry,		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,		In good repair, except leakage from roof, which is not quite staunch; doors fresh painted; cells whitewashed.		In good repair, except that roof and walls admit the damp; wood-work requires painting; a range required for kitchen, with hearthstone.	
Security,		Sufficient with care, except that privy in outer yard, built against boundary wall, might assist an escape.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,		Males, day-room and four cells, one of which has no bed; the cells, without exception, have no sashes, but merely a pad of straw to place against opening, intended to admit air and light; females, day-room and three cells, with one bed each, and another with four beds upstairs. This apartment has glazed windows.		Males, day-room and two cells below, without bedsteads or bedding; three cells above, each with one bed; females, accommodation same as for males.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,		Good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient, except sheets; but some blankets moth eaten.	
Water, how supplied?		No water, except from roof. River and spring well near.		A pump, in good order, on premises, and water in both yards.	
Sewerage,		Stated to be good.		Sewerages require to be cleaned.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,		Very clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but so very damp as to be dangerous to health.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,		5½d. for males; 4½d. for females.		4½d. for males, and 3½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,		£33 12s.		£32 12s.	
Whether, Keeper follows any other employment,		None.		Courthouse-keeper, salary £3.	
Statutable Inspection,		May 10th, 1871.		8th May, 1871.	
Remarks,		I found no prisoner in custody.		Two females in custody, both on remand for larceny.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Town.
Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.		Oughterard.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	90	41	21	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	46	16	-	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	19	7	16	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	1	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	At Ballinasloe weekly, on Fridays; at Ballygar fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good repair; a contract entered into to put the bridewell into thorough repair, put up grates, paint wood-work, and make other improvements.		In fair repair, but some painting required.	
Security,	The yards are not secure; a down-pipe from roof affords facilities for escape in both.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and three cells below; six above; one with two beds; another used as a store.		Males, day-room and two cells upstairs; females, one cell upstairs, with two beds; one day-room used as a kitchen, with consent of Local Inspector.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding good and sufficient.		Sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, how supplied?	Water in both yards, supplied by forcing pump.		None.	
Sewerage,	None; a large cesspool under privies, but there is no outlet; the water from roof passes through them.		No sewer, but a cesspool outside, which is supplied with turf-mould.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation good.		Building in fair order, but whitewashing required, and gravel for walks.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.		4'25d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12s.		£24 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8; Interpreter, Court of Quarter Sessions.	
Statutable Inspection,	25th October, 1871.		10th May, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. I found a cow in one of the exercising yards. This is clearly illegal. See 10th rule of 109th section of Prisons Act. The keeper states that he has no scythe to cut the grass, and that she was brought in to eat it.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	5	2	7	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	2	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	5	4	9	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	40	18	58	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—
	„ Summarily,	1	—	27	2
	Committed for Trial,	1	—	3	1
	Total,	2	—	31	3
	Committed—Once,	1	—	20	3
	„ Twice,	—	—	1	—
	„ Thrice,	1	—	3	—
	Number sent to Reformatories, Included in the preceding—	—	—	3	—
	Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	34	10	1870,	35	8
1869,	33	10	1871 (day of Inspection),	40	18

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	2	1870,	1	—
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	1

Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Kerry County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Common assaults,	89	20	90	15	73	10	6	-	10	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other assaults,	31	1	42	2	41	3	8	1	9	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	-	-	5	1	2	1	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	4	-	1	2	2	-	3	-
Larceny,	28	22	26	9	23	32	6	4	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	3	23	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Naval offences,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	8	3	7	11	5	7	-	1	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	-	1
Against property with violence,	8	3	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	9	9	12	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	13	17	16	7	10	13	-	6	-	-
Breach of contract,	3	-	2	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
Workhouse offences,	3	2	5	5	3	-	-	-	1	-
Endeavoured to bring whiskey into the gaol,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Sabbath,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected to register birth of child,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Having a dog not licensed,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	230	87	267	60	208	74	33	16	30	5
Vagrancy,	4	1	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	130	60	150	68	118	65	2	-	-	-
Debt,	10	3	10	2	6	1	4	2	4	2
Remanded for further examination,	16	9	18	2	16	7	1	-	1	-
Total,	390	160	450	135	349	147	40	18	35	8

	M.	F.
1868,	6	2
1869,	3	2
1870,	*5	2

	M.	F.
1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	4	1
Day of Inspection,	1	-

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	-	-	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	-
1869,	1	-	Day of Inspection,	-	-
1870,	-	-			

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871. to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	2	6	1
Criminals,	285	62	224	81
Vagrants,	5	3	1	-
Drunkards,	150	68	118	65
Total,	450	135	349	147

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871. to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	330	70	225	62
Twice,	27	10	30	10
Thrice,	7	4	4	5
4 times,	5	1	3	2
5,	3	-	3	-
6,	-	1	2	1
7,	-	-	1	1
8,	-	1	-	1
10,	-	-	-	2
11,	-	1	-	-
Total,	372	88	268	84

Number of above committed for first time, 230 58 136 36

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), Committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES. Committed—	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	226	53	141	42
Twice,	63	7	58	11
Thrice,	30	8	30	6
4 times,	15	1	13	8
5,	5	3	11	1
6,	10	2	2	1
7 to 11,	11	7	6	2
12 to 16,	8	1	2	6
17 to 20,	2	-	3	2
21 to 40,	2	4	2	4
41 to 60,	-	1	-	-
61 to 80,	-	1	-	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	372	88	268	84
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	569	417	652	463

* In 1871 it was ascertained that the 5th male in 1870 was a returned convict.

From 1st January
to 31st December, 1870.

From 1st January, 1871, to
day of inspection.

*Kerry
County
Gaol.*

	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	38.24	7.96	—	35.25	13.46	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	71		9th Sept.	64		1st Oct.
Lowest ditto, .	25		15th March.	37		16th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	54		9th Sept.	42		1st Oct.
Ditto, of females, .	17		9th Sept.	23		28th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	19		14th March.	25		28th Aug.
Ditto, of females, .	3		26th March.	6		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

5th January, 1864, . . .	80	15th January, 1868, . . .	73
20th September, 1865, . . .	75	10th September, 1869, . . .	62
25th February, 1866, . . .	64	9th September, 1870, . . .	71
2nd February, 1867, . . .	66	1st October, 1871, . . .	64

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection, 2 males.

Population, 196,014 ; area, 1,186,126 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	120	78	74	74	72	66	78
Acquittals, . . .	59	38	38	54	40	42	53
Total, . . .	174	116	112	128	112	108	131

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, . . .	42	17	64	21	84	43	100	19	151	40	130	60	150	68
To the Bridewells of the county, .	312	24	294	42	398	34	412	21	609	47	595	33	634	38
	354	41	358	63	482	77	512	40	768	87	725	93	784	106
Total, . . .	395		421		559		552		847		818		890	

The preceding table shows a very large increase in the number of drunkards committed from this district, which have increased from 395 in 1864, to 559 in 1866, and 890 in 1870.

Daily averages of prisoners in custody :—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42	10	40	12	39	10	40	11	31	10	32	9	38	7

On the day of inspection I found 40 male and 18 female prisoners of all classes in custody, including 4 males and 2 females under imprisonment for debt. Seven males and 5 females on remand or for trial, and 29 males and 11 females under various sentences on criminal charges. Of these 12 males and 4 females had been convicted by jury at assizes or quarter

On analysing the sentences of the more grave offenders, I observe 1 under an imprisonment of two years with hard labour, 3 others for eighteen, 7 for twelve, and 2 for eight and nine months. Of these, 11 (8 males and 3 females) of the class of habitual criminals were in association in this gaol with prisoners under first convictions for assaults and minor offences.

The evil results from this indiscriminate association may be judged by reference to the previous convictions and sentences of some of the offenders who find their way into this gaol, and I would instance two returned convicts who were in charge during the present year, one J. H., *alias* D. D., aged twenty-eight years, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for larceny from the person, at Tralee quarter sessions, in January, 1871; he had already twice undergone sentences of penal servitude, having been convicted and sentenced in Monaghan and at Belfast; soon after his discharge from this gaol, he was a third time sentenced to penal servitude in Cork city, now for a period of ten years. The other S., *alias* M., aged twenty-nine years, sentenced at Tralee sessions in June, 1871, for larceny from the person, to seven years' penal servitude, was previously sentenced to four years' penal servitude at Limerick, in January, 1861, and again in October, 1865, to five years' penal servitude at Wexford, for like offences. It is evident that prisoners with such antecedents must materially corrupt less grave offenders with whom they may be placed in the day-rooms of an associated prison.

As has been remarked in a former report, the female prisoners (if we except those charged with leaving service, illegal fishing, trespass, and poor law offences) committed to this gaol, are almost exclusively from the towns of the district, committed for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and prostitutes for loitering in the streets, drunkenness, and stealing from the person. The total number of females in custody in 1870 was 88; 30 of these were recommitted more or less frequently during the year, and the recommitments of these women to this gaol numbered 416 in former years, constantly under sentence to various terms of imprisonment for larceny, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

The Inspectors-General have year after year pointed out the advantage of the system which all distinguished publicists in England and abroad believe to be the only one which should be adopted in county prisons. In my report on this gaol in 1865, I submitted a plan to alter the wing for females, which could have been carried out at a not considerable cost, and it is to be hoped that under any new system sanctioned by Parliament, the adoption of the separate system will become compulsory in all county gaols.

Juveniles.

Two juveniles were inmates of the gaol on the day of inspection, and I find that 27 young offenders, 24 males and 3 females, had previously been in charge during the present year; 1 male (eleven years of age) had been twice committed, and 3 three times; one of these was in custody at the time of inspection. Three males and 1 female were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the gaol. In 1870, 26 males and 1 female were committed. Three were twice in custody during the year, 1 (male) was sent to a reformatory.

Debtors.

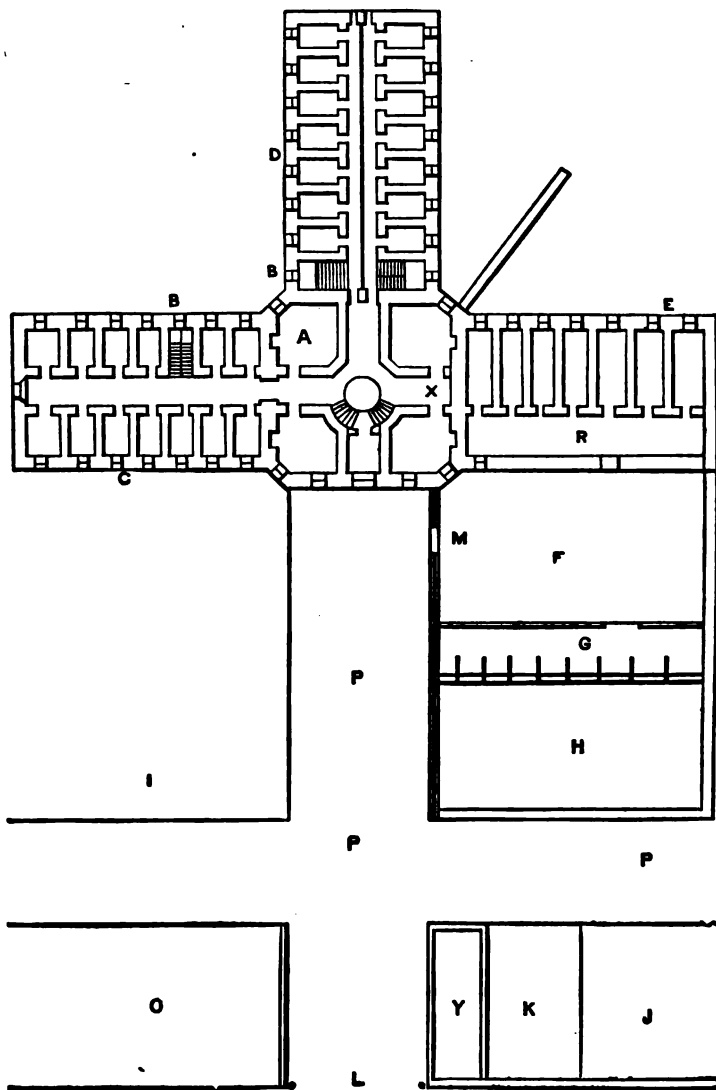
Four male and 2 female debtors were in charge when I inspected, one an old woman, eighty-four years of age, was in bed in hospital, where she will probably remain until she dies; her brother, also very old, is likewise

report for 1870, is still an inmate of the prison, and there appears to be no prospect of his discharge. My colleague remarks that this man's wife and children are entirely dependent on him for support, and I may add that he is unable to obtain money sufficient to file his schedule. In the month of April following, a boy fifteen years of age was arrested in execution for the sum of £12 9s., debt and costs awarded against him by the Chairman at quarter sessions, for a malicious injury, and was in custody when I subsequently visited Tralee.

Kerry
County
Gaol.

The following is a ground plan of the gaol, on which the alterations which I suggested in my report for 1865 in the wing of the building for females are marked :—

Plan.



		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>				
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	167	23	Shirts, . . .	51	20	Shifts, . . .	13	22
Sheets, pairs of,	97	33	Jackets, . . .	30	61	Jackets, . . .	13	21
Bed-ticks, . .	107	68	Vests, . . .	30	24	Petticoats, .	26	13
Bedsteads, . .	121	49	Trowsers, . .	30	72	Aprons, . . .	13	13
			Caps, . . .	30	19	Neckerchiefs,	7	—
			Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	24	6	Caps, . . .	13	57
						Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	12	3

I found the gaol, when I made my inspection, in as satisfactory condition as the structural defects of the very faulty buildings would permit. The Local Inspector and Governor accompanied me over the establishment, and are quite aware of its defects, and it is to be regretted that they have not the management of an establishment which could be conducted on a better system. Some of the suggestions of my colleague, when making his inspection in June, 1870, have been carried out. The reception cells have been fitted up and baths fixed, as he recommended. One prisoner only is employed in the kitchen, and the cook is a prisoner exempted by the Medical Officer from hard labour. The wheel-pump, formerly worked by four men, is now worked by two; and I see a marked improvement in the management since my last visit in 1869. The buildings are in fair repair, scrupulously clean, and well kept, and the prisoners appear subject to discipline.

I found a sufficient supply of good bedding in the gaol, and the prison clothing of a good description, but stockings are not supplied as a part of the prison clothing. The Act is silent on this point, but directs that female prisoners shall be suitably clothed. I believe that females ought to wear stockings, which should form part of the clothing of prisoners in all gaols. One male prisoner complained to me that stockings are not supplied, but this is a matter for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

There is an ample supply of water in every yard; tanks have been erected over the privies in them, by which they can be thus thoroughly flushed; sashes also have been put to the solitary cells; but the cells are not heated, are flagged, and without means for the inmate to communicate with an officer of the gaol. Gas has been introduced into the premises; the outside of the buildings, the central hall, and the office are lighted by it, but not the corridors or day-rooms for prisoners. Neither has it been introduced into the turnkeys' apartments.

No change has been made in the structural arrangements since last

* Exclusive of hospital bath.

* Exclusive of hospital bath. † Exclusive of hospital water-closets.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
—
**Kerry
County
Gaol.**

inspection, and all the defects in the buildings then pointed out still exist. The classification of the male criminal prisoners is in five divisions. That of the females is supposed to consist of two divisions, known prostitutes in one, and all others, including debtors, in the second; but even this limited classification cannot be carried out. All prisoners, however, take their meals and sleep separately in their respective cells, as far as the accommodation will permit. The tread-wheel, the stone-sheds, the laundry, and the school-room are stalled, but as the prisoners are at other times in association, such separation is nugatory. There are seventy-nine single cells for males, and fifteen for females.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., and at 7, A.M., in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30 in winter. The Governor or his Deputy, accompanied by the turnkey of the ward, takes part in the locking in of each prisoner in his cell for the night. A further examination of the cells and locks is made afterwards, when the Governor (or, in his absence, his Deputy) ascertains that each prisoner is in his cell. At 8 o'clock in winter, and 9 in summer, a superior officer goes his rounds, and he occasionally visits the wards at unexpected hours during the night.

Two turnkeys, one on patrol armed, the other in guard-room, alternately keep watch round the boundary wall for two hours at a time, during the night, but there is no patrol for the interior of the prison.

There are two tell-tale clocks on the premises, but not sufficiently protected against tampering.

At 8, P.M., in winter, and at 9, P.M., in summer, the keys of the prison are given up to the Governor (or, in his absence, to his Deputy), by whom they are counted, and are kept by him in a basket in his bedroom.

Poor debtors and untried prisoners receive visits under the by-laws on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.; convicted prisoners on order of a member of the Board of Superintendence or the Local Inspector. Two iron gates, seven feet apart, separate prisoners from their visitors.

No escape from the gaol was attempted during the present or the past year.

All prisoners are now regularly bathed once a week and on admission, as recommended by my colleague. There is a good water-closet in each yard, but the only lavatories in the prison are stone troughs in the yards. The private clothing of the prisoners is purified in a steam apparatus attached to the kitchen boiler.

Corn for prison use is ground in a capstan mill worked by the prisoners, and bread is baked in the gaol on three days of the week.

I found a good supply of prison clothing in use, with some in store. Clothing for both male and female prisoners is made in the gaol by the inmates. The private clothing of each prisoner is labelled when placed in store, and each article duly registered.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor— Dark or Refractory Cells,	18	13	*13	15

These were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. One male was four times punished in the year, another three times. On two occasions prisoners were placed in irons, but the fact was recorded in the journal of the Governor, as the law directs. The Punishment Book was regularly laid before the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the chairman.

* Two males were handcuffed for 24 hours each

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Kerry
County
Gaol.**

The punishment cells are flagged, and not heated. I understand that prisoners confined in them are not given the bedclothes which the Prisons Acts direct. The statutes make no exception, and I am of opinion that the Governor is not justified in withholding from any prisoner the bedclothes which the law expressly directs he shall be given.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	14	—
Laundry,	—	6
Pumping water, &c.,	2	—
Prison duties,	5	—
Total,	21	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brush and mat making,	2	—	Painters and glaziers,	1	—
Baking and cooking,	1	—	Knitting,	—	6
Tailoring,	1	—	Needlework,	—	2
Shoemaking,	1	—			
Carpentering,	1	—	Total,	8	8
Smiths and helpers,	1	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	21	6
Industrial labour,	8	8
Sick (a pauper debtor),	—	1
Unemployed,	6	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	2
Debtors (unemployed),	4	1
Total in custody,	40	18

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1868, £35 18s. 0d. | 1869, £24 6s. 9d. | 1870, £22 1s. 9d.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel, which is partitioned, for two hours daily. Each remains for eight minutes on the wheel, with a rest of four minutes. As yet the treadwheel has not been attached to the pumping apparatus which supplies the prison with water, but it is proposed to do so immediately. Prisoners likewise work the capstan mill for one hour daily. They pump water and break stones. Industrial labour is carried on by matmaking, baking, weaving, and, when artisans are in custody, they work at their respective trades.

The females wash, spin, and work at the needle.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	29	12	53	12
Average daily number of pupils,	3.14	1.8	6.5	2.2
Number of days on which school was held,	206	272	186	191
<i>School-hours,—Males—12 to 2, P.M.</i>	<i>Females—10 to 11½, A.M.</i>			

averaging 3 in 1870 for males, and 6 in 1871; and for females only 1 in 1870, and 2 in 1871. A turnkey teaches the school, who was formerly assistant teacher in a National school; he was never trained, but attends the examinations of teachers by the Inspector. The proper school registries are kept. The schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are visited by their Inspector who reports thereon. Both Chaplains now visit the schools.

Contracts.

Skimmed milk, per gallon, 8½d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 3·65d. | 1869, . 3·79d. | 1870, . 3·15d.

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection, which I tasted, was of a good description, and the provisions are generally approved of by the Chaplains when submitted for inspection. The bread, made from flour ground by the prisoners in the capstan mill, is pure and unadulterated.

Extra diet for prisoners for the most part consists of white bread and milk, and is given as a change of diet when required.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; two lodged complaints, one against an officer of the gaol, but I believe both without reason.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £2,381 13s. 2d. | 1869, . £2,394 1s. 1d. | 1870, . £2,216 17s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . 1,303 14s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,278 1s. 9d. | 1870, . £1,216 16s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £48 11s. 1·37d. | 1869, . £51 19s. 6·44d. | 1870, . £45 2s. 9·88d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £180 1s. 9d. | 1869, . £167 7s. 0d. | 1870, . £162 7s. 6d.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here carefully kept, and the prescribed forms are in use. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are fully entered up, the Medical Officer and Chaplains also have journals. They enter the duty performed, and occasionally the Medical Officer makes observations on cases which come before him.

The name of each prisoner is entered in the Work Ledger, and how employed daily.

The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book, and likewise in the Governor's journal. The Governor has established a Register of Criminals which is carefully attended to, and much valuable information has been obtained through it, which tends to show the antecedents of habitual offenders.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

Kerry
County
Gaol.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0	0	Turnkeys.	Garrett Cotter, Baker, . .	41	0	0
	Rev. R. D. Orpen, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Patrick Lenihan, Tailor, . .	40	0	0
	Very Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		Robert Farmer,	40	0	0
	William Alton, Physician,	—	—	—		Edward Meara, Shoemaker, . .	40	0	0
	Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0		Patrick Kane,	35	0	0
						Mr. Sullivan, Schoolmaster, . .	40	0	0
						Thomas Brien,	40	0	0
						William Hines,	35	0	0
						Jeremiah Howe, Porter, . .	15	0	0
						James Dunning, Watchman, . .	20	0	0
Resident.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Robert Harris, Governor,		200	0	0		Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress,	45	0	0
Sylvester Murphy, Head Warder,		50	0	0		Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron, . .	20	0	0
						Mary Quinnell, Nursetender, . .	20	0	0
						Ellen Hayes, Assistant do., . .	12	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

The Governor died; his place has been filled up by the promotion of the Deputy-Governor. Turnkey Sylvester Murphy has been promoted to the office of Head Warder and Clerk. Turnkey Thomas Hines has been superannuated, and his son, William Hines, has been appointed in his stead. Michael Sullivan has been appointed turnkey and schoolmaster.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeremiah Howe, Porter; Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	111	92
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	128	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	199	146
Physician,	380	284
Apothecary,	413	310

The officers' quarters in the gaol have been much improved; water-closets have been put up in them, and they are properly kept.

Three warders, a baker, shoemaker, and tailor, superintend and instruct in the branches of trade which they are qualified to teach.

Hospital.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	51	21	52	24	75	12	43	15
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	575	308	575	313	778	304	533	473
Average daily number in hospital,	1.57	0.84	1.57	0.85	2.13	0.83	1.87	1.66
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	46	7	85	18	76	13	124	16
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£20 9s. 7d.		£9 7s. 7d.		£22 6s. 6d.		—	

The hospital accommodation is sufficient for the number of inmates. It consists of one building for prisoners of both sexes, the wards on the ground floor being allotted to males, those above for females; the latter have water-closets off each. There is a good bath in the hospital common to all prisoners, with hot and cold water; a boiler behind the kitchen fire heats water for the purpose. There are no exercising yards attached to the hospital of this prison.

Nicholas Donovan, esq.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.
D. D. C. McGillycuddy, esq.

Thomas Gallwey, esq.
Francis B. Chute, esq.
Major Crosbie.

John F. Godfrey, esq.
Samuel M. Hussey, esq.
George R. Browne, esq.

Kerry
County
Gaol.

The Board meets on the last Thursday of the month, when liabilities are discharged and the salaries of inferior officers paid. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

General Observations.

As this report was passing through press the Inspectors-General received a communication from the Local Inspector of the gaol, in which is expressed the earnest desire of the Chaplains to have the separate system of prison discipline introduced into the gaol. In this opinion my colleague and I cordially agree, and I would urge the Grand Jury of the county no longer to delay, but to make the necessary alterations in their gaol to suit the only system of prison discipline which does not tend to contaminate the inmates of a gaol. The matter has been so frequently brought under notice that it is only necessary for me to add that the funds for the alterations can be obtained by the county, on presentment by the Grand Jury from the Treasury, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments.

Bridewells.

In my report for 1869, I called attention to the very inadequate salaries which the keepers of these minor prisons receive, which are quite insufficient for their maintenance; six receive only £10 yearly as salary to support themselves and families. The keeper of a bridewell must be married or have a female relative with him to attend to female prisoners when committed, yet the Grand Jury of this county only allow £10 a year for the support of officers who hold so responsible a position. My colleague also brought this matter under the notice of the Board.

In my report for 1869 I called attention to the condition of a wretched building in the town of Tralee used by the police for a lock-up and for drunkards, and I understand that it still continues as when I made my report. It then consisted of two small cells for prisoners of both sexes, without ventilation except from holes in the doors. In these cells large numbers of prisoners males and females are locked up waiting to be committed by a magistrate. The state of these cells has been frequently such that an active and painstaking magistrate who resides in the neighbourhood has been often compelled to let the prisoners free during the night to prevent their being suffocated, and the constabulary officer on duty informed me that he has been made sick from the effluvia from them. The county gaol is too far from the town for prisoners to be removed to it by the police when any disturbance exists, and it only remains for the Town Commissioners to build a proper police barrack with lock-up in the town.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Kerry County.		Killarney.		Dingle.	
<i>Bridewells.</i>					
No. of Committals in past year, . .	M. 188	F. 31	M. 42	F. 1	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	52	8	34	-	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	24	11	9	5	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	4	5	6	4	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly; on Friday's at Dingle; on every third Thursday at Augherick.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regularly drawn, but lunatics sometimes committed.*		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair and order.		In good repair.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		The yards are very insecure, for although the walls are of sufficient height the ground at the back rises very high, and, assisted by a low wall which runs to wall of Bridewell, a person could, without difficulty, throw a rope into the yard of Bridewell and enable a prisoner to escape.		
Accommodation, . .	Males — one day-room and three sleeping cells, a fourth with straw for drunkards — a guard-bed should be put up in it. Females — one day-room and two cells.		Males — day-room and two cells below; two cells above not used, one on each side of keeper's bed-room. Females — day-room and two cells below.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient, but no bedding in one cell. It should be furnished.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied	A good pump on premises in front yard.		None on premises, but a stream runs on the opposite side of road.		
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient; earth-boxes would be an improvement.		Insufficient; earth - closets should be supplied.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient		Very clean and orderly, and ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20.		£10.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Weighmaster, salary £31; court-keeper, salary £3.		Is a carpenter, by which trade he supports himself.		
Official inspection,	8th October, 1871.		9th October, 1871.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		Two male prisoners in custody for drunkenness.		

* A pauper, J. F., was on the 4th August, 1871, committed to this bridewell from Killarney Union Workhouse, on a charge of assault on the master, and remained in charge until the 16th of the month, when he was forwarded to the lunatic asylum close by. I beg to call attention to the opinion of the Law Adviser and Circular addressed to magistrates, which instructs that lunatics are not to be sent to prison but direct to the lunatic asylum; and as this pauper was already in a public institution, there was ample opportunity to observe the state of his mind without sending him to a prison for ten days. If the man had committed suicide in the prison, a serious responsibility would devolve on the magistrate who committed him.

	Tarbert.		Caherciveen.		Listowel.		Kerry County. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year, .	M. 27	F. 1	M. 70	F. 8	M. 506	F. 33	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	-	43	4	453	15	
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1	35	4	-	-	
	5	-	18	2	-	-	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly; on every second Sa- turday. In other parts of the dis- trict monthly.		Weekly; on Satur- days.		
Committals, whe- ther regular?	Regular, except that lunatics are some- times committed to the bridewell.		Lunatics are frequently committed to this bride- well previously to being sent to the District Lunatic Asylum. Re- mands for more than three days are some- times signed by only one Justice.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Some outer doors unsound; a new front door should be provided; the chimneys smoke.		Building in good repair, but flag- ging in day-room broken, should be repaired.		In fair repair, ex- cept slight repairs to roof.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care; a saw-pit at back should be removed and ivy cut away.		Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation, .	Males — day-room and two cells off it on ground-floor. Females — same accommodation.		Males — one day- room and two cells below, two above. Females — one day- room and two cells below.		Males — day-room and two cells off it on ground-floor. Females — same accommodation.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient.		Sufficient; blankets rather thin, and bed-tick and two pair of sheets re- quired; one on one bed in male cell, the other in the wash.		Sufficient, and of a fair description.		
Water, how supplied,	None on premises.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	None.		Stated to be suffi- cient.		Stated to be suffi- cient.		
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and orderly; ventilation suffi- cient.		Clean and dry; ven- tilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation suffi- cient.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.		£20.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None, except occa- sionally employed in a store adjoining.		Has a pension from the Royal Irish Constabulary of £27 a year.		None.		
Official Inspection, Remarks, . . .	4th September, 1871. No prisoner in charge.		13th October, 1871. No prisoner in cus- tody.		4th Sept., 1871 No prisoner in cus- tody.		

<i>Kerry County.</i>		<i>Castle Island.</i>		<i>Kenmare.</i>		<i>Milltown.</i>	
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year, .	M. 45	F. 6	M. 61	F. 15	M. 29	F. 1
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	2	14	9	3	-
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	9	4	14	5	17	2
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	1	7	-	1	-
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; on Thursdays.		Fortnightly; on Mondays.		Monthly, on Mondays.	
	Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Now regular.	
	Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order,	Building in fair repair; painting much required; the yards should be gravelled.		In good repair and order.		In bad repair; outside doors not sound, new ones should replace them; roof admits the wet; should be put in order before winter.	
	Security, . . .	A downpipe from roof in each yard might facilitate an escape.		Down-pipes from roof in both yards afford facilities for escape; they could easily be altered.		Sufficient, with care, except shed outside against boundary wall on female side.	
	Accommodation, .	Males: day-room and four cells, two below and two above, off keeper's room. Females: day-room and two cells.		Males: day-room and three cells below, two above. Females: day-room and three cells.		Males: day-room, two cells below, and two above. Females: day-room and two cells.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied,	None on premises, but near.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.		A cesspool, cleanable from outside.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Very clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient; but damp in winter.	
	Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
	Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.		£10.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £100 a year; holds four acres of land.		Holds some land.		None.	
	Official Inspection, Remarks, . . .	12th October, 1871. No prisoner in custody.		6th October, 1871. No prisoner in custody.		12th October, 1871. No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

KILDARE COUNTY GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
26TH DECEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	2	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	5	—	5	—	—	—
For further Examination,	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	12	2	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	15	—	15	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	8	8	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	62	19	81	—	—	—

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	1
„ at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	2	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	12	—
Committed for Trial,	—	1	1	—
Total,	—	1	16	1
Committed—				
Once,	—	1	13	1
Twice,	—	—	1	—
Thrice,	—	—	2	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	5	—
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse Offender,	—	—	1	—

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Kildare
County
Gaol.**

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Fenianism,	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Unlawful possession of arms,	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ribbonism,	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
Common assaults,	21	7	30	11	32	28	2	1	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	-	12	-	11	1	4	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	-	21	-	4	2	1	-	-	-
Other assaults,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	8	1	15	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
Robbery,	-	-	2	-	5	-	2	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
Larceny,	55	26	73	24	60	25	14	2	15	7
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences,	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Other malicious offences against property,	4	1	3	4	4	-	-	-	1	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	60	-	37	-	40	-	16	-	11	-
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	20	2	29	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to commit suicide,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Absconding from Reformatory,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of hiring,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Driving car without licence,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling beer without a licence,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	5	-	5	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
Leaving employment,	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	10	292	4	76	4	40	-	-	-	5
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	1	4	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Breach of Contagious Diseases Acts,	-	-	-	25	-	28	-	1	-	-
Disorderly, loitering, indecency, &c.,	50	115	23	39	41	56	-	2	1	4
Careless and furious driving,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	287	457	303	189	250	191	57	9	51	17
Vagrancy,	5	3	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	111	164	112	149	82	235	-	8	-	-
Debt,	6	-	7	-	12	-	2	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	48	14	52	8	47	16	3	2	1	1
Total,	457	638	478	349	393	443	62	19	53	18

1868,	M.	F.	1870,	M.	F.	Kildare
1869,	55	13	1871 (day of Inspection),	53	18	County
	68	14		62	19	Gaul.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	6	4	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	5	2	day of Inspection), . . .	4*	4*
1870,	7	3	Day of Inspection, . . .		—

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	—	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	—	—	day of Inspection), . . .	1	—
1870,	—	2	1871 (day of Inspection),	1†	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	—	12	—
Criminals,	355	197	297	207
Vagrants,	4	3	2	1
Drunkards,	112	149	82	235
Total,	478	349	393	443

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	360	82	285	85
Twice „ „ . . .	42	14	28	21
Thrice „ „ . . .	3	7	8	6
4 times „ „ . . .	2	8	4	8
5 „ „ „ . . .	2	2	—	10
6 „ „ „ . . .	—	3	—	3
7 „ „ „ . . .	—	5	—	1
8 „ „ „ . . .	—	1	—	4
9 „ „ „ . . .	—	3	—	4
10 „ „ „ . . .	—	4	—	2
13 „ „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
14 „ „ „ . . .	—	1	—	1
15 „ „ „ . . .	—	1	—	1
17 „ „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
18 „ „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
19 „ „ „ . . .	—	1	—	—
26 „ „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
Total,	409	132	325	150
No. of above committed for first time,	261	44	210	56

* Of these, 1 male and 1 female several times committed during year.

† Twice committed.

Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

Committed—	NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,		241	40	193	43
Twice,		72	11	62	17
Thrice,		26	12	22	8
4 times,		15	7	12	7
5 „		12	4	10	3
6 „		8	—	6	9
7 to 11 „		25	11	13	13
12 to 16 „		6	7	3	9
17 to 20 „		2	5	1	8
21 to 40 „		2	18	3	14
41 to 60 „		—	7	—	9
61 to 80 „		—	5	—	7
81 to 100 „		—	2	—	1
101 to 120 „		—	1	—	—
121 to 140 „		—	1	—	1
161 to 180 „		—	1	—	—
181 to 200 „		—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,		409	132	325	150

No. of commitments represented in foregoing. 993 2,280 773 2,313

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	71·88	15·94	—	56	19·8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	110		6th May.	98		6th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	67		12th & 31st Dec.	61		18th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	96		8th May.	71		13th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	28		14 Sep. 5 Oct. 4 Nov.	29		6th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	49		31st Dec.	45		18th May.
Ditto, of females,	7		28 Feb. 25 to 30 Mar. & 10 April.	10		3rd March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

27th May, 1864,	108	1st March, 1868,	104
27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101	3rd October, 1869,	101
29th June, 1866,	120	6th May, 1870,	110
28th April, 1867,	119	6th October, 1871,	98

The population of the county Kildare consists of 84,198 inhabitants ; the area, 418,436 acres ; but as the prison district contains within its boundaries large cavalry barracks and the Curragh Camp, the gaol is in a great measure filled with military offenders and camp followers, strangers to the county Kildare.

Committals of drunkards :—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
56	182	64	150	80	20	88	126	76	166	111	164	112	149	82	235

Acquittals and convictions at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, .	74	64	67	74	65	81	145
Acquittals, .	38	36	50	32	55	52	61
Total, .	112	100	117	106	120	133	206

Daily average of inmates of the gaol, last eight years:—

	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Males, .	55	55	59	61	50	57	71	56
Females, .	34	25	30	21	22	21	15	19

I found on my inspection 62 males and 19 females of all classes inmates of this gaol, including 2 males imprisoned for debt, and 5 under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. Forty-two males and 15 females were under various sentences of imprisonment, and 13 males and 4 females on remand or for trial.

On analyzing the crimes and sentences of the convicted male offenders in charge I find 15 were under sentences of courts-martial, 19 convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and 8 summarily before justices in petty sessions.

The following were the sentences on the above prisoners :—

For 2 years, .	6	For 6 and above 5 months, .	6
„ 18 months, .	4	„ 3 and 4 months, .	6
„ 12 and above 9 months, .	14	„ 1 month, .	1
„ 9 and above 6 months, .	5		

It thus appears that 29 of the 42 convicted prisoners in charge were under sentences exceeding six months, and only 13 for six months and under.

The sentences on the females were—1 for nine, 1 for eight, and 1 for two months; the remainder for short periods under one month, for the most part for seven and fourteen days—all, with the exception of two women convicted at Athy for receiving stolen goods, were convicted under the Contagious Diseases Act, or for drunkenness or loitering for prostitution within the precincts of the military barracks at Newbridge, or the Curragh Camp, Kildare.

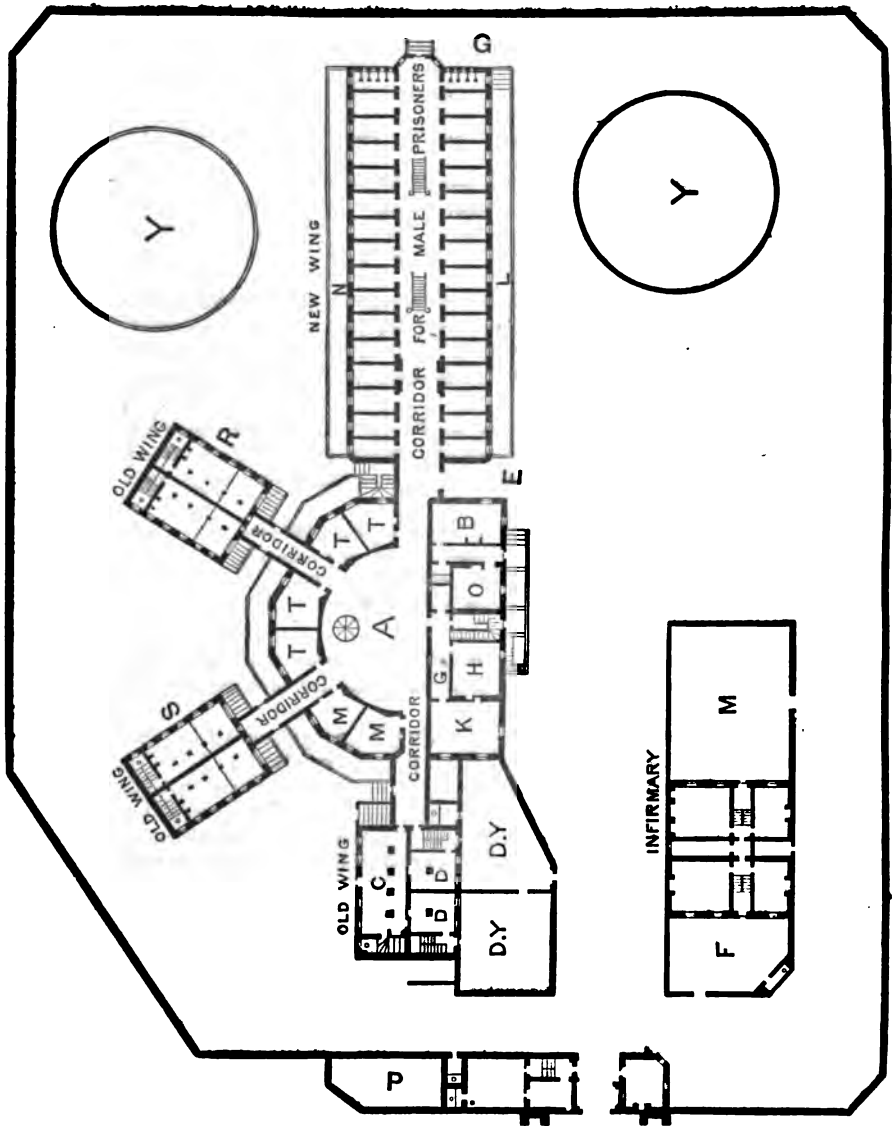
One male was under a sentence of imprisonment for six months for absconding from Glencree Reformatory in October, 1871.

Juveniles.

Nineteen juveniles under sixteen years were inmates of this gaol in 1871. Of these 5 were sentenced to reformatories. A little girl, E. D., under twelve years of age, charged at the Carbury petty sessions with stealing clothes, but not convicted, was sent by the justices to Heytesbury-street Industrial School, under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. In 1870 16 males and 5 females were committed—4 for workhouse offences. Two males and 1 female were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the prison; 1 juvenile was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months for absconding from the reformatory at Glencree.

Debtors.

Twelve male debtors were inmates of the gaol in 1871, and 7 in the previous year. I found 2 in charge when I visited. No female debtor was in custody in either year.



A, central inspection hall; B, Board-room; C, officers' mess room; DD, marshal-
 sea for debtors; DY, exercising yard for debtors; GKH, Governor's apartments;
 O, office; MM, Head Warder's apartments, Matron's rooms over head; TT, prison
 officers and turnkeys' rooms; P, apartment for Head Warder; L, entrance to
 kitchen and other offices for males in the basement; N, entrance to laundry and
 other offices for females in the basement. In the infirmary, the males are placed
 on the side marked M on the plan, the females on the side marked F; E, entrance to
 the prison; G, shed in which the crank pump is placed, so that supervision can be
 exercised over the prisoners from the hall of the prison; R, female prison; S,
 church and school.

Yards,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	2
Solitary Cells,	5	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	84	-
Single cells of smaller size,	8	24
Cells to contain three persons,	3	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	-
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapels,	Two.	-
School-room,	1	-
Workshop,	1	-

Kitchen,	1	-
Store Rooms,	3	1
Laundries,	1	1
Drying Rooms,	1	1
Lavatories,	3	1
Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	3
Water-closets,	13	8
Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Pumps,	Two.	-
Crank pumps,	1	-
Other machines for hard labour—Shot drill for males.	-	-
Tell-tale Clocks,	3	-

Kildare
County
Gaol.

Stock at time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	200½ 29½	Shirts, . .	174 31	Shifts, . .	39 13
Sheets, pairs of,	229 34½	Jackets, . .	121 32	Jackets, . .	56 19
Rugs, . .	181 34	Vests, . .	96 23	Petticoats, . .	80 67
Hammocks or . .	87 11	Trowsers, . .	74 61	Aprons, . .	38 15
Cots, . .	79 11	Caps, . .	112 8	Neckerchiefs, . .	27 11
Bedticks, . .	36 -	Stockings or . .	183 30	Caps, . .	53 77
Bedsteads, . .		Socks, pairs of,	114 65	Stockings, pairs of, . .	67 127½
		Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of, . .		Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of, . .	53 24

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair and well kept, the ventilation of the cells sufficient, and the cell fixtures in good order. The heating apparatus appears to be now adequate, the sewerage is stated to be effective, and the drains properly trapped. Water for the use of the prison is obtained in unlimited quantity from the canal which adjoins, and is raised by the power of the crank-pump into the cistern on the roof of the male prison. The only faulty portion of the gaol is now the female prison, and it should be altered to suit an improved discipline. Formerly the female prison consisted of the upper tier of cells of the main new wing, but was found inconvenient, and ultimately it was decided to remove it to the wing of the old prison, marked R on the plan. This arrangement has been carried out since my last inspection in 1869, but the cells are too small; they are flagged, and not heated; they have been provided with means to communicate with an officer of the prison, but under the 4th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44, no prisoner can be kept in separation in any cell which is not properly heated. Fires are kept in the day-rooms, as directed by the 7th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and one prisoner at a time is permitted to warm herself at them. The system is, however, not satisfactory, and having regard more especially to the class of female prisoners in the gaol it is for the interests of order and discipline that the separate system should be strictly carried out in the gaol. Female prisoners from the neighbourhood of the military camp and barracks must always be committed here; and having duly considered all the circumstances of the case, I would recommend that the cells in the wing of the old prison R be enlarged and fitted up with all appliances for the strict enforcement of the separate system, a central hall formed, and other arrangements made. The money to carry out the alterations can be obtained, interest free, from the Treasury, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments. The presentment would be very small at each assize levied off the county.

only an utter waste of money.

Formerly the punishment cells for female prisoners were under the male prison, and great inconvenience was occasioned when bringing refractory women through the hall of that prison to them. Two solitary cells for females have now been fitted up next the female laundry, which are properly heated, and furnished with all requisite fittings. Two good baths have also been put up there.

The prison stores are well arranged, and secured by proper locks. Thirty-six cells are furnished with special bolts and Chubbs' locks intended for the safe keeping of important prisoners.

The crank-pump formerly placed in the basement has been removed to G on the plan, and great advantages have resulted from the change. In my report on this prison for 1869 I suggested that the pumping apparatus be so arranged as to answer also as a fire-engine, with brass cocks on each landing to which a hose can be screwed should a fire occur; the crank working as a fire-engine is capable of pumping an unlimited supply of water to any part of the building. Where the crank-pump formerly stood is now used as a store. A contract is in force to wash the blankets and clothes from the military barracks by prison labour. A washing machine with wringing apparatus is used for the purpose.

Gas is supplied to every cell of the male prison. It is kept burning in the cells until 8, P.M., Sundays excepted, and in the officers' quarters until 11, P.M.; it remains lighting on the outside and in the central hall during the night.

Discipline is properly maintained in this gaol; at the same time I consider that the inmates are kindly treated. I found the supply of prison clothing and bedding of a fair quality and sufficient. When blankets are thin, additional are supplied in very cold weather.

The paths in the exercising rings were found to be too soft in wet weather, and it is proposed to cover them with asphalt. This will be a decided improvement.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., at all periods of the year, and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during the winter season. The Governor, or in his absence the head warden, is present with the officers in charge of the classes at lock-up, and the evening guard is also in attendance. The class officers lock each his own division, and hand over the keys, with a docket containing the list of prisoners in charge; a superior officer then ascertains that the prisoners are in their cells, and the locks and fastenings secure.

The keys are kept at night in an iron safe, fixed in the wall of the office of the Governor, and secured by Chubbs' patent locks. The keys of the safe, the office, and the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. The Governor frequently visits the interior of the prison at uncertain hours after final lock-up.

A superior officer makes his final rounds at 10, P.M., when the night guard (a turnkey, in rotation) goes on duty in the interior of the building, into which he is locked.

There are two tell-tale clocks on the premises, both carefully protected from tampering.

Photography is carefully carried out by the head warden. A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for each prisoner photographed, and a gratuity of £5 is paid by the Board.

The private clothes of prisoners are carefully fumigated when necessary.

Untried prisoners are permitted to see their friends twice in the week; convicted prisoners once in two months.

an officers mess-room, and I think with advantage. No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1870 or 1871.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

The laundry has been enlarged, and is supplied with gas, so that prisoners can work in it after nightfall. The stalls have lattice doors, and there is a good drying closet and every necessary appliance for carrying on extensive washing, which is an excellent occupation for females of the class which frequent this gaol. The punishment cells for males are in the basement, under the central hall of the male prison, and are heated and furnished with every appliance.

There are no bridewells in this county, and all prisoners are sent direct to the county gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	-	2	2	-
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	24	19	49	11
Total,	24	21	51	11

The punishment book is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	Males.
Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill,	29

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	22	-
Pumping and picking oakum,	20	-
Matmaking,	3	-
Shoemaking,	1	-
Tailoring,	1	-
Cooking,	1	-
Cleaning prison,	3	1
Gardening,	1	-
Carpenter,	1	-
Washing,	-	8
Darning,	-	3
Sewing,	-	5
Total,	53	17

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	53	17
Sick,	-	1
Unemployed,	†5	-
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	-
Total in custody,	62	19

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £11 8s. 0½d. | 1869, . £62 14s. 9½d. | 1870, . £106 10s. 6d.

* Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour, and are included under that head.

† Prisoners under Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

the manufacture of brushes, sheep-netting, shoes, and such other articles of clothing as are required for prison use. The washing of blankets for the War Department has already been mentioned. The females knit stockings, sew, mend, and wash for the prison. Oakum picking is also largely carried on. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour get a proportion of profits, but they are few.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	82	-	23	-
Average daily number of pupils,	12.9	-	10.6	-
Number of days on which School was held,	258	-	254	-

School-hours.—Males—12 to 1.30, P.M.

Since my last visit to this prison the school-room has been partitioned. It is divided into eleven cells. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officers. The Roman Catholic females and also the males, under certain restrictions, receive moral and religious instruction from Sisters of Mercy, who visit them. The preceding schedule of female offenders in custody on the day of my visit shows that but two out of the entire number in custody (19), were in charge for any offence except that of drunkenness and loitering for prostitution, and, with three exceptions, were for terms under one month. It is considered that for those so circumstanced a school could be of no advantage. Some are of the lowest type, who live about the hedges and ditches of the Curragh, and return to their former mode of life after discharge. Both Chaplains visit the school, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain enters his observations in his journal, not in the School Register.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 10s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 3s.; sherry wine, per large bottle, 1s. 8d.; black tea, per lb., 2s. 4d.; soft sugar, per lb., 4d.; starch, per stone, 3s. 9d.; blue, per lb., 8d.; washing soda, per cwt., 6s. 3d.; black lead, per lb., 8d.; heavy butt leather, per lb., 1s. 5d.; slitter leather, per lb., 1s. 6d.; kip leather, per lb., 2s. 2d.; hemp, per lb., 1s. 10d.; closing flax, per dozen, 10d.; knitting cotton, per lb., 1s. 4d.; sewing needles, per 100, 10d.; knitting needles, per 100, 11d. 9 thimbles, per dozen, 4½d.; grey frieze, per yard, 3s. 5d.; tweed, for petticoats, per yard, 1s. 5½d.; linsey woolsey, for petticoats, per yard, 11½d.; woollen kerchiefs, 2s. 4½d.; black and blay thread, per lb., 2s. 7d.; white spools, per dozen, 5½d.; white tape, per piece, 5d.; blankets, each according to weight, 2s. per lb.; rugs, each, according to pattern to be seen at the prison, 4s. 11½d.; blay calico yard wide, per yard, 7d.; check (linen) yard wide, per yard, 9d.; bleached calico, yard wide, per yard, 5½d.; blay linen, yard wide, per yard, 7d.; bed ticking, yard wide, per yard, 9½d.; twilled calico, for sheeting, two yards wide, 1s. 2d.; lime brushes, 2s.; sweeping brushes, 2s. 2d.; floor scrubbers, 2s. 2d.; sweeping chimney, with contractor's own machine, at 12s. per month; turnips, per stone, 5d.; onions, per lb., 5d.; car-hire, per Irish mile, 8d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . . . 4.49d. | 1869, . . . 4.48d. | 1870, . . . 4.54d.

The food provided on the day of my visit for the prisoners, which I tasted, was of good quality, and the Chaplains regularly inspect the provisions when received from the contractor. Their reports, which are in the tabular form prescribed for their use, are with one or two exceptions

order to insure its being in a proper condition.

I questioned individually all the prisoners in charge. The only complaint was made to me by a male prisoner, who stated that the stirabout was twice faulty, but I consider that his complaint was without foundation. Extra diet ordered is generally only a change to white bread and some milk ; meat is seldom given.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £2,659 17s. 11½d. | 1869, . £2,383 4s. 8½d. | 1870, . £2,301 14s. 5½d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £1,271 12s. 8½d. | 1869, . £1,269 6s. 4½d. | 1870, . £1,216 12s. 9½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £35 14s. 0.79d. | 1869, . £29 16s. 11d. | 1870, . £26 2s. 6.48d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £159 0s. 6d. | 1869, . £361 11s. 0d. | 1870, . £398 19s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £199 0s. 5d. | 1869, . £224 0s. 7d. | 1870, . £250 18s. 1d.

The various registries of statistics and finance, prescribed by superior authority, are here in use, and some much improved forms have been adopted. The books are so constructed that they check each other. The markings of the tell-tale clocks, and other matters, are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book, and the reports of officers are countersigned by the Governor. An Officers' Conduct Book is kept. All extern officers, and the Governor, have journals. The Local Inspector, and the Governor, keep theirs with much attention, and they carefully note in them the various occurrences which happen in the gaol. The Governor notes in his journal when he is absent from lock up. The Medical Officer also makes a full report of the different cases in his journal. The Chaplains record the duty which they perform, and occasionally make observations in reference thereto.

The Local Inspector checks Dietary Book. The Governor checks daily the different books, which he initials. The principal matron and other officers report.

A committee of the Grand Jury visits the gaol at each assizes, and they enter reports of their observations in the Visitors' Book, which are always favourable.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	15	2	6	2	2	—	2
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	160	457	404	156	14	21	—	16
Average daily number in hospital,	·44	1·25	1·11	·43	·04	·06	—	·044
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	106	86	126	79	114	55	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 3s. 2d.		£19 0s. 1d.		£16 2s. 11½d.		—	

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Kildare
County
Gaol.**

No prisoner has been in hospital in this prison for the last eighteen months. The hospitals for each sex are separate, but under the same roof. There are baths and water-closets attached.

One death of a male prisoner occurred in 1870.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Falkiner, is very attentive to his duties in the prison.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>				Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Florence Newton, Mat-maker,	35	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0	Js. Sheridan, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0	William Bury, Tailor,	30	0	0
Frederick J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0	Wm. J. Foster, School-master,	30	0	0
				George Halloran,	25	0	0
				Bernard Brennan,	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Miss Cecilia Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Edw. J. Gildes, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Mrs. Mary Molloy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	65	0	0	Miss Eliza Maxwell, Hospital Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Edwin Crichton, Clerk,	50	0	0				

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

James Hempenstal, Tailor-Warder, resigned; Patrick Walsh appointed. Hugh Bigger, Warder, resigned; John M'Cabe appointed. Mrs. Catherine Bigger, Assistant Matron, resigned; not filled up. John M'Cabe, Warder, resigned; Bernard Brennan, appointed. Patrick Walsh, Tailor-Warder, resigned; William Bury appointed. John Lacy, Warder, resigned; George Halloran appointed. Mrs. Margaret Lyons, Hospital Assistant Matron, resigned; Miss Eliza Maxwell appointed. Hugh Gilson, Schoolmaster-Warder, resigned; William J. Foster appointed. Robert Campbell, Shoemaker-Warder, resigned; James Sheridan appointed. Mrs. Julia Campbell, Matron, resigned; Miss Cecilia Wilson appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	256	208
Chaplain, Established Church,	215	215*
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	253	245*
Surgeon,	210	150

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Baron De Robeck, J.P.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.	Saml. G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major R. H. Burrowes, J.P.	Thos. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.	George L. O'Kelly, esq., J.P.
Patrick Nolan, esq.		
F. H. Henry, esq., J.P.		Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Wednesday in each month, unless that day should fall on the first or second of the month, when the meeting is held on the following Wednesday. All salaries of intern officers, and liabilities under £2, are discharged at the monthly meetings of the Board; larger amounts are paid to each contractor by cheque drawn in his favour. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at Assizes.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

* The Chaplains' visits include those of their curates, who are allowed to assist them in the discharge of their religious duties.

KILKENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Further Examination,	5	—	5	2	—	2
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	6	5	11	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total in custody,	28	9	37	3	—	3

Juveniles in Custody from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	2	—	16	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	4	1
Total,	2	—	20	2
Committed Once,	2	—	13	—
„ Twice,	—	—	2	1
„ Thrice,	—	—	1	—
Total,	2	—	16	1
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	2	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	2	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	27	5	1870	28	1
1869	26	9	1871 (day of Inspection),	28	9

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OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.		Kilkenny County and City Gaol.
Leaving service,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Workhouse offences,	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Trespass,	—	1	7	5	4	7	1	5	2	—	
Do. in pursuit of game,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Illegal fishing,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cruelty to animals,	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gambling,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Using threatening language,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disorderly conduct,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Having unwholesome meat in possession,	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On suspicious circumstances,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wife desertion,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sodomy,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Having gun-caps in his possession in a proclaimed district,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Having arms without licence,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Intent to steal,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total criminal class,	120	38	120	40	142	42	17	9	26	1	
Vagrancy,	3	6	2	13	5	4	—	—	—	—	
Drunkenness,	33	40	51	21	67	31	4	—	—	—	
Debt,	8	1	10	1	7	2	2	—	2	—	
Remanded for further examination,	34	4	33	16	54	12	5	—	—	—	
Total,	198	89	216	91	275	91	28	9	28	1	

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1	7	2
Criminals,	153	56	196	54
Vagrants,	2	13	5	4
Drunkards,	51	21	67	31
Total,	216	91	275	91

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	166	58	227	42
Twice "	14	5	16	10
Thrice "	4	4	3	5
4 times "	—	1	—	3
6 " "	—	1	—	—
Total,	184	69	246	60
No. of above committed for first time,	119	44	163	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kilkenny County and City Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	.	.	.	109	38	162	25
Twice,	.	.	.	40	13	45	11
Thrice,	.	.	.	13	4	13	6
4 times,	.	.	.	6	2	8	1
5 "	.	.	.	4	2	3	3
6 "	.	.	.	—	1	1	2
7 to 11 "	.	.	.	9	4	7	7
12 to 16 "	.	.	.	2	1	5	—
17 to 20 "	.	.	.	—	2	—	1
21 to 40 "	.	.	.	1	—	2	—
41 to 60 "	.	.	.	—	1	—	2
61 to 80 "	.	.	.	—	1	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,				184	69	246	60
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,				397	300	526	411

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	23.35	4.38	—	23	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	40		16th Aug.	40		6th June.
Lowest ditto,	20		25th March.	14		24th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		17th Aug.	36		11th June.
Ditto, of females,	11		23rd Jan.	13		15th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		20th Dec.	11		24th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	1		1st Nov.	1		2nd Feb.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1870:—

16th August, 1864,	56	14th October, 1868,	49
6th October, 1865,	66	7th June, 1869,	39
2nd November, 1866,	51	16th August, 1870,	40
12th August, 1867,	77	6th June, 1871,	40

Area of county, 509,732 acres; and of city, 17,012 acres.
Population of county, 119,302 inhabitants.

Committals of drunkards:—

1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (10 months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
50	11	61	81	53	105	13	39	33	40	51	21	67	31
114	7	119	5	74	6	86	13	86	15	90	7		
182		266		238		151		174		169			

Daily average number in custody (omitting fractions) belonging to the county and the city jurisdictions:—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
30	16	36	12	27	8	23	11	27	5	24	6	23	4	23	6

CONVICTIONS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	<i>Kilkenny County and City Gaol.</i>
County, . . .	50	46	33	29	42	25	33	
City, . . .	8	8	6	14	11	14	10	
Total, . . .	58	54	39	43	53	39	40	

ACQUITTALS.

County, . . .	29	46	39	8	27	16	11	
City, . . .	2	—	—	5	2	6	—	
Total, . . .	31	46	39	13	29	22	11	
Total tried, county and city, . . }	89	100	78	56	82	61	51	

I found when I made my inspection 28 male and 9 female inmates of all classes in the gaol, including 2 male debtors, and 4 committed for drunkenness, besides 7 males and 2 females on remand for further examination or for trial. Of the 15 male and 7 female prisoners then under sentence in the gaol, 7 males and 2 females had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 6 males and 5 females summarily by magistrates at petty sessions.

On reference to the schedule of crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody, I find 3 males under sentence of imprisonment for twelve calendar months, 2 for larceny, and 1 for assault; a fourth, also for assault, was under a sentence for six months; and 3 others for three months each; 2 for assaults; and 1 for larceny. The remaining male prisoners in custody were under sentences, varying from two months to fourteen days, for larcenies, assaults, and workhouse offences. The females were—1, sentenced for deserting her child, to an imprisonment of nine months; another, a prostitute, sentenced for six months for larceny. The only other convicted female prisoners in the gaol were 1 for attempting suicide, and 4 for workhouse offences, each under a sentence of imprisonment for one month.

The unconvicted prisoners were—1 female charged with child murder, and 6 males with robberies and assaults.

Only 28 individual females were committed to this gaol from the entire county of Kilkenny in 1870, and 41 from the city. The great majority of these were prostitutes from the town, workhouse offenders, and others of a like class, but very few from the ordinary population of the district.

I found, when I inspected, 1 male and 4 females, inmates of the gaol, committed for one month each for workhouse offences, scaling the walls of the workhouse, breaking furniture, and insubordination. Three of these women had illegitimate children in the workhouse. Another female, only twenty-two years of age, was likewise under a sentence of one month for attempting to drown herself. She stated to me that she was an orphan, and had been some years in the workhouse.

Some of these women appear to me to be more suitable subjects for an hospital than for a prison. One was perfectly blind, and another had lost one eye; two were deformed and lame—one on crutches; and two were subject to frequent fits, stated to be epileptic, so as to require a person to remain constantly in their cells to save them from injuries when attacked by the disease. One of these, a dwarf, gets fits whenever she sees a stranger. I merely came to the door of her cell to inquire if she had cause of complaint. She burst into tears, and after I left the cell fell into a fit. I found also in custody a woman for trial at assize for the murder of her child. She had attempted suicide by cutting her throat before being

"GENTLEMEN,—As Medical Officer of this prison, I think it right to call your attention to the fact that prisoners are from time to time committed to this gaol for trifling offences (breaches of discipline) from union workhouses. At the time of the visit of the Inspector-General there were four prisoners in custody from ——— Union for breaches of discipline in that institution. Of these one was epileptic, of weak intellect, committed for the eleventh time for similar offences; another, a blind girl; the third, a lame woman on crutches and blind of one eye, in prison for the second time from the same house; the fourth, paralysed of one side and imbecile. These cases interfere very much with the discipline of the prison, and it appears questionable whether such objects ought for trifling offences be sent to the county gaol instead of being dealt with by the Board of Guardians. My reason for bringing these cases under your notice is in order that some steps should be taken to provide against the constant recurrence of such committals, should the Inspectors-General see fit.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"JOHN JAMES, Medical Officer.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"Dublin Castle."

This communication having been submitted to the Executive was referred by the Lord Lieutenant to the Poor Law Commissioners for report. In their report they state that—

"They concur in the view of the Medical Officer of Kilkenny prison, that it is desirable that committals to gaol for trifling offences in workhouses should not be resorted to if it can be avoided, and the Commissioners have every reason to believe that, as a general rule, it is not the practice of Boards of Guardians to resort to proceedings before the justices in cases where their own powers under the workhouse regulations are found to be sufficient. In regard to the four cases particularized in the Medical Officer's report to the Inspectors of Prisons, the Board of Guardians of the ——— Union, with whom the Commissioners have communicated on the subject, state that they are of opinion that the cases were not such as could be dealt with in the workhouse, and the Commissioners think that this opinion is confirmed by the fact that in each case the magistrates appear to have ordered the full term of imprisonment authorized by the 58th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, viz., one month. The Commissioners have received from the clerk of the union a statement of the particulars of each of the four cases in question, a copy of which they beg to enclose for his Excellency's information.

"By order of the Commissioners,

(Signed),

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

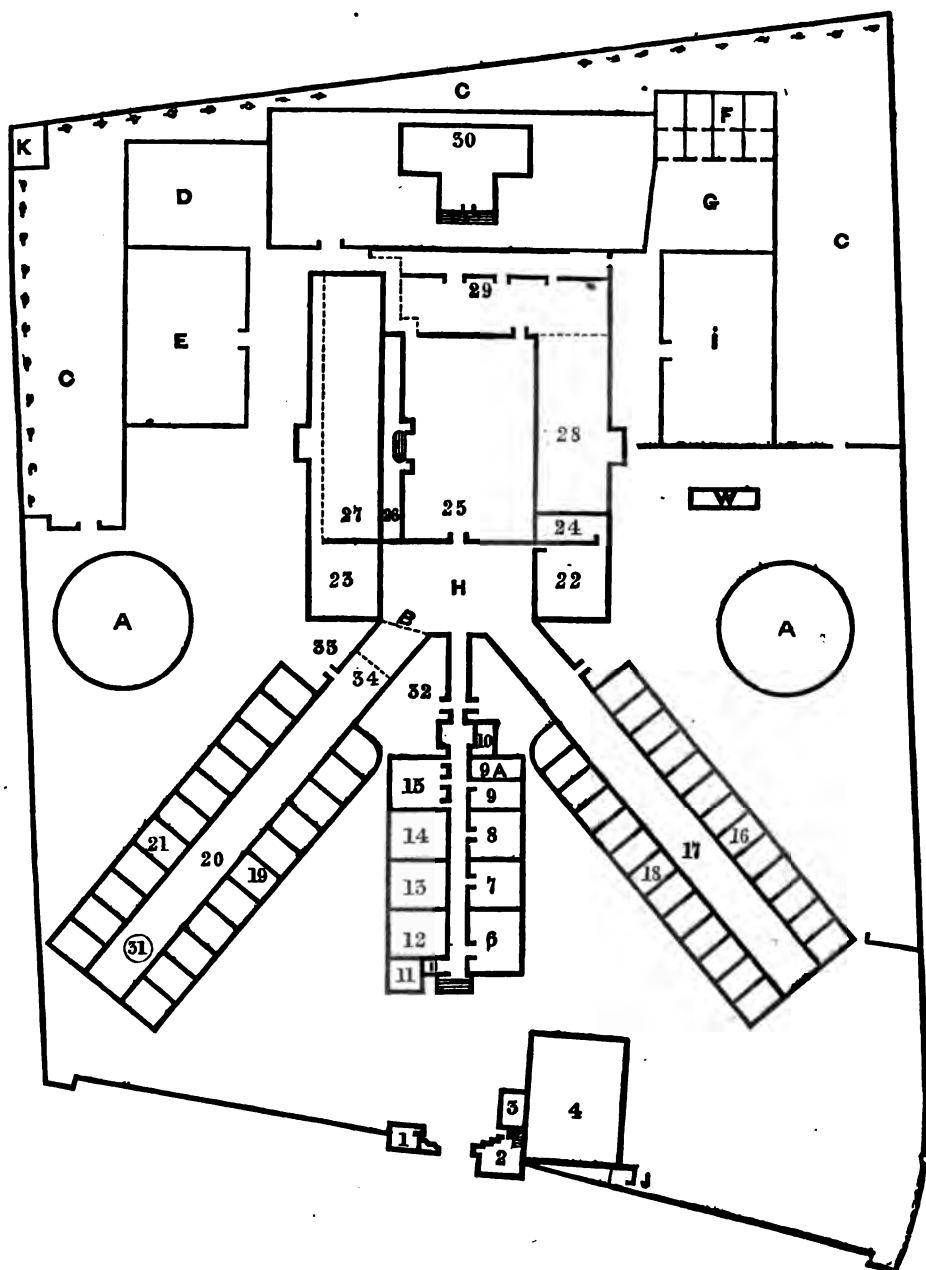
Juveniles.

Twenty-two males and 2 females, young offenders under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol previously to my inspection in 1871. Of these 2 males were under ten years of age. One male and 1 female were twice committed during the year. Another male was three times in charge. Of these, three (males) belonged to the county jurisdiction, the others to the city. Ten (males) were in charge for larcenies; the remainder for trespass, leaving service, assaults, and workhouse offences. No juvenile was sent to a reformatory during the year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	3	4
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	5	5	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	45	—	Lavatories,	4	4
Single Cells of larger size,	84	66	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Privy,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	1	Water-closets,	4	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Pump,	1	—
School Room—instructed in the inspection hall.			Crank pump,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Wells,	2	—
Worksheds,	13	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Other machines for hard labour —shot drill,	1	—
			Tell-tale clock,	1	—

Plan.



<i>Kilkenny County and City Gaol.</i>	Use. Store.			In Use. In Store.			In Use. In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	57	29	Shirts, . . .	51	49	Shifts, . . .	9	18
Sheets, pairs of,	114	54	Jackets, . . .	28	41	Jackets, . . .	9	5
Rugs, . . .	57	52	Vests, . . .	28	32	Petticoats, . . .	9	16
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	28	14	Aprons, . . .	9	1
Cots, . . .	25	79	Caps, . . .	28	31	Neckerchiefs, . . .	-	44
Bedticks, . . .	49	9	Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &		
Bedsteads, . . .	47	58	Clogs, pairs of,	20	4	Clogs, pairs of,	2	7

I found this gaol on the day of my inspection very clean and orderly, the prison buildings in sound repair, well ventilated, and the fittings of the cells and the heating apparatus in proper order. There is a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, and rugs in the prison, but some of the blankets in use are in holes, and should be replaced by others from the store.

The supply of prison clothing, except shoes, is sufficient for the present number of male inmates in the gaol, but the clothing for females is insufficient, and additional should be provided. There are but nine pair of shoes for females in use and in store, and no stockings or caps; both the latter should form part of the female clothing in every prison. My colleague, in his report for 1870, on this gaol, called the attention of the Board to the want of stockings for prisoners, although stockings and caps are not named in the Act, females are directed to be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that they should be barefoot. In every civilized nation females wear stockings, and linen or calico caps are most suitable for female prisoners. Some shirting is in store; it should be made up. The private clothes of the prisoners are now kept separate, and a fumigating apparatus has been fixed in a cell of the old prison.

Individual cellular separation is enforced with both sexes in this prison, but the inquiry which I held on the escape of a prisoner, Furlong, in 1871, showed great looseness with regard to locks in this respect. In consequence of the large number of cells the prisoners do not work in the cells in which they sleep.

There are 104 separate cells for males and eighty-eight for females. Of these sixteen have been converted into lavatories, and eight into water-closets; two are used for punishment, and ninety-one for males, and seventy-five for females, are available for prisoners for sleep and work. Of these forty-seven for males and thirty-five for females are heated, and thirty-two for males and twenty for females are artificially lighted by gas. Gas has likewise been introduced into the inspection hall and the wings and passages of the prison.

The cells are now secure, with proper locks and fastenings. The supply of water is sufficient and the sewerage effective, but the power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose, the supply for the cistern being forced up by a crank-pump, which was formerly of a very faulty construction, but the handles have been improved, and although not on the best principle, are now fairly safe. In a former report I suggested that a connecting rod be attached from the tread-wheel to the pumping gear, which is only twenty-five yards distant, by which the tread-wheel power would be utilized for the pumping of water.

Photography is in use here for the identification of offenders under the Habitual Criminals Act, but as no officer in the prison is competent to take photographs a stranger is employed for the purpose, who is paid 4s. for each individual who is photographed.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter; the locking-up of the prisoners is held, from April to October, at 6, P.M., and at 5, P.M., during the winter months. The Governor reports that he

cell, and the locks are tested by him. A turnkey patrols the interior of the male prison at night. There is no external watch. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night.

*Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.*

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends monthly on an order from the Local Inspector.

One male escaped from the gaol under circumstances which denoted great neglect. I shall at the close of this report again refer to this matter.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the gaol which hangs in the central hall. It is pegged every hour, and the Governor to further insure the vigilance of the watch, pulls from his bed-room occasionally during the night a small bell, which the watchman on duty must answer by pulling another which rings in the apartment of the Governor. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the "Lockings Book" and the Governor's journal. There is a good drying-closet connected with the laundry. The stone sheds, tread-wheel, washing troughs in the laundry, tread-wheel and crank-pump are partitioned, but the washing troughs in the laundry have not water supplied by pipes, but hot water is brought to them from the kitchen.

There is a good chapel in this prison, which is furnished with every appliance for Divine worship, and the sexes are sufficiently separate.

There are sufficient lavatories and water-closets in the male and female prisons; baths are also provided in both, and in the hospital, but some of the privies in the yards have stone seats, and should be improved.

The many doors to the male prison render the building very insecure. Those leading to the old prison are quite unnecessary, and should be riveted up. The female officers should not pass through the prison or be located at a distance from their prisoners. The two large rooms over the laundry are admirably suited for their accommodation, provided that two small windows were altered into doors, and a staircase put up at the angle next the laundry, to enable the officers to go to their apartments by it; they would then be close to their work, would hear the gong of any prisoner during the night, and they would have no business into the male quarters of the prison. Eight or nine years ago I made this suggestion, and I believe that the alteration would improve the discipline of the prison. There are plenty of materials in the old prison which could be used for the purpose, and I would suggest that it be at once carried out.

Juveniles sentenced to Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	1	-	..	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	-	4	2

All these punishments were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. The punishment book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings to be checked by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour,	13	2
		2 E

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	13	2
Industrial labour,	1	3
Sick,	3	—
Unemployed,	7	4
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Prison duties,	3	—
Total in custody,	28	9

Punitive labour in this gaol consists mainly in employment on the tread wheel, pumping water by the crank-pump; shot drill is also enforced.

No industrial labour for males is carried on in this prison, neither is stone breaking nor oakum picking, so that the labour of the inmates is for the most part wasted. Artisans, however, when in custody are employed at their trades for the benefit of the prison, but no trade is taught, and profits on the sale of work outside the gaol are "nil."

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	40	4	65	6
Average daily number of pupils,	5	0½	6·4	0·2
Number of days on which School was held,	260	208	218	218

School-hours.—Males, ½ to 12 to ½ to 2; females, ½ to 12 to ½ to 2, P.M.

The school is held in the central hall, and two hours on five days in the week are set apart for scholastic instruction.

The male prisoners are taught by the turnkeys in rotation, but, as might be supposed, little or no benefit can be derived by the prisoners from their teaching. Teaching is an art which requires high qualifications which cannot be expected in subordinate discipline officers. The clerk keeps the registry of the schools from returns he receives from the turnkeys and the matrons.

When females capable of instruction are in custody they are taught by the matron or assistant matron. Males up to the age of twenty-one are permitted to attend school.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 7d.; rice, per cwt., £1; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s. 6d.; turf, per box of 20 stone, 2s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb. (dipt), 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s. 4d. Other contracts—Plumbing for 12 months, £6.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . . . 3d. | 1869, . . . 4d. | 1870, . . . 4d.

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit was of a good description, and I observe that the only fault found with the provisions submitted to the Chaplains for inspection during the year was that on a few occasions the bread was of an inferior description, when it was returned to the contractor, and good bread procured in its place.

Here, as in most county prisons in Ireland, male prisoners act as cooks, and generally an old offender under a long sentence, habituated to the ways of the gaol is selected, who is found most useful to the officers, is selected and exempted from hard labour by the Medical Officer. All food is cooked in the male prison, and a food-lift at door of female prison.

Kilkenny County and City Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £1,917 5s. 8d. | 1869, . £1,860 19s. 6d. | 1870, . £1,797 8s. 2d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £1,091 4s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,089 12s. 1d. | 1870, . £1,091 17s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £57 13s. 9d. | 1869, . £60 1s. 5d. | 1870, . £61 3s. 3½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . £32 19s. 0d. | 1869, . £56 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £102 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £128 7s. 1d. | 1869, . £128 17s. 5d. | 1870, . £83 12s. 3d.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and Governor keep journals, in which they enter all the various occurrences in the gaol. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also have journals, in which they record the duty performed. The Medical Officer also enters the diseases and directions for the diet and treatment of the prisoners in his journal. The extra diet book is signed by Medical Officer weekly. The various books and registers recommended by my colleague in his report for 1870 have been procured, all are well and carefully kept.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			<i>James Leonard, Clerk and £ s. d.</i>		
William Hayden, esq., jun.,			Storekeeper,		55 0 0
Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Michl. Murray, Gatekeeper,		37 0 0
Rev. Walter de Montmorency,			Thomas M'Cullagh, can in-		
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3 0	struct in mat and brush		
Rev. Martin Howley, Roman			making,		37 0 0
Catholic Chaplain,	46	3 0	Jeffrey Mara,		37 0 0
John James, esq., M.D., Sur-			Thos. Molloy, Shoemaker,		37 0 0
geon,	65	0 0	William Cole,		37 0 0
			Henry Walsh,		30 0 0
<i>Resident.</i>			Mrs. M. A. M'Cullagh, Matron,		55 0 0
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor,	300	0 0	Mrs. Bridget Butler, Assist-		
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	44	0 0	ant Matron,		25 0 0

Vacancies.

John Hoey, turnkey, resigned; Henry Walsh appointed in his stead. Mrs. Jane Hoey, matron, superannuated; Mrs. M. A. M'Cullagh, assistant matron, promoted to the office of matron, and Mrs. Bridget Butler appointed to the office of assistant matron.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to gaol,	163	121
Do. to each bridewell,	12	9
Chaplain, Established Church,	163	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	164	145
Surgeon,	127	112

* Each turnkey in turn instructs in schooling

	1866.		1867.		1870.		(to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M	P.	M	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	24	5	21	1	20	2	13	3
Average daily number in hospital,	778	161	1,142	28	469	56	316	34
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	2.1	.4	3.1	.08	1.2	.02	1.18	0.17
No. of deaths in the gaol,	.53	.28	.74	.22	.50	.22	.79	.32
Cost of medicine,	£24 17s. 5d.		£23 11s. 9d.		£19 12s. 0d.			

There are two wards for each sex in the hospital building of this gaol; they are well ventilated, with water-closets attached. The wards for males are on the ground floor, and are flagged; those for females above and boarded. There are baths in the hospital, one for each sex.

On the day of my visit a pauper debtor and three criminal prisoners were inmates of the hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	P. Connellan, esq. D.L., J.P.,
Wm. Hanford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	John F. Smithwick, esq.
	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	*Patrick Moran, esq.
		James G. Robertson, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of inferior officers and petty disbursements are paid; large accounts and the salaries of superior officers are discharged by presentments half-yearly at assizes.

The expenses incurred for the maintenance of bridewells are settled by the Board quarterly.

General Observations.

On the evening of the 29th September, 1870, a grave offender—James Furlong—under a long sentence of imprisonment, escaped from this prison under circumstances which denoted gross neglect on the part of the prison officers concerned, and a very loose system with regard to the custody of the prisoner, which afforded him every facility to effect the escape. When making my inspection of the prison I inquired into the facts of that escape, and ascertained that a practice has prevailed in this prison to place a prisoner at night in the cook-house, where there is a bed, in order that he may light the kitchen fire, and make stirabout for the breakfast of the prisoners on the following morning. The breakfast consists of stirabout and milk, and on the day of inspection four prisoners were in hospital, and nineteen only, including males and females, were served with breakfast in the prison; yet to make the small quantity of stirabout required for these few persons, a man was left, as I have stated, all night in the cook-house. Prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and 6.45, A.M., in winter; breakfast is served at 9, A.M., and there is fully sufficient time to light the fire in the kitchen and cook stirabout for the prisoners' breakfast between unlock and 9 o'clock. On the day of my visit an ordinary-sized pot would have been quite sufficient to have made stirabout for all the inmates of the gaol, yet I understand that the steam boiler is always used for the purpose, no matter how few are in custody, and a large amount of fuel is necessarily consumed. In a neighbouring county

* Died the 26th ultimo.

(Waterford) a large steam range, which cost, I am informed, about £100, was put up in the new gaol when built, but the Board, finding the cost of fuel very great, it was sold at the suggestion of the Inspectors-General, and a cheap American stove and boiler (movable) substituted. Since that time the cooking arrangements are satisfactory, and the cost of fuel trifling.

*SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kilbenny
County and
City Gaol.*

Another matter deserves attention. Grave offenders under long sentences of imprisonment with hard labour have hitherto been employed as cooks, and are, I understand, exempted by the Medical Officer from hard labour in consequence. It therefore frequently happens, as in the present instance, that one of the worst offenders in the gaol is employed as a petty officer in the prison, and relieved from the principal punishment awarded by the judge for his crime. Furlong had a grave criminal charge—which would probably have subjected him to penal servitude—hanging over him in another county, to the gaol of which he was to be transferred on the expiration of his sentence here; and when the doors of the prison building were left open to him, and ladders within his reach, on the night in question, he used them to cross the boundary wall and escape. When making my inquiry I ascertained that the matron was permitted to sleep in an apartment of the old prison, and the doors of that prison and the central hall were left open after lock-up to enable her to pass through the male prison when going to her apartment for the night. A ladder used in the day to whitewash the central hall was not even removed from the stairs, but left lying on the night in question on the upper gallery, close to the open doors of the old prison, and the prisoner was permitted to visit without an officer the cellars under the gaol where the other ladders are kept. The Governor was absent on leave, and the prison was in charge of Michael Leonard, the chief warder, yet that officer, being Acting-Governor, after lock-up left the prison hall, with a prisoner loose under the circumstances stated, the door of the cook-house, and the doors from the central hall through the old prison being open.

On the night in question, after the acting Governor had gone to his own apartments, the night watchman appears to have sat by the fire in the central hall reading a newspaper, and the prisoner quietly left the cook-house and went up the stairs to the door of the old prison where the ladder had been left, and brought it to the prison grounds, where he fastened it to the second ladder, which he had taken out of the cellar, and by them crossing the boundary wall, he dropped on the roof of a house which abuts against it, and escaped. When the Governor was going on leave, he warned the chief warder of the necessity to specially watch Furlong, and not permit him to wander about the prison; and it further appeared from the evidence that it was customary for the prisoner Furlong not to be locked in the cook-house until late at night (8 o'clock). That he was employed to bring coals to the fire in the central hall, and should a prisoner arrive after lock-up to dress him in the prison clothes and arrange his cell.

Having regard to all the facts, my colleague and I felt it our duty to address a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence on the subject, and to express our opinion of the very lax system which prevailed, and the gross neglect of the officers in question.

In no well organized prison could such an occurrence have happened; and we were compelled to add that the Governor was not free from blame in permitting the doors to be left open for the convenience of the matron after lock-up at night; and because if he had frequently visited the prison after lock-up at night, he would have learned that the very loose system existed with reference to the cook and the custody of the ladders.

	Urlingford.		Callan.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	2	48	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	10	-	34	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	-	13	6
	4	-	12	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions held fortnightly.		First Thursday in the month.	
Committals, whether regular?	Some illegal; prisoners are committed on remand for eight days by one justice.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair and order.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards not secure, the position of privies giving facilities of escape.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two cells and a very small day-room for prisoners of each sex; windows very small, 12 inches square.		Two cells and day-room for prisoners of each sex; one yard not divided for prisoners of the different sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? .	Pump out of order, should be repaired.		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool cleanable through house.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly; ventilation imperfect; windows small.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4d.; two meals only are given.		4d. per day; two meals only given.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper.	
Official Inspection, . .	20th September, 1871.		2nd November, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in custody. One female, who had been in charge for the last fifteen days, was removed to the county gaol previously to my visit.	

	Thomastown.		Kilkenny County and City. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year, .	M. 58	F. 1	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	46	-	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	14	1	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	14	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	First Tuesday in the month.		
Committals, whether regular? .	Some illegal; female prisoner, sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment for climbing wall of workhouse in October, 1871; some remands for eight days, signed by one justice.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair; glass broken; painting required.		
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation,	There are twenty-two cells and day-rooms in this bridewell, but no yard for exercise. There are two waterclosets, but no water. The pump has been out of order for a long period.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Six cells have bedsteads and sufficient bedding; the other cells unoccupied; blankets not good.		
Water, how supplied?	None; pump out of order.		
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient; watercloset out of order, and useless.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but very damp.		
Cost of dietary per head per day, .	4d. per day; two meals only given.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Court-keeper; salary £8.		
Official Inspection,	2nd November, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. No repairs since last inspection; none of the suggestions of my colleague have been carried out.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Total,	26	5	31	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—		
	Convicted summarily,	1	—
	Committed once,	1	—
	From 1st January to day of Inspection—		
	Convicted summarily,	8	—
	Committed once,	8	—
	Included in the preceding—		
	Offenders on leaving workhouse,	1	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	10	6	1870,	14	2
1869,	31	6	1871 (day of Inspection),	26	5

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	—	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	1	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	—	4	day of Inspection), . . .	—	1
1870,	—	—	Day of Inspection, . . .	—	1

King's
County
Gael.

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

Up to and including day of inspection, 1 male.
Day of inspection, 1 „

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection) ; also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults,	46	5	37	9	25	4	3	1	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	1	8	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
duty,	—	—	3	—	5	1	1	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
live stock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	17	10	12	7	11	7	2	2	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	3	—	8	—	11	—	5	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person, threatening,	3	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Against property without vio-	7	—	13	2	14	1	1	—	1	—
lence,	7	5	5	5	6	3	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . .	7	5	5	5	6	3	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz—										
Absconding from reformatory, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Absconding from employment, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution,	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	98	26	112	26	83	17	17	3	11	2
Vagrancy,	1	1	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	25	14	23	27	30	15	—	—	—	—
Debt,	3	—	5	2	7	—	2	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	24	2	17	3	24	5	3	—	2	—
„ for trial,	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—
Total,	151	43	157	59	149	45	26	5	14	2

				31st December, 1870.		to day of inspection.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	.	.	.	5	2	7	—
Criminals,	.	.	.	129	29	111	24
Vagrants,	.	.	.	—	1	1	6
Drunkards,	.	.	.	23	27	30	15
Total.				157	59	149	45

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once within the year,	.	114	24	117	26
Twice	„	11	4	6	5
Thrice	„	4	2	3	3
4 times	„	1	2	1	-
5 „	„	-	1	-	-
6 „	„	-	1	-	-
Total,	.	130	34	127	31
No. of above committed for first time,		118	32	100	17

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—					
Once only,	.	111	25	111	21
Twice,	.	7	4	8	3
Thrice,	.	2	1	3	3
4 times,	.	3	-	-	1
5 „	„	2	-	1	-
6 „	„	1	1	3	3
7 to 11 „	„	3	1	-	2
12 to 16 „	„	1	-	1	-
21 to 40 „	„	-	1	-	-
61 to 80 „	„	-	1	-	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	.	130	34	127	34
Number of Commitments represented in foregoing,	.	195	152	173	149

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	19.45	3.91	—	21.25	4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		23rd Feb.	35		24th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	13		28th June.	15		15th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		23rd Feb.	30		24th Jan.
Ditto of females,	8		4th March.	9		5th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		28th June.	14		15th May.
Ditto of females,	1		4th Aug.	1		15th May.

15th December, 1864,	.	.	60
6th January, 1865,	.	.	54
21st March, 1866,	.	.	27
17th April, 1867,	.	.	33

17th January, 1868,	.	.	35
24th October, 1869, .	.	.	37
23rd February, 1870,	.	.	33
24th January, 1871,	.	.	35

**King's
County
Gaol.**

Daily average number of prisoners (omitting fractions) in custody last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871, 8½ months.
Males, . . .	31	26	13	20	16	19	19	21
Females, . .	9	10	6	7	6	5	3	4
Total, . . .	40	36	19	27	22	24	22	25

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	51	40	33	33	29	20	40
Acquittals,	70	44	41	26	33	27	57
Total,	121	84	74	59	62	47	97

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	8 ¹ / ₂ months.
To the gaol,	64	21	46	24	40	21	61	20
To the bridewell	61	20	26	21	25	14	23	27
at Parsonstown,	129	7	90	10	75	9	86	7
	193	28	137	34	115	30	109	34
	221		171		145		182	

I found in this gaol on the day of inspection 26 males and 5 females of all classes in custody, including 2 master debtors, and 7 males and 2 females on remand or for trial.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge :—

Males: larceny, horse and cattle stealing—2 for two years, 1 for eighteen, 1 for ten, and 1 for six months. Rape—1 for twelve months. Assaults, threatening, bad conduct, and drunkenness—2 for twelve, and 1 for six months. Absconding from reformatory and killing game—2 for four, 1 for three, and 3 for one and two months, 1 for one, and 1 for two months.

Four of these were soldiers quartered at the barracks in the county, tried by Courts-martial.

The females were—2 sentenced for larceny—1 for five, and 1 for six months. One for assault—sentenced for fourteen days.

The unconvicted prisoners in the gaol were—males, 3 for assaults, and 4 for larceny and robbery. The females—1 young woman for child murder, the other for larceny, a returned convict who is constantly an inmate of this prison.

The small number of females committed to this gaol is very remarkable, and they are for the most part habitual criminals and camp followers, who haunt the purlieus of the barracks of the district. The entire number of prisoners of that sex inmates of the gaol in 1870 was 34, but these were frequently in custody during the year; 1 was upwards of seven times in charge, and 1 six times.

Juveniles.

Eight prisoners (males) under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol previously to my inspection in 1871. One was twice committed.

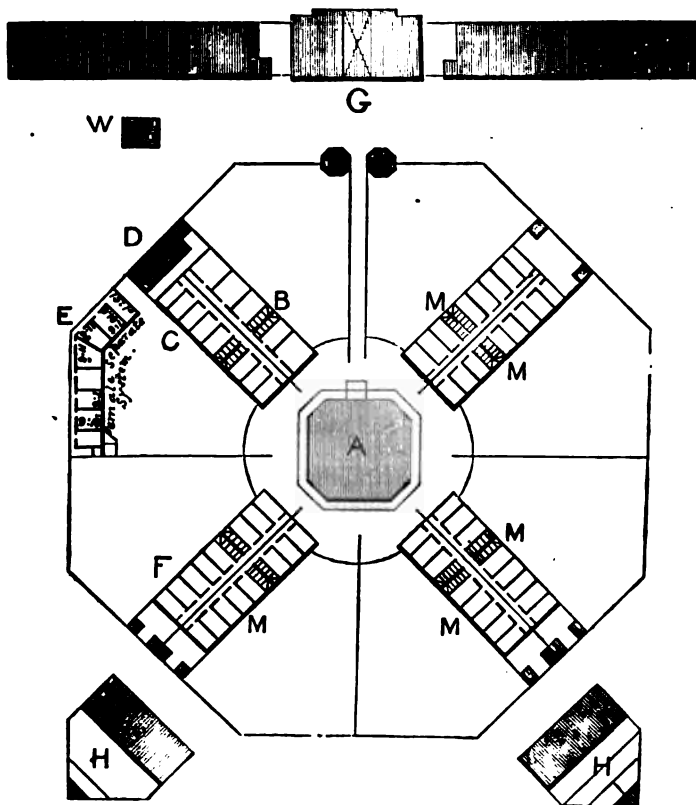
**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**King's
County
Gaol.**

I found 2 in custody—one who had absconded from the reformatory at Philipstown; the other for trial—he is now fifteen years of age, and was in 1867 sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, afterwards to be sent to Glenoree Reformatory for two years for stealing money, but the authorities of that reformatory very properly refused to receive him, knowing that it would be a waste of public money to attempt his reformation under the circumstances—a member of his family had been tried and acquitted for housebreaking—he was then scarcely twelve years of age, and, at the end of two years he would be too young to apprentice to a trade and must return to his former associates. If a sufficient sentence is now inflicted he will be received and may ultimately become a respectable member of society.

In 1870 4 males and 1 female (juveniles) were in custody, but 2 were twice committed, and were ultimately sentenced to two months' imprisonment, afterwards to be sent to a reformatory, where they now are.

Plan of Gaol before alterations.

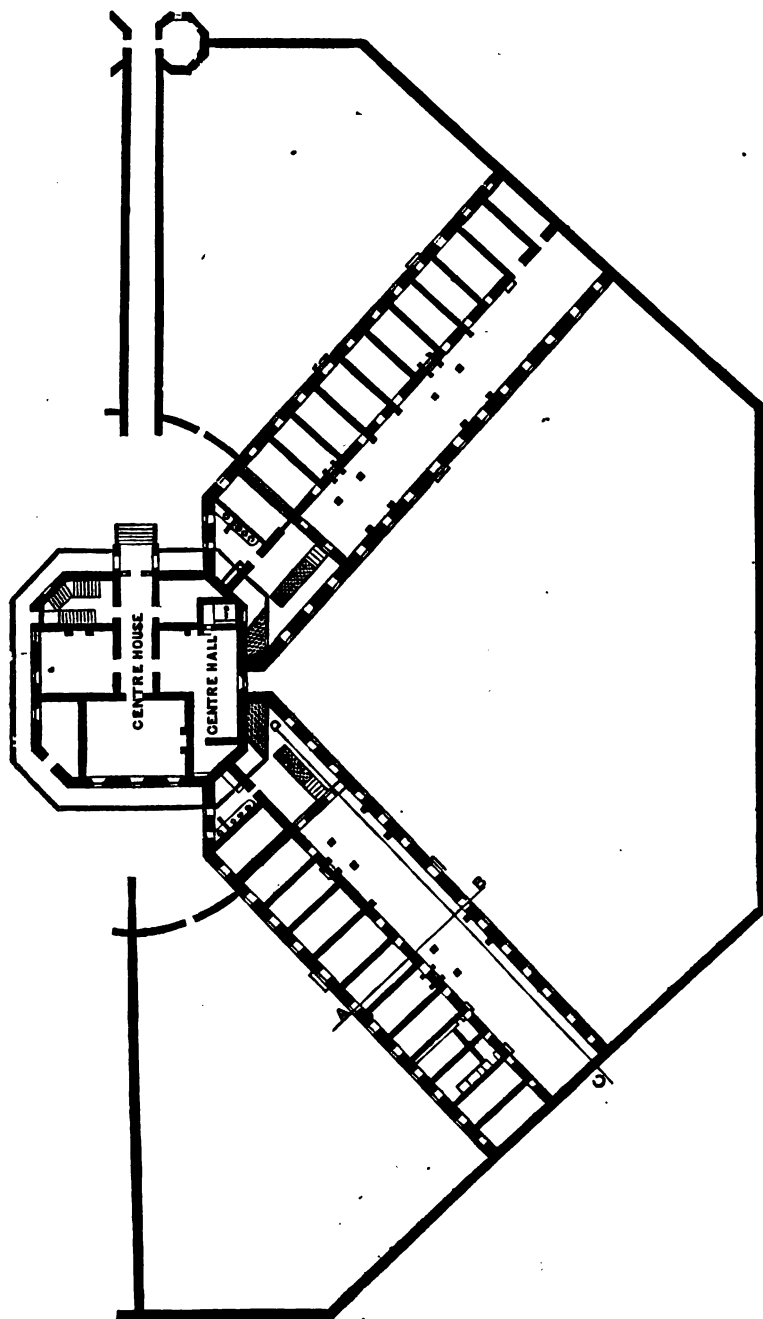


A, Governor's house; B, debtors' prison; C, wing of old prison, partly used for females; D, laundry for females; E, separate prison for females; F, female prison; M M M, male prison; G, gate and offices; H H, hospitals; W, water engine and tank; L, laundry for males, now used as a kitchen stores, and hand-pump which supplies cisterns in the separate prison.

The above ground plan of the old prison at Tullamore, prior to the recent alteration, is taken from a former report on this gaol, and is now given here to show the position of the buildings.

The following diagram represents the ground plan of that part of the prison marked A and M M on the plan on the preceding page as now altered for separation of male prisoners :—

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.**



SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>King's</i> Wards,	4	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
<i>County</i> Yards,	3	1	Laundries,	1	1
<i>Gaol.</i> Day Rooms,	4	1	Drying Rooms,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Lavatories,	7	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	85	40	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	6	1
Single Cells of larger size,	-	8	Privies,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Water-closets,	7	2
Chapel,	One		Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Workshop,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	2
Worksheds (Stone Sheds),	16	-	Pumps,	2	-
Kitchen,	One		Crank-mill,	1	-
Bakery,	1	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	21	74	Shifts,	8	17	
of,	100	20	Jackets,	35	26	Jackets,	7	23	
Sheets, pairs of,	50	25	Vests,	42	29	Gowns,	7	24	
Rugs,	38	12	Trowsers,	36	6	Petticoats,	7	7	
Hammocks or			Caps,	29	6	Aprons,	8	3	
Cots,	32	44	Stockings or socks,			Neckerchiefs,	6	16	
Bedticks,	30	110	pairs of,	21	43	Cape,	6	11	
Bedsteads,	30	46	Shoes, Slippers, &			Stockings, pairs of,	7	30	
			Clogs, pairs of,	40	23	Shoes, Slippers, &			
						Clogs, pairs of,	7	12	

I found the prison when I made my inspection very clean and orderly; the new separate prison in excellent repair, well ventilated, and the prisoners healthy, and properly cared. The fittings and bells are in good order, and the heating apparatus is satisfactory. Eight cells for females are also heated and properly fitted up for carrying out the separate system, and are well suited to effect the object intended; a new laundry, with suitable drying-room, which was much required was in course of erection when I visited, as likewise reception cells, baths, lavatories, and water-closets for the female prison; sheds also to shelter the prisoners from the weather when breaking stones, and to insure separation during their work, are being provided, the materials for the building being on the ground. Hitherto prisoners worked at stone-breaking in the open air so long as the weather permitted, but their labour was lost in this variable climate during a large period of the year. Sixteen stone-sheds will now be put up against the wall of the exercising yard of the male prison.

The cells on the ground floor in one of the wings of the male prison are set apart as a reception ward; and I am informed that every prisoner is now bathed on reception, and afterwards weekly during their confinement. When the new baths in the female prison are completed, the same rule will be adopted with respect to the prisoners of that sex.

Besides good baths, lavatories, and water-closets on every landing of the male prison there are brass cocks on the down-pipe to which a hose can at any moment be attached in case of fire.

Two cells in the male prison are darkened and used for punishment; they are suitably fitted up and furnished as the law directs. It is also proposed, in the alteration of the female prison, to provide solitary cells for refractory prisoners of that sex with all appliances.

On the basement story of the male prison a kitchen will be fitted up, a lift erected, and such other improvements made as are required.

Some alterations suggested by my colleague in his report for 1870 are being carried out. The tables in the cells are being altered, straw seats are on trial in the cells, and bars have been placed on the skylights over the central halls of each wing.

There are seventy-one cells for males in the new prison, which are all fitted up with the necessary appliances for separation; that system is strictly enforced on all male criminal prisoners, and when the female prison is completed, the females also will be subjected to a like treatment. At the time of my visit the female prisoners were in association in the hospital during the alterations.

There are only eight cells for females, which are heated and fitted up for separation, but the number is sufficient for the few prisoners of that sex committed to the gaol.

The sewers from the new prison are generally effective, and have stench-traps at their mouths; the sewers in the other parts of the gaol have not as yet those advantages, and some are, I understand, connected with cess-pools, so that the foul air can escape from the openings. This defect should be now remedied.

There is a plentiful supply of good water to the prison from a well (marked W on the plan), from which it is raised by the force of a crank pump, worked by eight men, into a large cistern, and arrangements are being made that the water be distributed by pipes through every part of the establishment. Another well to the left of the entrance (marked L on the plan) is used to supply the tanks over the separate prison, but the water is chalybeate, from a spring tapped when deepening the well-hole.

Gas-pipes have been laid to every part of the male prison, and all the cells are lighted by gas, as likewise the prison generally.

The general locks of the prison are in good order, and excellent locks of Chubb's make are used for the outside doors of the male prison and also for the cells of the more important prisoners. There is a large supply of blankets and bedding in the prison of a good description, and rugs have lately been provided. The prison clothing is quite sufficient for the requirements of the gaol; it also is suitable, and stockings or socks are given to prisoners of both sexes.

A fumigating apparatus has been provided in both prisons, where the private clothes of each prisoner are duly purified.

The photographs of criminals under the Habitual Criminal Act are taken by the Deputy-Governor, and the work well executed; 3s. are paid for each.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7.30, A.M., in winter; and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30, P.M., in winter. There are two tell-tale clocks on the premises, properly protected from being tampered with, and the Governor visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1868 or 1869.

The appearance of the gaol has been much improved by the planting of flowers, which have a humanizing effect on prisoners detained in gaols.

I feel bound to add that there is no gaol in Ireland where greater anxiety is shown by the Board of Superintendence to carry out the suggestions of the Inspectors-General.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	2	7	—
Stoppage of Diet,	24	2	23	1
Total,	30	4	30	1

instance during the past year was it necessary to call in magisterial authority to punish refractory prisoners. The Punishment Book is laid before the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	6	9
Average daily number of pupils,	3.05	2.08
Number of days on which school was held,	168	208

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M.

Little secular instruction is given to prisoners in this gaol. There is no schoolroom in the prison. A few prisoners are taught in the cells for an hour daily, and are given copy-books and other books when willing to learn.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	9	—
Washing,	—	1
Total,	9	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	10	—
Tinsmith,	1	—
Cooks,	2	—
Wardman,	1	—
Knitting,	—	3
Total,	14	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	9	1
Industrial labour,	14	3
Sick,	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	26	5

Besides prison duties, stone-breaking and picking oakum are the principal employments of the males—and a certain quantity of oakum must be picked by each prisoner after lock-up. Washing, sewing, and knitting occupy the females. When an artisan is in custody his skilled labour is turned to account. I found a prisoner, by trade a tinman, usefully employed for the benefit of the gaol when I visited. Formerly, when more females than at present were in custody, they were employed spinning, and the yarn was woven in looms by the male prisoners. Broken stones sell at 1s. 8d., and finely powdered at 5s. 3d. per cwt.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 6½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1 1s.; turf, per 100 boxes, £4; straw, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . 4½d. | 1869, . 4½d. | 1870, . 4½d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was made to me by any. I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality; and I observe in the reports of the Chaplains that the provisions submitted for their inspection have for the last four or five months met their approval. In May the newmilk was found very bad.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £10 14s. 9d. | 1869, . £5 6s. 9d. | 1870, . . £19 10s.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £1,566 6s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,416 18s. 7½d. | 1870, . £1,417 1s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £876 1s. 2d. | 1869, . £879 1s. 2d. | 1870, . £883 14s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £68 2s. 0d. | 1869, . £57 16s. 8d. | 1870, . £61 12s. 2½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . — | 1869, . £2 1s. 0d. | 1870, . £19 0s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £117 7s. 8d. | 1869, . £117 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £96 0s. 4d.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registers of discipline and finance of this prison are well and carefully kept. Since last inspection all the various forms recommended by superior authority are in use. The books are kept by the Deputy-Governor, and checked by the Governor daily. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book, and initialed by the Deputy-Governor every morning.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are now carefully kept, and noteworthy occurrences are entered in them. The Medical Officer records his visits and observations on the state of the patients who are attended by him. Both the Chaplains have journals. That of the Protestant Chaplain is very fully kept; the Roman Catholic enters the duties which he performs and occasional observations. The Governor and Deputy-Governor keep separate accounts of the provisions, which mutually check each other, and the Local Inspector examines them at the end of the month before the meeting of the Board.

Subaltern officers only leave the gaol on passes which are filed and examined every morning by Governor.

There is a separate Gate-book for the Governor and the Deputy-Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			
Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£90	William E. Haines, Deputy Governor, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	£80
Rev. Graham Craig, Protestant Chaplain,	40	Maria Armstrong, Matron & Nurse,	35
Rev. M. McElroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40	Catherine Toovey, Deputy Matron,	30
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20	Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey, Gate,	30
Edward Drumm, Messenger, &c.,	20	Patk. Cooke, 2nd Turnkey, Weaver,	30
		Thomas Johnson, 3rd Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30
		Joseph Bagnal, 4th Turnkey,	30
		Benjamin Kenahan, 5th Turnkey, Smith,	30
		*Patrick Flanagan, 6th Turnkey, Carpenter,	-
<i>Resident.</i>			
Captain Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Governor,	200		

* Dismissed on 7th September last; vacancy will be filled up on 5th October.

Eliza Cooke, Matron, resigned; Maria Armstrong, Nurse, appointed Matron and Nurse.
Patrick Flanagan, Turnkey, dismissed; vacancy not filled up until next board day.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Matron and under officers are allowed £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
*Local Inspector to Gaol,	106	107
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Established Church,	125	105
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	195	156
Physician,	103	75

All the subordinate staff attend morning and night parade at 10, p.m., besides two others during the day.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	4	7	4	—	1	—	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	330	40	192	39	—	65	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.5	.1	.66	.08	—	.14	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	59	40	89	35	48	40	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 16s. 11d.		—		£5 12s. 4d.		—	

There are separate hospitals for each sex, which are unnecessarily large, having six rooms in each, one occupied by the nurse. The wards are large and well ventilated. Hitherto they have not had water-closets attached, but both the hospitals will now be altered, water-closets put up, and other improvements made. It is proposed that the present hospital building for females should be appropriated for males, as it is close to the male prison; the other building will be for females. On the day of my visit one female occupied a ward for prisoners of that sex. The male hospital was empty.

Board of Superintendence.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alfred Bury.	Henry Manly, esq.	Edwd. J. Briscoe, esq., J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Capt. Maxwell Fox, J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Col. Thomas Bernard.	W. Hussey Walsh, esq., J.P.
Capt. Ths. Acres Pierce, J.P.	The Earl of Rosse.	George Ridley, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, on the first Thursday of the month, when the salaries of intern officers are paid, the books are examined, and liabilities discharged by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of extern officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes.

* The Local Inspector was in fever for 2 months in 1870

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	134	27
Of whom were Drunkards, .	56	10
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, .	23	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	3
Petty Sessions, when held, .	Weekly, on Saturdays.	
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry and Books, . . .	Correctly and carefully kept; new dietary table hangs up in Bridewell.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair repair; but keeper's bed-room very damp	
Security,	Very secure. High walls round yards. Cross wall has been raised since last inspection.	
Accommodation,	For males—On ground floor, a large day-room and three large cells, two with four beds, the third used as a store for straw; one small cell also used as a store; a large exercising yard with privy in centre. For females—On upper story, large day-room and three cells with three beds in each; a small cell now used as a store; a good exercising yard. Keeper's apartments sufficient. A porch has been erected at the entrance door of this bridewell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	By pump, in order. A pipe with cock has been put through wall into yard for male prisoner	
Sewerage,	Good sewerage for surface drainage only; not from privies. Earth closets have been provided for the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept. Ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.	
Salary of Matron,	£10 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	16th May, 1871.	
Remarks,	One female prisoner was in custody at the time of my visit for drunkenness.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Limerick
County
Gaol.

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
13TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	2	6	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	2	13	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	46	6	52	—	2	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	29	10	1870,	46	7
1869,	68	9	1871 (day of Inspection),	46	6

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	—	1870,	1	—
1869,	4	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	2	2	1871, up to and including		
1869,	4	4	day of Inspection,	—	1
1870,	3	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (Including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
&c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sending letters threatening life,	-	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	1	-
property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of Infants,	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	77	15	76	14	58	11	5	-	9	-
Common assaults,	37	-	15	1	16	1	5	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	45	2	59	2	28	4	4	1	7	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers	1	-	9	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
on duty,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	6	1	7	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	19	24	32	21	26	7	6	3	11	3
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	2	-	35	2	5	-	2	-	-	-
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	40	-	9	-	6	-	3	-	4	-
Military offences,	13	-	10	-	7	-	2	-	1	-
Naval offences,	18	2	16	3	7	4	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Against the person,	7	1	9	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	10	2	8	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	22	1	36	11	24	5	1	-	-	2
Affecting the public peace,	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling spirits without Licence,	8	2	9	2	7	5	1	-	1	-
Leaving service,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Compounding felony,										
Total criminal class,	328	63	367	64	216	49	43	6	45	7
Vagrancy,	14	1	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	31	16	52	17	22	10	1	-	1	-
Debt,	7	-	7	1	11	1	2	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	24	4	30	5	39	8	-	-	-	-
Total.	404	84	458	89	294	68	46	6	46	7

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	On the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted—at Quarter Sessions, . . .	M. . .	F. . .	M. . .	F. . .
Summarily, . . .	—	—	—	—
Committed for Trial, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding. {	—	—	—	—
Workhouse Offenders, . . .	—	—	—	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse, . . .	—	—	—	—
Committed—Once, . . .	—	—	—	—
„ Twice, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	7	1	11	1
Criminals, . . .	397	69	255	57
Vagrants, . . .	2	2	6	—
Drunkards, . . .	52	17	22	10
Total, . . .	458	89	294	68

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year, 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—	—	—	—	—
Once only, . . .	250	49	164	34
Twice, . . .	52	8	46	8
Thrice, . . .	32	4	20	2
4 times, . . .	17	1	9	4
5 „ . . .	15	2	3	—
6 „ . . .	3	1	4	—
7 to 11 „ . . .	5	—	6	2
12 to 16 „ . . .	1	—	—	—
17 to 20 „ . . .	1	—	—	—
21 to 40 „ . . .	1	1	1	1
41 to 60 „ . . .	—	1	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	377	67	258	51
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	706	173	469	146

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	335	60	236	47
Twice „ . . .	28	4	11	3
Thrice „ . . .	9	1	4	—
4 times „ . . .	1	1	1	—
5 „ „ . . .	3	—	—	—
9 „ „ . . .	—	—	1	—
11 „ „ . . .	—	—	—	1
13 „ „ . . .	—	1	—	—
14 „ „ . . .	1	—	—	—
Total, . . .	377	67	253	51
No. of above committed for first time, . . .	266	51	173	40

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	54	8.48	—	53	9.6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	88		12th Jan.	77		19th April.
Lowest ditto, . . .	44		28th Nov.	41		3rd Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	77		12th Jan.	69		19th April.
Ditto of females, . . .	15		24th Dec.	14		25th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	36		17th Oct.	35		3rd Oct.
Ditto of females, . . .	5		17th Nov.	6		15th Sept.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

3rd June, 1864, . . .	61	22nd February, 1868, . . .	101
25th April, 1865, . . .	63	5th December, 1869, . . .	84
28th February, 1866, . . .	99	12th January, 1870, . . .	88
28th April, 1867, . . .	153	19th April, 1871, . . .	77

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	22	—	7	—
Whipping, . . .	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	22	—	8	—

Population, 191,313 inhabitants ; area, 680,842 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	22	78	57	108	91	107	117
Acquittals, . . .	58	80	66	67	45	68	80
Total, . . .	150	158	123	175	136	175	197

SOUTH DISTRICT. Limerick County Gaol.	Daily averages (omitting fractions) :—								1871 (10 months).
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.		
Males, .	37	38	51	82	42	58	54		53
Females, .	13	13	12	11	9	8	8		9

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (10 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, .	30	3	25	—	17	2	21	—	19	10	31	16	52	17	22	10
To the bridewells of the county, .	110	23	126	9	113	12	74	8	280	52	20	2	45	2	—	—
	140	26	151	9	130	14	95	8	299	62	51	18	97	19	—	—
	166		160		144		103		361		69		116			

I found in the gaol when I made my inspection 46 males and 6 females of all classes in custody, including 2 master debtors on remand for nine months each, and 1 drunkard; 4 males and 2 females on criminal charges were for trial; 5 males under sentences of courtmartial; and 23 males and 2 females had been convicted by juries at assizes or quarter sessions. The remaining convicted prisoners in custody (12 males and 2 females), had been tried summarily by magistrates at petty sessions.

Of these prisoners, 12 males and 1 female belonged to other jurisdictions, having been transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the excellent accommodation which this gaol affords; 5 males were so transferred from Ennis Gaol, and 7 males and 1 female from Cork City prison.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge at the time of my visit :—

Sentenced	From Limerick jurisdiction.		From Cork jurisdiction.		From Clare jurisdiction.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For 2 years and upwards, .	2	—	2	—	1	—	5
„ 18 months and under 2 years, .	3	—	5	1	2	—	11
„ 11 and 12 months, .	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ 9 months, .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ 5 and 6 months, .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
„ 1, 2, and 3 months, .	12	3	—	—	—	—	15
„ short sentences, .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total, .	28	3	7	1	5	—	44

By the preceding schedule it is shown that of the 28 convicted male prisoners in charge belonging to the jurisdiction of the county Limerick, 8 were for periods exceeding six months; 2 others were military offenders; only 3 females from Limerick were under sentence.—1 for larceny, 1 for assault, and 1 for attempt at suicide.

Of the male convicted prisoners belonging to the county Limerick, 5 were for offences against property; all the others were for assaults, obstructing the police, sending threatening notices, leaving service, workhouse offences, and soldiers tried by courtmartial. I regret to observe 4 males and 1 female in charge for trial for murder, manslaughter, and shooting at with intent to kill.

Amongst the prisoners tried by courtmartial 1 man under a sentence of 252 days with hard labour had two years added to his sentence for misconduct in the military prison, and subsequently was sentenced to another year's imprisonment, also with hard labour, at Limerick quarter sessions, for an assault with a stone hammer on an officer of this gaol.

This man, whose consecutive sentences will not expire until February,

1875, although only twenty-four years of age, had seen much service in the American army, and was, at the time of my inspection, in handcuffs, in which he had been since the 9th of the previous month. He was under the strictest supervision to prevent him from injuring himself or others, and I am informed by the Governor that he is so perfectly reckless, that he cannot be trusted, and, in despair, is capable to commit any crime, yet when I spoke kindly to him he burst into tears, and I cannot but think that if the Chaplain would frequently visit him he would make a favourable impression on his feelings and prevent the morbid workings of his brain, which must tend towards insanity. The handcuffs he wears are of the least severe kind, padded with leather, with light chains; but the constant restraint and watching by other prisoners must keep up the irritation on his nerves, which must be most detrimental, and I believe that some employment (not oakum picking) which would occupy his mind would be attended with advantage.

'SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

As on my inspection of this gaol in December, 1869, I found another military prisoner in custody under very similar circumstances, I then made a report of the condition of that man; and as the causes of these violent outbreaks by soldiers when in custody here requires careful medical inquiry, I now append the following extract from that report:—

"When I visited the prison on the 7th December, I found one man, A. C., belonging to a Scotch Highland regiment, under sentence of imprisonment for 330 days, who was stated to have become insane in the gaol; another soldier, R. S., under sentence for 730 days, was in hospital, having cut his throat with a razor, in October, previous to my visit, and had completely severed the windpipe; he is now in charge of two other prisoners lest he should again attempt suicide; a third man, J. B., was in his cell in handcuffs when I visited; he has been now in irons for many months. I observe by the journal of the Governor that he was put in handcuffs on the 4th June last, when he attempted to hang himself with his sheet; he has since made other attempts to do so, and is now under a committal for trial at Quarter Sessions in January next, for assaulting the officers of the gaol. Two prisoners remain constantly in his cell to prevent his committing suicide. The man is not as yet insane, but is in a very excited condition, with a desire to do himself or others as much mischief as possible, reckless of the result. When I last inspected this gaol in November, 1867, I found a prisoner, M. M. G., likewise under a sentence of imprisonment for two years, and very much in the same condition as this man. I then agreed with the Governor of the gaol in believing that the man was feigning insanity, and I was strengthened in this opinion by the observations which I found in the journal of the Medical Officer of the prison, who in a minute in his journal, dated July, 1867, observes:—'*I have kept M. M. G. under constant observation, and am of opinion that he is a schemer. I advise his removal to the ordinary prison, and to be placed according to his sentence;*' and in August following I find another minute to the same effect—yet this man was afterwards removed to the district Asylum, where he now remains a confirmed lunatic. I now refer to this man, because this case illustrates a class of those sometimes met with in separate cellular prisons, especially among prisoners under long sentences of one and two years. In such prisons sometimes, without the greatest care and judicious treatment the intellect and reason of the prisoner becomes affected, he loses his power of self-control, and a man is believed to be malingering who is passing through the stages of incipient insanity. J. B., the prisoner now under consideration, was in India with his regiment for some years, where he was injured in the head by the spear of a native, and I wish to point out the necessity of caution with regard to him, that another mistake may not be committed in his case.

"As regards R. S., the man who cut his throat in October, last, only for the great care of the medical attendant of the prison, he could not have survived the injury which he had inflicted on himself.

"I have received from the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums the following return of insane prisoners committed to the County Limerick Gaol, for criminal offences, and removed to asylums during the undermentioned years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1865,	.	2	2
1866,	.	2	4
1867,	.	2	2
1868,	.	2	2
1869,	.	1	1
Total,	5	6	11

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
—
**Limerick
County
Gaol.**

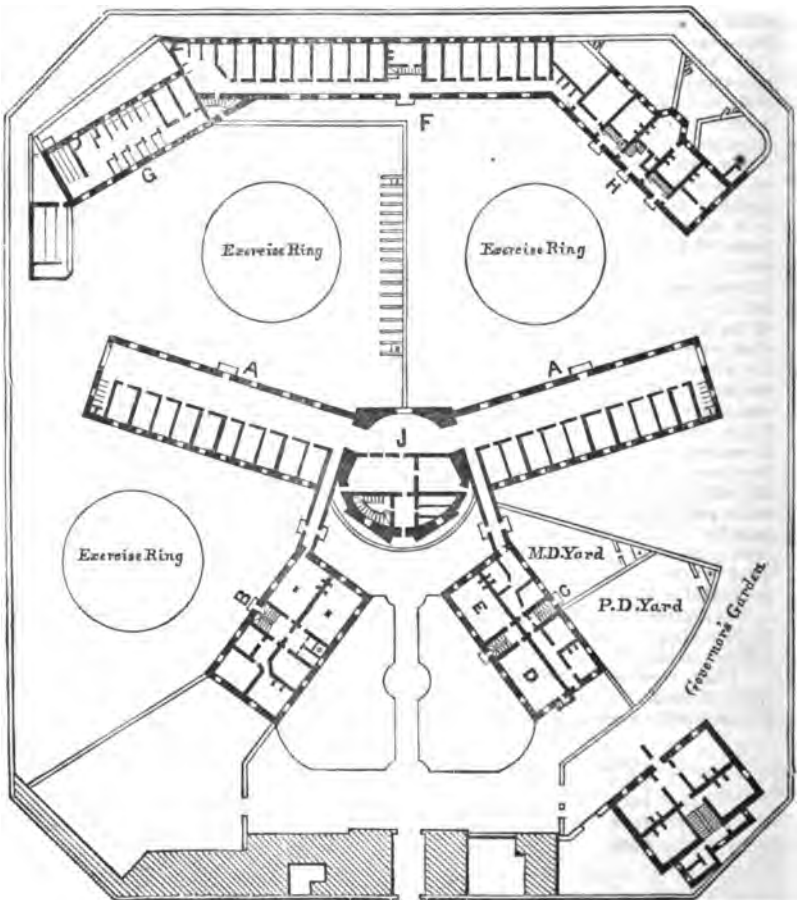
"Three persons stated to be insane were in charge in 1869. One of these, a female, C. D., had been twice previously an inmate of the gaol, committed as a dangerous lunatic, in 1864 and 1866, and again, in April, 1869; she was removed to the asylum in the following May. Another man, K., committed in May, 1869, for horse stealing, was found insane by jury, and was discharged in August following. The third, a discharged soldier, was committed for assaulting a clergyman at Rathkeale."

The Governor added a further report on these cases which can be seen at page 401, Appendix to 48th Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	2	—	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Laundry,	—	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft.			Drying Room,	—	1
high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	—	Lavatories,	9	4
Single Cells of larger size, . .	63	38	Baths, with hot and cold water		
Cells to contain three persons, .	3	1	laid on,	5	1
Sleeping rooms,	7	1	Water-closets,	20	9
Number of beds in such rooms, .	7	1	Fumigating Apparatus, . .	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	—
Chapel,	One.		Crank pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	27	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Plan.



			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		DISTRICT.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	<i>Limerick County Gaol.</i>
Blankets, pairs of,	52	71½	Shirts, . . .	86	98	Shifts, . . .	10	36	
Sheets, pairs of,	52	116½	Jackets, . . .	41	144	Wrappers, . . .	10	28	
Rugs, . . .	52	74	Vests, . . .	41	129	Petticoats, . . .	10	29	
Bed-ticks, . . .	52	113	Trowsers, . . .	41	190	Aprons, . . .	10	24	
Bedsteads, . . .	52	83	Caps, . . .	41	111	Caps, . . .	2	14	
			Stockings or socks, pairs of,	£6	29½	Stockings, pairs of,	10	10	
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	41	92	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	13	

Limerick County Gaol.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness; the buildings all in sound repair, well kept; the woodwork lately painted, and the wall freshly whitewashed.

The cells are boarded, the flooring being laid on joists and sleepers. They are properly ventilated, their fittings and bells are in perfect order, and the heating apparatus works satisfactorily.

I observe from the report of the Medical Officer that a grave epidemic, with much febrile disturbance, prevailed amongst the prisoners during a portion of the year. The matter is a subject which deserves the gravest consideration of the Board. At the time of my visit the prison was healthy, but being in November, causes of malaria were checked. (See page 448.)

Since my last visit all the weather faces of the walls of the male prison have had the joints raked out and repointed with cement, the ironwork and exterior of the prison painted; doors and frames have been put to the water-closets at the female side, and a grating where visitors to prisoners are received, fixed on a plan recommended by my colleague in his report for 1870; new open-work wooden covering has been put on the leads of the central tower; and a quantity of other useful work done by the prisoners.

Three new baths have been put up for the use of the male prisoners in the basement close to the kitchen boiler, so that there are now four baths with hot water for male prisoners, besides a bath in the male hospital. There is likewise a bath in the female prison near the laundry, where a supply of hot water can always be had.

The storage accommodation in the gaol is ample, and shelves are being put up in the stores of the male, but as yet there are none in the stores of the female prison.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing are ample and of a good description. Stockings are given to prisoners of both sexes. One of the cellars, formerly used as a coal store, in the area of the prison has been fitted up with a fumigating apparatus, in which the clothes of the male prisoners are cleansed from vermin and disinfected when necessary. The clothing of the females is boiled, or, when required, disinfected on the male side.

The supply of water for prison use is ample for all purposes. It comes from a well sunk outside the prison wall adjoining a large quarry, where water can always be obtained. From this source water flows into every yard, where water fountains and water-closets have been erected, but the latter are not on a good principle, being acted on by elastic springs, which are constantly going out of order.

There is a tread-wheel in the gaol, which has not been used for many years, as, I am informed, a prisoner at one time broke his leg on it. The pumping of water is by a crank pump, which works satisfactorily. The laundry is supplied with soft water from the roof, by which also the sewerage is effectually flushed. A new main sewer was made from the prison some few years since. The troughs in the laundry are divided

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Limerick
County
Gaol.

into six stalls, with lattice doors. The laundry is well supplied with hot and cold water, and has a good mangle and a drying-closet with five horses.

Protestant service is held in the Board-room of the prison, and a screen has been provided, which is used to separate prisoners of different sexes during Divine service on Sundays.

Gas has been introduced into every cell, and is kept lighting in the male prison in winter until 8.30, p.m., when it is extinguished for the night.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the prison, which are properly protected by Chubb's locks from being tampered with.

After lock-up, when each prisoner is ascertained to be in his cell and the guard set for the night, Chubb's locks are put on the outer doors leading from the prison to the yards and at the entrance to the building.

Separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes of criminal prisoners. The prison is furnished with lavatories (four compartments) and water-closets on every corridor.

Photography is used in this prison for the detection of habitual criminals. Tenpence is paid by contract to a photographer in the city for each copy of the photographs of prisoners which he takes. He contracts for a like sum with the Board of the city prison.

One tell-tale clock is placed at the door of the prison. It is marked half-hourly by the watchman on extern duty. The other clock, which is marked each quarter of an hour, is fixed in the central hall to test the vigilance of the watchman on intern duty. The markings of the clocks are inspected by the Governor or head warder each morning.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	83	—	50	—
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	—	4	—	5
Other punishments (Handcuffs or Irons), . . .	1	—	2	—
Total, . . .	84	4	52	5

As I have already observed, some punishments of prisoners were by handcuffs; one man was in handcuffs at the time of my visit, and had been so for upwards of a month previously. In my report on this gaol in 1869, I expressed an opinion that handcuffs should be used as seldom as possible; a canvass jacket, with long sleeves, would, I believe, answer the purpose intended, and a padded cell would save much irritation to the prisoner. Such cells are in all lunatic asylums, and as prisoners verging on insanity are so frequent in this gaol, I would urge the Board to furnish this most necessary appliance. The record of the punishments inflicted are duly signed by the chairman at the meetings of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Stone-breaking and crank pump,* 20 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	8	—
Tailoring,	4	—
Painting,	3	—
Coopering,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Cooking,	2	—
Prison duties,	3	2
Washing,	—	2
Total,	22	4

* This hard labour is also industrial labour.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	20	—
Industrial labour,	22	4
Sick,	—	2
Unemployed,	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	46	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £69 4s. 8d. | 1869, . £66 5s. 9d. | 1870, . £49 18s

Punitive labour is maintained by the crank-pump, stone-breaker's work, and picking oakum. No account of quantity is registered of each.

Since last inspection, the entire woodwork of the gaol has been painted by the prisoners, which has effected a considerable saving of expenditure in the gaol. The skill of artisans has been turned to account; cooperage, carpentry, and stonecutting have been executed; much furniture and clothing made by tradesmen who were prisoners.

The head warder superintends the carpenters' work, another the shoemaking and tailoring, and a third the painting, glazing, and cooper-

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan. to day of inspection, 1871.
	M.	F.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	152	—	124
Average daily number of pupils,	13·7	—	14·2
Number of days on which school was held,	208	—	139

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock.

The school for males is not regularly held, and there is no school for females in the prison. The teacher was twelve years in the employment of the Board of National Education, and ranks third of first class. Those who are willing to receive instruction attend school, unless they are already sufficiently instructed, when they are provided with books in their cells. The prisoners in school are in association, a discipline being present; the school-room is faulty in many particulars.

Although the teacher is well qualified, the school has not been in connexion with any educational body or inspected by their officers. The approved forms of registry is kept, and the Chaplains frequently visit the school, the Protestant Chaplain more especially; he visits thirty-one times and the Roman Catholic Chaplain twenty-one times in 1871.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., £1 18s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., £1 3s. 9d.; potatoes per cwt., no contract at present; meat, per lb., 7d.; milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 0s. 3d.; per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., soap, per cwt. (crown), £1 11s.; do. (castle), £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the preceding years:—

1868, . 4·16d. | 1869, . 4·2d. | 1870, . 4·09d.

The food, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good description, and I find that the Chaplains uniformly report favourably of the quality of the provisions submitted to them for inspection ; I observe that the Governor exercises a careful supervision over the provisions when brought into the gaol, and when the contractor supplies an article below sample it is at once returned to him, and a better description of provisions obtained in its stead, without waiting for the Chaplains to inspect. I questioned individually all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

One man under a sentence of imprisonment of two years asked to be given an improved diet. I referred the matter to the Medical Officer, who alone has the power to give it.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £2,397 4s. 4d. | 1869, . £2,416 0s. 8d. | 1870, . £2,423 8s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c. :—

1868, . £1,298 7s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,194 19s. 7d. | 1870, . £1,213 10s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £43 5s. 9½d. | 1869, . £35 8s. 6d. | 1870, . £37 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £66 14s. 9d. | 1869, . £290 2s. 0d. | 1870, . £145 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . £2 14s. 3d. | 1869, . £16 3s. 0d. | 1870, . £37 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £182 17s. 6d. | 1869, . £219 17s. 6d. | 1870, . £218 12s. 11d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison appear to be well and carefully kept ; the Local Inspector's journal is kept with care and attention, he marks in red ink any matter requiring special notice ; that of the Governor also is very full and satisfactory. Stock is taken quarterly, when the Governor and Local Inspector check the books and balance accounts, which are initialed by them.

The Chaplains have journals in which they enter their visits and such observations as are required by the nature of their duties. They visit the school and state their opinion thereon. The Surgeon's journal is likewise kept, and he makes remarks on the condition of the patients under his care.

Various books suggested by my colleague in his report for 1870 have been adopted.

All petty disbursements are paid by the Board in favour of the Governor in one cheque, but accounts of £4 and upwards are paid by a separate cheque to each creditor.

The Extra Diet Book is kept by the clerk, but is initialed by the Medical Officers.

An Officers' Conduct Book is carefully filled up, a duty not always strictly performed in other prisons.

Pass checks are issued to intern officers when they leave the gaol.

A Visitors to Prisoner's Book is kept, in which is stated by whom searched, or on what authority the searching is dispensed with.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
County
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		£	s.		£	s.
Capt. Wm. Vanderkiste, Local Inspector,		100	0	Warders.	Thomas Harwood (<i>superintends Shoemaking</i>),	40 0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Protestant Chaplain,		50	0		John Sharpley, (<i>superintends Tailoring</i>),	40 0
Rev. Michael Malone, Adm., Roman Catholic Chaplain,		50	0		Thomas Weekes,	40 0
Thomas Jas. Gelston, esq., M.D., Medical Attendant,		44	0		John Dolan,	40 0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,		30	0		Richard Halloran (<i>Cooper, superintends Painting and Glazing</i>),	40 0
<i>Resident.</i>					William Maguire,	35 0
Fras. M'G. Eagar, esq., Governor,	350	0			Thomas Russell,	35 0
James W. Hogan, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	55	0			Nicholas Herford,	35 0
Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (<i>Cabinetmaker, superintends Carpentry</i>),	60	0			Edward Doyle, Night Watchman,	32 10
					Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50 0
					Margaret Gabbett, Assist. Matron,	36 0
					Ellen M'Rann, Hospital Assistant Matron,	25 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector, died; Captain William Vanderkiste appointed instead. Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. M. Malone, Adm., appointed instead. R. R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Medical Attendant, resigned; Thomas J. Gelston, esq., M.D., appointed instead. Anne Spillane, Hospital Assistant Matron, resigned; Ellen M'Rann appointed instead. Robert Johnstone, Warder, resigned; John Fitzpatrick appointed instead. Robert Wade, Warder, dismissed; William Maguire appointed instead. John Fitzpatrick, Warder, discharged as unfit; Thomas Russell appointed instead. Samuel O'Neill, Warder, dismissed; Nicholas Herford appointed instead.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	93	115
to each Bridewell,	9*	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	156
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	145	143
Physician and Surgeon,	157	172
Apothecary,	207	303

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	15	4	14	2	10	6	-	-
Aggregate No. of days passed by patients therein,	192	69	441	16	219	110	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	52	18	121	04	6	3	66	33
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	217	13	228	15	231	38	132	26
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Cost of medicine,	£19 5s. 3d.		£12 1s. 7d.		£4 13s. 5d.		—	

* This is the total number of visits made in 1870; and of these the late Local Inspector made 3 to Rathkeale and 4 to Bruff, and the present Local Inspector 1 to each in 1870.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

The hospital arrangements in this gaol are sufficient for the requirements of the prison, except that there is no bath in the hospital for females. There are water-closets attached to both hospitals, but only a bath in that for males. At the time of my visit the male hospital was untenanted. Two females were in the hospital for prisoners of that sex, one labouring under a severe attack of delirium tremens, the other, a young woman, with an hysterical attack; each of these require the constant attendance of another person in her cell. Thus, four out of the six females in the gaol were unemployed, and only two remaining to do the work of the establishment.

Although at the time of my visit, during the cold season, the sanitary state of the prison was satisfactory, I find that no less than eleven cases of fever had previously occurred. The Medical Officer is of opinion that it was caused by "blood poison," showing a decidedly unsatisfactory condition of the gaol from some malaria hanging over it. The recent overhauling of the entire sewerage of the prison, and an excellent main sewer having been completed in 1864, render it highly improbable that the endemic has arisen from bad sewerage. It therefore appears to me that the Medical Officer and Governor are justified in the opinion which they express that the evil arises from the poisoned state of the atmosphere caused by the corporation manure depôt, slaughter-houses, and other nuisances which adjoin the establishment. This is a matter which requires the strictest inquiry by the Board.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart., D.L.	John Franks, esq., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina, D.L.	John White, esq., J.P.	Edwd. Wm. O'Brien, esq., J.P., D.L.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., J.P., D.L.	Edward Croker, esq., J.P.	Henry Lyons, esq., J.P., D.L.
The Hon. J. T. W. Massy, J.P.	Sir D. V. Roche, bart., D.L.	Jas. C. Cooper, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts are paid, for which the Governor produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. A committee is appointed at each assize to audit the accounts.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
County.
Bridewells.

	Bruff.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	41	-
Of whom were Drunkards,	41	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	19	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly at Bruff hospital, Bruree, and New Pallas.	
Committals,	Irregular. Remands for eight days by one Justice, with recommitments on them on every third day; and I am informed that they are signed without the prisoner having been brought before magistrate, or seen by him.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except roof; contract entered in for putting it in order, painting, and doing other necessary work.	
Security,	Fair. A prisoner could escape through roof of privy on female side without difficulty.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells; females, day-room and two cells, but one without a bed. Rope lines to dry clothes in both yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of good description.	
Water,	None.	
Sewerage,	None; cesspool cleanable through building; earth-closets much required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Official Inspection,	5th September, 1871.	
Remarks,	<p>I found one male in charge, accused of larceny, on remand for eight days, and a second remand sent by post to the Keeper. The prisoner was committed on the 29th August previously, at Galbally, fifteen or sixteen miles distant, and he has not seen a Magistrate since then. Three males were also in charge for drunkenness.</p> <p>A lunatic, W. O'D., committed from Kildnane, was in custody from 21st to 28th April, when sent to Kilmallock, and thence to asylum.</p>	

		Rathkeale.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,		59	7
Of whom were Drunkards,		4	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,		12	4
Of whom were Drunkards,		1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Thursdays.		
Committals,	Apparently regular, but sent by post to Keeper.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, but wood-work should be painted.		
Security,	Imperfect, but can be made secure.		
Accommodation,	This Bridewell, which is under Courthouse, is damp and inconvenient, but can be improved. It has two day-rooms and nine cells.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	The bedding and blankets good and sufficient.		
Water,	No water on premises, but rain-water saved.		
Sewerage,	Imperfect; privies in a bad state—an opening with a stone across—no doors to the privies; wooden seats should be fixed, and earth closets put to them.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d.		
Salary of Keeper,	£35 a year.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is paid £14 a year for Courthouse.		
Official Inspection,	6th September, 1871.		
Remarks,	I found two prisoners, males, sleeping in the same cell of this Bridewell, contrary to the provisions of the Prisons Act. No rules were posted in the prison, and the Keeper states that he was ignorant of the law on the subject. A lunatic kept here for three days on way to asylum.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

**LIMERICK CITY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
5TH AND 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.**

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City Gaol.**

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For further examination,	8	1	9	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	6	5	11	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	2	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	9	20	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	5	8	—	—	—
Total,	34	24	58	—	1	1

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted—Summarily,	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	1
Committed—Once,	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1
„ Twice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	32	14	1870,	29	27
1869,	45	10	1871 (day of Inspection),	34	24
2 G 2					

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Limerick
City Gaol.**

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Common assaults,	16	11	8	11	10	8	5	4	4	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	—	4	2	19	7	1	2	3	6
Other assaults,	32	4	26	3	10	4	1	1	4	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	76	32	50	34	49	22	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	43	30	29	15	21	14	4	5	2	2
Receiving stolen goods,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Military offences,	4	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences— Affecting the public peace, Breach of Fishery Laws,	146	126	112	87	45	56	8	4	2	—
Sacrilege,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Obstructing public passage, Absconding apprentice,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	349	210	251	159	175	113	20	16	18	12
Vagrancy,	4	7	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	246	104	292	110	173	71	3	5	3	7
Debt,	18	4	25	3	17	1	3	—	5	1
Remanded for further examina- tion,	98	35	105	38	145	53	8	3	3	7
Total,	715	360	673	311	510	241	34	24	29	27

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	25	3	17	1
Criminals,	356	197	230	166
Vagrants,	—	4	—	3
Drunkards,	292	110	173	71
Total,	673	314	510	241

*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number
Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	402	131	344	119
Twice " . . .	33	19	26	16
Thrice " . . .	22	11	18	8
4 times " . . .	12	7	8	3
5 " " . . .	4	1	1	5
6 " " . . .	3	4	1	1
7 " " . . .	4	3	—	2
8 " " . . .	—	1	—	1
9 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
10 " " . . .	—	1	—	—
Total, . . .	480	179	398	155

No. of above committed for first time,	376	101	289	97
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*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed
year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been
Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their
Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.*

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	361	90	267	83
Twice, . . .	33	21	33	17
Thrice, . . .	29	15	29	14
4 times, . . .	19	13	14	10
5 " . . .	9	7	12	8
6 " . . .	7	5	10	3
7 to 11 " . . .	12	11	12	6
12 to 16 " . . .	3	6	10	5
17 to 20 " . . .	1	5	5	4
21 to 40 " . . .	5	3	4	3
41 to 60 " . . .	—	1	1	2
61 to 80 " . . .	1	2	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	480	179	398	155

No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	1,048	826	902	605
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Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	22·44	17·07	—	27·54	17·72	—
Highest number at any one time, . . . }	57		31st Aug.	63		30th Au 4th Sep
Lowest ditto, . . . }	23		24th March.	85		26th Ju 16th Ju 14th M
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . }	36		16th Aug.	40		29th A 30th A 4th Sep
Ditto, of females,	28		8th&9th Sep.	25		23rd A
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . }	13		24th March.	17		23rd A
Ditto, of females,	8		9th&11 June.	11		21st M

SOUTH DISTRICT. Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871 :—

<i>Limerick City Gaol.</i>	5th July, 1864,	86	7th May, 1868,	56
	28th September, 1865,	60	15th October, 1869,	67
	29th October, 1866,	59	31st August, 1870,	57
	22nd September, 1867,	76	30th Aug. and 4th Sept., 1871, .	60

Population in 1871, 49,670 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	35	34	24	38	18	41	236
Acquittals,	18	8	4	8	9	13	7
Total,	53	42	28	46	27	54	243

Committals of drunkards :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (9½ months).
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
109 63	153 41	205 49	205 63	248 78	246 104	292 110	173 71
172	194	254	270	326	350	402	244

Average numbers (omitting fractions) of prisoners in charge during last eight years :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (8 months).
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
33 16	30 11	30 14	36 14	23 12	32 15	22 17	27 17

I found on the day of inspection 34 male and 24 female inmates of all classes in custody, including 3 master debtors, and 8 males and 3 females for trial or committed for further examination.

Referring to the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in the gaol, I observe 5 males under convictions for larceny and sentenced, 1 for one and 1 for two years, 2 for nine and 1 for one month.

For assaults, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, 2 under sentences of six and 4 of two and three months, 6 for one month. The remainder for short terms under one month. One man was under sentence of imprisonment for ten days for not paying for the maintenance of his child in a reformatory.

The female convicted prisoners were, 1 sentenced for twelve and 5 for three and four months for larceny; all the remaining females under sentence in the gaol had been convicted of crimes against the person, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, 1 of these had been sentenced to an imprisonment for two years for wounding, and another for nine months; 1 for three, 3 for two, and 1 for one month; the remaining female convicted prisoners in custody were for periods under one month, and for the most part for seven days.

The unconvicted male prisoners were—1 for larceny (habitual criminal) and 6 for assaults. The females—2 for larceny.

Amongst the inmates of the gaol I found one young female (now sentenced for three months) with forty-eight convictions recorded against her; another, K. O., sentenced for two months, with twenty-seven—she is only nineteen years of age, and habitually when discharged from the prison at once returns to crime. Her father is an inmate of a lunatic asylum—another woman has been twenty-four times in custody.

I find, from the journal of the Governor, that lunatics are sometimes committed to this gaol on remand for criminal offences. One in March, 1871, was committed on remand but ultimately sent to the Lunatic Asylum; another in June following was sentenced to an imprisonment for two

months at a time, when it is stated he was notoriously insane and very violent; in July he attacked another prisoner when at exercise with the handle of a brush, and struck him so that he became insensible; the lunatic was then sent to the asylum.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*Limerick
City Gaol.*

Juveniles.

I found in custody 1 male, aged 13 years, and 1 female, fifteen years, the former sentenced for one month, the latter for fourteen days, both for assaults.

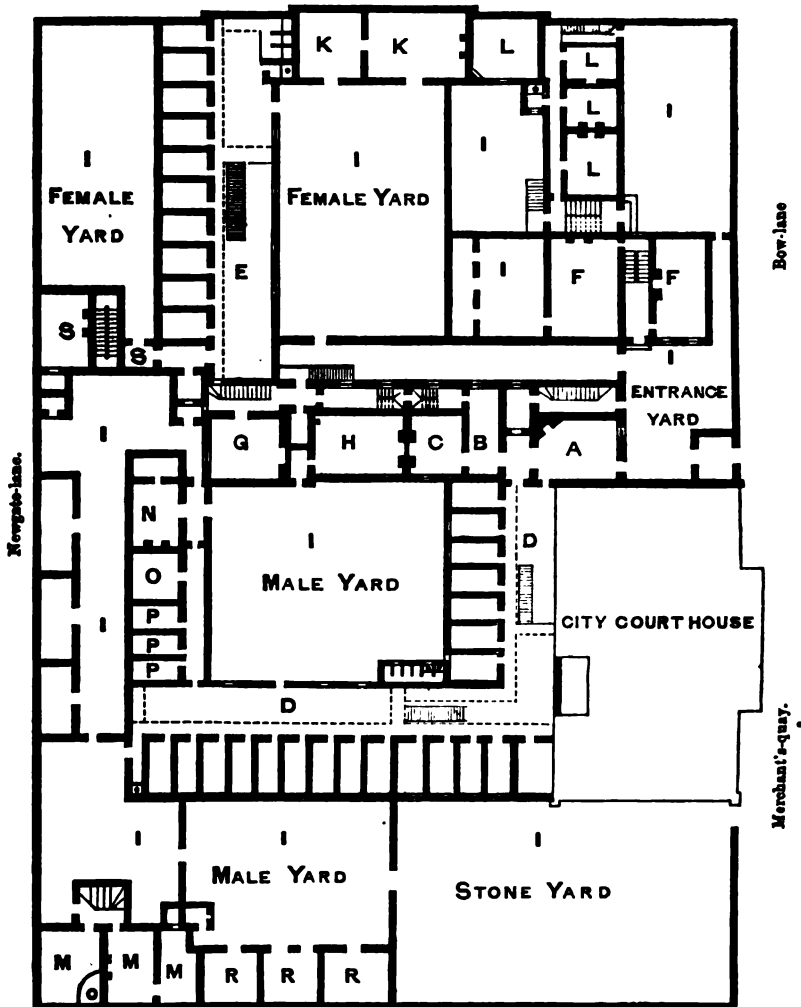
Six males and 1 female had previously been in charge during the year, 2 twice re-convicted; 1 male, twelve years of age, was sent to a reformatory after the period of his punishment in the gaol for larceny. This lad had previously escaped from the prison under very peculiar circumstances, and afterwards, when retaken and removed to the reformatory, again escaped therefrom by climbing a wall upwards of twenty feet in height. He was recaptured by the authorities of the reformatory, but discharged by order of the Executive on the representation of the convicting magistrate in consequence of the circumstances under which he was convicted. He was twice convicted of larceny during the year, is most daring, and boasts that no prison can hold him.

In 1870 26 male and 2 female juveniles under sixteen years of age were in charge; 3 of the males and 1 female were under ten years, 2 were twice committed during the year; 2 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories. On looking over the committals during the year I observe 1 youth (J.O.N.) sentenced in June, 1871, to an imprisonment of six months for larceny, just then past his sixteenth year, who in 1869, when only fourteen years of age, had been sentenced to an imprisonment of three months for obtaining money by forging a bank cheque.

On the death of the late Governor of this gaol (which occurred since last inspection by my colleague) Mr. Thomas Kelly was appointed in his place, and assisted by the active and efficient chief warder, Mr. Maguire, he has now put the male prison into a satisfactory condition. The female prison also, under the charge of Miss Brice has been improved, and most of the suggestions of my colleague on his inspection in May, 1870, have been adopted and carried into execution. I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, clean and orderly, in sound repair, lately whitewashed both inside and outside, and a good deal of painting has been done by the prisoners. The prison has now a tidy appearance, and the jambs of the cell doors are painted as in Mountjoy Prison. The scribblings and drawings on the tables and stools in the cells, remarked by my colleague, have been removed, and, as he suggested, every prisoner cleans and sweeps his own cell, and is responsible for the order in which it is kept. This arrangement has also the advantage, that there is no longer an excuse for a prisoner to enter the cell of another prisoner.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	3	-
Day Rooms,	1	1	Laundry,	-	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size than			Lavatories,	15	6
9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft.			Baths, with hot and cold water		
high=432 cubic ft.,	61	30	laid on,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	-	Privies,	3	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	3	Water-closets,	13	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Pumps,	3	-
Chapels, Protestant and Roman			Crank do.	3	-
Catholic,	Two		Tread-wheel,	1	-
Workshop,	2	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-



River Shannon.

A, inspection-hall; B, bath-room; C, clothes-store; D, male wing; E, female wing; F, Governor's house; G, Matron's house; H, male school-room; I, yards; K, wash-house and drying-closet—infirmary for females overhead; L, male debtors' apartments; M, hospital for males; N, cook-house; O, heating apparatus; P, punishment cells; R, tread-wheel, pumps, &c.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
				In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	66	45	Shirts, . . .	28	82	Shifts, . . .	21	37
Sheets, pairs of,	68	65	Jackets, . . .	28	41	Jackets, . . .	21	32
Rugs,	90	46	Vests, . . .	28	29	Petticoats,	21	26
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	3	-	Trowsers, . . .	28	65	Aprons, . . .	21	35
Bedticks, . . .	73	20	Caps, . . .	28	16	Neckerchiefs, . . .	21	78
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	28	38	Caps, . . .	21	26
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	-

The furniture and bedding in the cells are now in good order, and the bedding for the most part new. The prison clothing is good, except that stockings are not supplied. They are not enumerated in the Prisons Act, but the statute directs that female prisoners should be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that any class of females should be without stockings.

The sheets on the beds in the reception ward are changed fortnightly, and oftener when necessary, but monthly in the ordinary cells of the male prison. Caps for females are now provided.

The baths in both prisons are now in order, and every prisoner is bathed on reception, and fortnightly afterwards. Up to the present time the solitary cells in the female prison have not been heated. The Governor states that there is some difficulty experienced in bringing hot water pipes to heat them through the cells; but before winter a stove will be fixed in the corridor and pipes passed through the cells.

The sheds in the stonebreakers' yard were too shallow and did not sufficiently separate the prisoners when at work. They have been now deepened, and eight new sheds have been erected.

A closet adjoining the male prison has been fitted up for fumigating the clothes of prisoners by sulphur, and a wooden box in the yard adjoining the laundry is used for that purpose in the female prison.

During the past year part of the boundary wall of the prison has been raised at a point where facilities for escape were afforded.

As yet there is but one tell-tale clock in the gaol; it is placed on the top landing (No. 5) of the male prison, and the markings of the clock are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book. A second clock should be provided, and placed on the bottom range, so as to insure regularity in the rounds of the night watch.

The photographing of prisoners is carefully attended to. The Governor takes the photographs; and one of the cells is fitted up for the purpose, and can be converted into a dark room. Tenpence is paid for each copy of photographs taken.

Both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic chapels have been lately painted by the prisoners, and a raised seat erected on the male side in the Roman Catholic chapel, according to the suggestion of my colleague. The Governor proposes to fix a curtain to prevent male debtors from seeing the females in the chapel. During the winter months the cells of the prisoners are artificially lighted by gas, which is introduced into every cell; it is extinguished at 7, P.M., when lock-up is held. The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7.30, A.M., in winter; the prison keys are kept by the Governor in his bedroom. The Governor attends lock-up, and sees each male prisoner in his cell; the prisoners are locked in their cells by the class turnkey.

Suitable gratings, through which prisoners can see their friends, have been put up at the entrance of both prisons.

The tell-tale clock is protected from being tampered with by Chubbs' lock.

The sewerage is effective, and flushed twice in the twenty-four hours, by the tide in the river, which flows under the walls of the prison; new pumps have been erected in 1871, and water in unlimited quantities is driven with them by the power of the tread-wheel, from the river into the tank at the top of the prison building, and lavatories and water-closets are placed on every corridor of both prisons; water for cooking and drinking purposes is supplied by pipes from the city main. The laundry is suitably fitted up with six troughs for washing, which are properly stalled, and there is a good ironing room and drying closet.

Separation is strictly enforced in both prisons.

District.
Limerick
City Gaol.

hot water pipes.

The prison stores are suitably fitted up, that for the clothing of males is under the charge of the chief warder, and the matron keeps the female clothing in a cell of her prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	26	33	38	30
Other Punishments,	—	2	—	—
Total,	26	35	38	31

In one instance it became necessary to call in magisterial authority to punish a refractory female, and on two other occasions the Governor was compelled, in June, 1870, to handcuff two females for unruly conduct, but he duly entered the fact in his journal, as the law directs. One female was five times punished during the year, two four times, and three others two and three times each; in fact the punishments in this prison are confined to comparatively few individuals, who are constantly disorderly whether in or out of gaol.

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools.

No secular instruction is afforded to the prisoners in this gaol.

The Sisters of Mercy give religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholic females on one day in the week, and to both male and female patients of that creed in the hospital.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	14	—
Mat making,	5	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Total,	20	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cook,	1	—	Shoeclosing,	—	1
Wardman,	1	—	Laundry,	—	3
Wardswoman,	—	1	Nursing,	—	2
Picking Oakum,	5	—	Hospital,	—	1
Mat making,	4	4			
Quilting,	—	5	Total,	11	24
Sewing,	—	7			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	20	—
Industrial labour,	11	21
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed (nursing),	—	2
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Total in custody,	34	24

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £32 8s. 7d. | 1869, . £39 14s. 8d. | 1870, . £33 1s. 7d.

Hard labour is enforced by the tread-wheel for males, beside prisoners work at stone breaking, ship fender making, mat making picking oakum. When an artisan is in the gaol he is usefully employed at his trade. I found a shoemaker in his cell doing good work. Fender making also is a new branch of industry in Irish prisons, fairly remunerative. All the prison clothing, including shoes, are made by prisoners, and industrial employment is carried on with vigour than hitherto. By means of a suitable mat-board one can weave mats, at which in some other prisons two are employed. Pounds of oakum is picked by hard labour prisoners during the day painting and other works have been done by the prisoners during the year. Eight hours in summer and 4 in winter are occupied in industrial labour, and 2 hours at punitive labour, with a relaxation of about 10 minutes. The females wash, sew, pick oakum, make mats, close and quilt flannel in their cells. The latter work is admirably suited to female prisoners. Miss Brice, the matron, deserves credit for the introduction of this work, for which she has a contract with a large establishment. The women learn a useful trade, and fair profit is secured in the prison.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, 10s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s.; candles, per lb. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s. 6d. contracts.—Keeping clocks, per year, £1; sweeping chimneys, each, 9d.

I found the food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit of good quality; and I observe that the Chaplains almost uniformly report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. Mentioned all the prisoners in charge, one complaint was made to me by a male prisoner, but I considered it to be groundless.

Books and Accounts.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the preceding years:—

1868, . . . 3s. 9d. | 1869, . . . 3s. 8d. | 1870, . . . 3s. 7d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . . £1,510 4s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,656 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £1,421 0s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . . £846 3s. 2d. | 1869, . £798 3s. 6d. | 1870, . £767 16s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . . £39 16s. 11½d. | 1869, . £32 12s. 8½d. | 1870, . £31 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners during the last three years:—

1868, . . £3 8s. 0d. | 1869, . £24 11s. 0d. | 1870, . £8 16s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners during the last three years:—

1868, . . 7s. | 1869, . . — | 1870, . . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . . £88 17s. 8d. | 1869, . £149 10s. 7d. | 1870, . £112 2s. 0d.

The books and registers of discipline and finance are now carefully kept by the Governor, who acts as clerk, with the assistance of a turnkey, and some improvements in the books suggested by my colleague have been adopted by him. The journals of the Local Inspector and of the Governor are fully kept. The latter enters in red ink the visits which he makes to the prison after lock-up at night, or any matter requiring special attention. The Medical Officer now keeps a journal in which he enters the duty performed; Chaplains enter their visits.

The General Registry is divided into three books: 1st. Examination Book. 2nd. Summary Convictions Book. 3rd. Registry of Prisoners tried by Juries at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.					
	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.
Wm. McDonnell, Local Inspector.	60	0	0	Geo. Sadleir, Warder,	39 0 0
Rev. F. Meredythe, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Wm. M'Carthy, Gate Porter,	43 4 4
Very Rev. M. Casey, P.s., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Wm. Daly, Night Warder,	39 0 0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0	<i>Resident.</i>	
Thos. Kilbridge, Warder,	39	0	0	Thomas Kelly, Governor,	130 0 0
Wm. Hickey, Warder,	39	0	0	Jas. M'Guire, Chief Warder,	50 0 0
				Miss M. Brice, Matron,	50 0 0
				Mrs. Carey, Assistant Matron,	35 0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John O'Farrell, governor, died; Thomas Kelly, appointed. Mrs. Moroney, assistant matron, Mrs. Ryan, resigned; Mrs. Sheahan, assistant matron, resigned; Mrs. Carey, appointed. John Molony, gate porter, resigned; Wm. M'Carthy, warder, promoted. Geo. Sadlier, elected warder, vice M'Carthy, promoted. Denis Carroll, warder, resigned; Sadlier promoted to day warder. William Daly, appointed (night watch), vice Sadlier, promoted.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Thomas Kelly, governor; James M'Guire, chief warder; Miss M. Brice, matron; and Mrs. Carey, assistant matron, get coal and gas only.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Local Inspector,	•	218		163
Chaplain, Established Church,	•	211		120
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	•	230		130
Physician,	•	153		132
Apothecary,	•	99		15

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	13	13	12	11	9	-	-
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	185	252	162	149	43	354	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	0.50	0.68	0.44	0.41	0.12	0.97	-	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	-	-	121	51	110	71	-	-
No. of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£30.		£30.		£30.		£40.	

Formerly the male and female prisoners when sick were lodged in the same building without proper separation of the sexes who occupied different wards, but with a common staircase. This arrangement was not satisfactory; and a room in the female prison, originally intended for a school, was fitted up for an infirmary, the ventilation in it has now been improved, and it is found sufficient for the hospital requirements of the female prison. At the suggestion of my colleague, an additional door has been put up between it and the female prison. I found the ward clean and well kept; it was occupied by one female prisoner. The male hospital, which is in the old building, was unoccupied when I visited. It is unnecessarily large, and few prisoners are placed in it. There is no hospital nurse on the staff, but should any case occur requiring treatment in hospital of a male prisoner a monthly nurse is employed by the week to attend on him. A bell has been put up from the hospital to the hall of the male prison. The water-closets in the hospital were in good order when I visited.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Limerick
City Gaol.

The suggestion by my colleague to remove the beds of prisoners to an upper ward has been carried out; but a warder does not sleep in the hospital building as it is so seldom occupied, and it has been found convenient for him to sleep in the male prison, which is close by.

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Quinlivan, J.P.	M. Lenihan, esq., J.P., T.C.	Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
Alderman Tinsly, J.P.	Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P., T.C.	John Barry, T.C.
Alderman O'Callaghan, J.P.	Alderman Carte.	John Cronin, T.C.
Alderman M'Donnell, J.P.	Patrick Synan, esq., T.C.	Dan. O'Connor, T.C.

The Board meets fortnightly, on every second Friday, in the court-house adjoining the gaol, for the discharge of business. The liabilities are then discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor; small accounts are paid by the Local Inspector out of a sum of £50 which remains in his hands for contingencies, and the receipts are produced and examined at the next meeting of the Board.

General Observations.

After a full inquiry into the circumstances of the escape of the young offender, C. B., on the 13th August, 1871, my colleague and I were satisfied that no wilful neglect was intended by the warder in charge, although he showed want of due vigilance and knowledge of his duties as a prison officer. He was fined one week's salary, but the fine was not enforced. He died soon after.

The escape of this youth, only twelve years of age, by climbing over the cook-house and across other buildings of the prison from the exercising yard showed the utter insecurity of that yard. I then suggested that the front wall of the cook-house be raised and a projecting coping placed on the top of the wall, also, that flags should be fixed at the angle next the cook-house, besides that the ornamental stone-work round the windows of the cook-house should be chamfered off, so as to remove the steps which it affords over the windows to the roof. The Board has adopted a different plan, which is cheaper, and they believe to be sufficient, which I doubt.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
1ST NOVEMBER, 1871.Queen's
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	18	6	24	1	—	1

Juveniles in Custody.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	{	On day of Inspection—				M.	F.
		Convicted summarily,				—	1
		Committed for trial,				1	1
		Total,		1	2		
	{	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection—					
		Convicted summarily,				3	2
		Committed for trial,				1	1
		Total,		4	3		
	{		Number sent to Reformatory (under 10 years old),				1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	14	5	1870,	21	7
1869,	14	6	1871 (day of Inspection),	18	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1871 (up to and including day		
1869,	—	1	of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	1

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories:—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	-	-	1871 (up to and including day	-	-
1869,	-	-	of Inspection),	1	-
1870,	-	-	1871 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Queen's County Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
Sodomy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing,	4	-	8	-	5	1	2	1	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	22	10	49	4	42	9	1	-	11	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	1	11	-	19	1	-	-	1	-
Other assaults,	4	4	7	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Larceny,	21	19	39	13	24	9	4	4	5	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	1	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	1	-	18	4	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	2	-	10	-	1	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	-	2	5	3	6	-	1	-	-
Other offences:										
Against the person (using threats),	1	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	8	6	9	2	8	-	3	-	-	-
Breach of service, trespass,	3	-	4	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
Having unregistered arms,	11	1	16	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable expressions,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining letters property of Postmaster-General,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent from training,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	111	47	179	35	174	37	17	6	20	5
Vagrancy,	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	49	11	40	10	41	6	-	-	-	-
Debt,	3	1	7	2	4	-	1	-	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	28	4	26	3	22	2	-	-	-	1
Total,	192	66	253	51	242	45	18	6	21	7

Quern's
County.
Gael.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Debtors,	7	2	4	—
Criminals,	205	38	196	39
Vagrants,	1	1	1	—
Drunkards,	40	10	41	6
Total,	253	51	242	45

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	233	40	224	44
Twice "	5	3	11	—
Thrice "	1	1	3	1
Total,	239	44	238	45
No. of above Committed for first time,	220	31	193	41

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	212	30	193	41
Twice,	18	5	17	—
Thrice,	2	2	12	—
4 times,	1	—	7	—
5 "	3	—	3	—
6 "	—	1	3	—
7 to 11 "	1	5	—	2
12 to 16 "	1	—	2	1
17 to 20 "	—	1	—	—
20 to 40 "	1	—	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	239	44	238	45
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	323	114	385	106

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	18·96	5·48	—	22·96	7·16	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	33		2nd April.	46		4th March.
Lowest ditto,	17		5th Jan.	21		7th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		3rd April.	38		5th March.
Ditto of females,	11		11th Aug.	10		18th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		21st July.	13		15th Oct.
Ditto of females,	3		5th Jan.	4		19th May.

Progress Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the last Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

11th August, 1864,	. . . . .	64
24th April, 1865,	. . . . .	64
21st April, 1866,	. . . . .	65
26th July, 1867,	. . . . .	41

8th January, 1868,	. . . . .	33
20th January, 1869,	. . . . .	32
3rd April, 1870,	. . . . .	33
4th March, 1871,	. . . . .	46

DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
Whipping,	M. 1 F. -	M. - F. -

Population in 1871, 77,071 inhabitants ; area, 124,854 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	100	70	65	65	39	35	58
Acquittals,	50	45	50	46	23	49	28
Total,	150	115	115	111	62	84	86

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871. 10 months.
To the gaol,	M. 152 F. 16	M. 123 F. 3	M. 108 F. 22	M. 42 F. 23	M. 35 F. 8	M. 49 F. 11	M. 40 F. 10	M. 41 F. 6
To the bridewell of the county,	M. 56 F. 2	M. 17 F. 1	M. 16 F. 1	M. 22 F. 2	M. 35 F. 4	M. 7 F. 2	M. 2 F. 0	- -
	208	140	124	64	70	50	42	10
	226	144	147	89	82	69	52	

Daily averages (omitting fractions) last seven years :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871. 10 months.
M. 37 F. 18	M. 34 F. 11	M. 26 F. 10	M. 18 F. 4	M. 17 F. 4	M. 18 F. 6	M. 18 F. 6	M. 22 F. 7

I found in this gaol when I made my inspection 18 males and 6 females of all classes in custody, including 1 debtor, a deserter, and 3 males, and 1 female on remand.

The sentences and crimes of the convicted prisoners were—males :—

For larceny and obtaining money under false pretences, 4 sentenced for twelve months, and 1 for six.

For assaults and malicious injury, 2 sentenced for twelve, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 1 for two months.

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 2 sentenced for one month each.

The females were—2 sentenced for twelve months each, 1 for fowl stealing, the other for malicious wounding ; 1 other was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for insubordination in a workhouse, and 2 for one month for larcenies.

From the preceding tables it will be seen that 13 males and 5 females were under sentence in this gaol on the day of inspection. Of these, 8 were for terms of imprisonment for twelve months, and 1 for nine months. The Inspectors-General have recommended that all offenders sentenced for periods exceeding six months should be sent to a central depot. If this suggestion had been carried out one-half of the convicted prisoners in the gaol would have been removed, and there would then have been

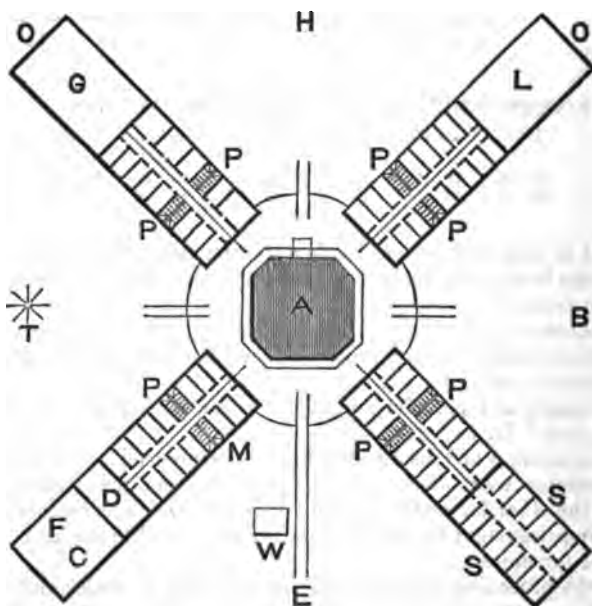
for six months, 1 for deserting his wife, the other for obtaining money under false pretences, and 4 others for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, sentenced for short periods not exceeding two months; the females, 1 sentenced for two months for insubordination in the workhouse, and 2 prostitutes sentenced to one month's imprisonment for larcenies.

The numbers of individuals committed to this gaol in 1870 were 239 males and 44 females, the averages are swelled by the long sentences of prisoners, and when offenders of this class are removed it will be found that a very small prison will be capable to contain all the prisoners sentenced from the gaol district.

Juveniles.

I found 1 male and 2 females under sixteen years of age inmates of the gaol when I visited; the male, only twelve years of age, was accused of stealing a brooch; he is a sweep by trade, in the employment of another sweep, now out on bail, charged with unlawful possession of a watch. The girls are stated to have been in the workhouse; they are fifteen years of age, and both charged with larceny; 1 ordered to be sent to a reformatory for two years on the termination of the prison sentence. Five male and 3 female juveniles had been committed previously to my visit in 1871; 1 (male) had been sent to a reformatory. In 1870, 10 males and 1 female were in custody; 1 (male) was under ten years of age; 4 males and the female were sent to reformatories.

Plan of the Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, Matron's house; C, Carpenter's shop; D, Store; E, entrance; F, Forge; G, turf yard; H, hospital; I, coal yard, store, and bath; M, marshalsea; O O, solitary cells; P P P, old prisons; S, separate prison; T, tread-wheel; W, watch-house. P P P, and S S, old prison, contain 30 cells—3 floors—10 in each.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
Wards,	6	2	Store Rooms,	2	2	<i>Queen's County Gaol.</i>
Yards,	13	5	Laundry,	-	1	
Day Rooms,	8	4	Drying Room,	-	1	
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Lavatories,	12	10	
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	2	1	
Cells to contain three persons,	7	-	Privies,	4	4	
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	4	3	
Chapel,	1	-	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-	
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1	
Workshops,	10	4	Pump,	1	-	
Worksheds,	12	-	Crank-pump,	1	-	
Kitchens,	2	-	Well,	1	-	
Bakery,	1	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-	
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	84	53½	Shirts, . . .	30	44	Shifts, . . .	12	26
Sheets, pairs of, .	70	6	Jackets, . . .	15	42	Jackets, . . .	12	24
Rugs, . . .	89	60	Vests, . . .	15	40	Petticoats, . .	12	26
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	15	49	Aprons, . . .	12	24
Cots, . . .	—	23	Caps, . . .	15	13	Neckerchiefs, .	12	28
Bed-ticks, . . .	91	64	Stockings or			Caps, . . .	12	49
Bedsteads, . . .	136	—	Socks, pairs of,	30	30	Stockings, pairs of,	12	12
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	13	32	Clogs, pairs of,	6	16

I found the prison, when I inspected it, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the ventilation satisfactory, and the buildings generally in sound repair, except some doors, which are in part decayed. Some painting is required. There is an ample supply of water to the prison, from a good well on the premises, and also from a stream which passes thence to the county infirmary. It is lifted by the power of the tread-wheel, into a cistern over the well, which is capable of containing 12,500 gallons, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage, which discharges itself into an open drain, in a field adjoining the prison, is stated to be good, and three baths have been put up with hot and cold water in the main prison, but as yet the suggestion of my colleague to fix baths in the reception wards has not been carried out.

Separation is strictly enforced in this gaol, with all criminal prisoners, both males and females. The cells are heated and supplied with lavatories and water-closets; but, as has been observed in former reports, the buildings could not, without considerable expense, be made to meet the requirements of an effective prison system.

The outside of the gaol is lighted by gas, as likewise the watch-house and the male prison, but not the cells; and prisoners remain in darkness after lock-up during the long winter nights.

Since last inspection eave gutters have been placed round the roof of No. 7 and No. 8 prisons; and a large reservoir (capable of containing 1,000 gallons) for rain water has been erected in the laundry.

The boiler in the kitchen which cooks the food, also heats water for the bath in the male prison, the drying-room, and water for the laundry. The laundry has four stalls, and a mangle has been provided since my last inspection.

The supply, except shirts, of prison clothing, blankets, sheets, bedding, and rugs, is ample, and some in store; shirts will now be provided;

the prisoners are suitably dressed, and stockings form part of the prison clothing of both males and females.

Lock-up is held in summer at 6, P.M., and in winter at dusk. Unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter.

The Governor and his assistant, are present at lockings; the class turn-key examines the fastenings of each cell when locked for the night—afterwards, the inmates are challenged, and the locks tried.

At 9, P.M., the first night watchman comes on duty, until 1, A.M., when he is relieved by the second watchman, who remains in charge until unlock in the morning.

A superior officer makes a final round at 10, P.M. The Governor visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

The tell-tale clocks are properly protected against tampering. The markings of the clocks are recorded in the Governor's journal, and also in the state of prison at lockings book.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol or any bridewell in the county during the past year.

A fumigating bellows has been provided to purify the clothing of the prisoners, but it is useless for that purpose. It would answer to destroy apides in a green-house, but it would not destroy vermin or infection in clothes. A proper fumigating chamber should be fitted up.

The photographing of prisoners is executed by a person who is paid 30s. for each visit. My colleague, in his report for 1870, suggested that a prison officer should be taught to do the work. In this opinion I quite agree. Prisoners receive visits in the watch-house (W on the plan), which has been fitted up for the purpose.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, . . .	39	5	54	6
Total,	39	5	54	7

The same prisoners are frequently punished for refractory conduct; 1 man, P. C., was seven times under punishment during the year. This man is an old offender; and was in Carlow prison when I visited it on a former occasion. One female was sent to petty sessions, and punished for destroying blankets in the prison during the year.

The punishment book is duly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day previous to Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel and cleaning prison, 16 males, 1 female.

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>					M.	F.
Shoemaking, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	—
Matmaking, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	—
Washing, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	3
Knitting and Sewing, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	2
Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	8	4
Industrial labour,	8	2
Sick,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	18	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

1868, . 10s. 4d. | 1869, . £5 0s. 6d. | 1870, . £1 11s. 2d.

Queen's County Gaol.

Punitive labour is enforced by the tread-wheel for three hours daily; the prisoners make mats and brushes, discharge prison duties, and artisans are employed at their trades. The females wash, sew, and knit.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	128	19	101	25
Average daily number of pupils,	11.3	3.6	16.8	4
Number of days on which school was held,	252	241	139	213

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4½. Females, 3 to 4½.

The prison school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer, but was not held at the time of my visit, in consequence of repairs being made in the building. The female school is taught by the matron, who also instructs the women in sewing and knitting.

Contracts.

Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 7d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 3s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—calico, per yard, 6½d.; sheeting, per yard, 1s. 6d.; linsey, per yard, 1s. 1½d.; check, per yard, 7d.; rugs, each, 6s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . 3.03d. | 1869, . 4.47d. | 1870, . 4.13d.

I found the food provided for the prisoners, on the day of my visit, of good quality; and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractors; but the milk, stirabout, and the bread were, on a few occasions, stated by them to be faulty.

I questioned all the prisoners in the prison, and no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £1,413 3s. 5d. | 1869, . £1,412 1s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,494 4s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £804 4s. 5d. | 1869, . £768 2s. 10d. | 1870, . £807 15s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £62 7s. 9.88d. | 1869, . £57 1s. 6.46d. | 1870, . £58 4s. 10.96d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1868, . 12s. | 1869, . - | 1870, . 11s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £94 19s. 5d. | 1869, . £104 9s. 3d. | 1870, . £80 13s. 10d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance are apparently kept with great regularity and attention. The Local Inspector and Governor bestow much care on this branch of their duties. Their journals are valuable records of the different occurrences in the establishment. The

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Queen's
County
Gaol.**

Governor marks in red ink any matters which require special observation, and his inspections of the prison during the night. The Medical Officer and Chaplains also have journals. The various prescribed books have now been provided.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Charles Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	William Sythes, 1st Assistant,	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Abraham Case, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
David B. Jacob, esq., Physician and Surgeon,	—			Thomas Heenan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Jph. B. M. Namara, Apothecary,	—			Thos. Cobbe, jun., Nightwatch,	27	10	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Edward Fogarty, Matmaker,	35	0	0
Arthur C. Bulkeley, esq., Governor,	150	0	0	Abraham Case, jun., Night watch,	30	0	0
				Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron,	25	0	0
				Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd ditto and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
				Anne Dawson, Nursetender,	25	0	0

Vacancies.

Captain E. H. Healey, Governor, resigned; Arthur C. Bulkeley, esq., appointed. Edward Fawcett, Turnkey, dismissed; vacancy not filled up. James Dunston, Bridewell-keeper, Abbeyleix (died); James Brown appointed (temporary). Thomas Pilsworth, esq., Apothecary (died); Joseph B. M'Namara (*pro tem*).

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	139	124
Do. each Bridewell,	5	5
Chaplain, Established Church,	145	118
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166	146
Physician and Surgeon,	122	108
Apothecary,	123	88

It gives me much pleasure to observe that the Board of Superintendence have testified their approval of the manner in which the Local Inspector has discharged the duties of his office, by an increase of his salary, which I consider he well merits.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	4	20	6	20	4	24	4
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	358	28	360	60	296	32	292	65
Average daily number in hospital,	0.98	0.76	0.98	0.16	0.81	0.08	0.95	0.21
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	68	8	128	9	157	12	133	5
Cost of medicine,	£5 5s. 7d.		—		£4 2s. 1d.		£5 8s. 3d.	

The hospital accommodation in this prison is ample. The wards are large and well ventilated, with water-closets and baths, supplied with hot and cold water; prisoners of both sexes are in the same building, and there is but one staircase, common to the wards for both sexes—communication is, however, cut off by an iron gate. The sanitary condition of the gaol is satisfactory, no death having occurred in it since 1869.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.	Matt. H. Franks, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Earl of Portarlington.
Henry White, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.	Capt. M. V. S. Morton.
Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.	Capt. R. P. White.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month, for the discharge of business, when the salaries of the inferior officers are paid through the Local Inspector. Small liabilities under £2 are included one draft, and paid by the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Larger amounts are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. The salaries of superior officers are paid presentment, half-yearly, at assizes.

Bridewells.

No improvement has been made in these miserable buildings, which are almost useless. Stradbally bridewell is within five Irish miles of the county gaol. When I visited the bridewell at Abbeyleix, I found no keeper, no registry, and no committals; the building, which was in need of repair, was in charge of a female. Abbeyleix has direct communication by railway with the county gaol at Maryborough, distance ten and a half miles, and it would be very desirable that arrangements were made to close these bridewells by order of the Lord Lieutenant, at the request of the Board of Superintendence or Grand Jury. Borris-in-Ossory is not a railway station, and the bridewell is unnecessary.

Few prisoners are committed to these bridewells, and the salaries of officers alone cost the county in 1870, £86 8s. 7½d. for the year.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Stradbally.	
	m.	£.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	2	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	3	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
Committals,	Regular. Few prisoners, except some drunkards, and prisoners in transitu to county gaol or Quarter Sessions, are committed to this bridewell.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, but the woodwork should be painted.	
Security,	The yard quite insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males—small day-room and three cells; females—one room, with two beds upstairs. The only place for exercise is a yard in front of the bridewell, with one prisoner (double) for all prisoners. The court-keeper has but two rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding of good quality and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	A force-pump, which supplies the water-closet of the court-house, is used for the bridewell.	
Sewerage,	Cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, but without salary.	
Statutable Inspection,	1st November, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

* Since this report has been written, these bridewells have been closed by order of the Lord Lieutenant, at the request of the Grand Jury of the county.

Queen's County.	—	Borris-in-Ossory.		Abbeyleix.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year,	6	—	1	—
	Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	—	—
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	—	—	3	—
	Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	—	—
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Saturdays.	
	Committals, . . .	Regular.		I found no keeper or committals or registry in this bridewell; the keeper had lately died.	
	Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		I found none.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	Building in bad repair; large window-sash on staircase falling to pieces; outside gate and roof of privy rotten; roofing in good order.		In very bad repair; a leakage from roof; the yard door unsound, and fastened by padlock and staple; walls ruinous.	
	Security, . . .	The yard quite insecure; the privy built against boundary wall; gate unsound.		Very insecure; the walls of the yard too low and cracked from top to bottom, and the bars of the windows of two cells very slight.	
	Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and three cells, with one bed in each; females, one cell only, with fire-place, and two beds; there is one yard, with privy, for prisoners of both sexes.		Four cells and one day-room, with a borrowed light from passage, for all prisoners; the only yard is at the back of the cells, and is so unsafe that prisoners could not be permitted to exercise in it; and the only privy is in the building, and unhealthy.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied, .	A pump in front yard in order.		Force pump next court-house.	
	Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be sufficient.		A cesspool under privy in building.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. for males; 4½d. for females.		—	
	Salary of Keeper, . .	£25.		—	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, but without salary.		—	
	Statutable Inspection, .	3rd November, 1871.		Visited 1st November, 1871.	
	Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		The bridewell in charge of a female as caretaker.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

TIPPERARY COUNTY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	28	2	30	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—		
	Convicted Summarily,	1	—
	From 1st January to day of Inspection—		
	Convicted Summarily,	3	1
	Total,	4	1
	Committed—once,	1	1
	„ twice,	3	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	27	5	1870,	36	7
1869,	34	4	1871 (day of Inspection),	28	2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	1
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	1	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	2	1	day of Inspection),	—	—
1870,	—	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
Manlaughter,	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	60	8	70	12	92	7	7	1	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	20	—	17	—	27	—	6	—	8	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	—	23	—	12	—	1	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	2	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	2	—
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	5	1	2	—	2	—	2	—
Larceny,	29	11	28	7	10	5	2	—	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	—	8	3	6	2	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drinking in an unlicensed house, Other offences.—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	5	—	4	5	6	2	1	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, .	30	12	25	6	24	19	1	1	—	—
Deserting wife and children, . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	5	—	5	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Prostitution,	—	8	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	3
Fenianism,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing without licence,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	172	47	206	46	215	41	24	2	35	7
Vagrancy,	21	3	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	153	33	193	33	86	20	—	—	1	—
Debt,	10	1	7	1	14	3	4	—	—	—
Remanded for further Examination,	24	5	33	4	9	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	380	89	440	85	327	69	28	2	36	7

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st January, 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	1	14	3
Criminals,	239	50	224	41
Vagrants,	1	1	3	5
Drunkards,	193	33	86	20
Total,	440	85	327	69

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and the Times each had been committed during the following period

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan. to day of
	M.	F.	
Committed—			M.
Once within the year,	306	37	244
Twice, „	27	7	14
Thrice, „	10	2	3
4 times „	3	2	3
5 times „	3	—	1
6 times „	—	2	1
7 times „	1	1	—
8 times „	—	—	—
9 times „	1	—	1
Total,	251	51	267
No. of above committed for first time,	246	29	196

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan. to day of
	M.	F.	
Committed—			M.
Once only,	234	24	187
Twice, „	50	8	38
Thrice, „	22	3	12
4 times, „	7	2	9
5 „ „	9	2	4
6 „ „	5	3	3
7 to 11 „	20	2	7
12 to 16 „	3	—	3
17 to 20 „	—	—	1
21 to 40 „	—	6	2
41 to 60 „	—	1	—
161 to 180 „	1	—	1
Total No. of individuals committed,	351	51	267
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	881	324	711

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January to day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33.52	5.09	—	35.54	4.8
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	56		1st Sept.	56	
Lowest ditto,	26		18th April.	25	
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		16th Sept.	50	
Ditto of females,	12		19th July.	11	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		18th April.	23	
Ditto of females,	1		4th April.	2	

SOUTH DISTRICT. Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871:—

<i>Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.</i>	22nd January, 1864, . . .	73	23rd January, 1868, . . .	37
	4th November, 1865, . . .	89	20th June, 1869, . . .	51
	8th March, 1866, . . .	74	1st September, 1870, . . .	56
	10th May, 1867, . . .	104	20th June, 1871, . . .	56

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	85	96	55	97	48	44	71
Acquittals, . . .	76	80	70	89	45	40	81
Total, . . .	161	176	125	186	93	84	152

Committals of drunkards:—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (10 mths.)	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
To the Gaol,	112	17	118	24	114	45	105	81	116	26	153	33	198	33	86	20
To the Bridewells of the county, .	371	48	447	50	332	51	252	38	69	61	247	24	207	38		
Total, . . .	483	60	565	74	446	96	357	69	185	87	400	57	400	71		
	543		639		542		426		272		457		471			

Daily average number (omitting fractions) in custody last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (10 months).
Males, . . .	34	44	39	39	20	32	33	35
Females, . . .	16	14	10	8	7	5	5	4

On the day of inspection, besides 4 debtors, 24 male and 2 female prisoners were in charge, under sentences as follows:—

Males—for two years, 1; for twelve and nine months, 5; for six months, 6; for three months and under, 10.

Females—1 for four, and 1 for one month.

One male was for trial under a charge of murder.

Two males convicted of larceny, and 2 of cattle stealing, were in charge when I visited, all the other male inmates under sentence were for leaving service, assaults, and other offences against the public peace.

The only 2 females in custody were 1 for assault, and 1 for disorderly conduct. The small amount of crime amongst the female population in this district is very remarkable—only 51 individuals of that sex were committed to the gaol during the past year (1870), and the average number in custody was 4 in 1871, and 5 in each of the two preceding years.

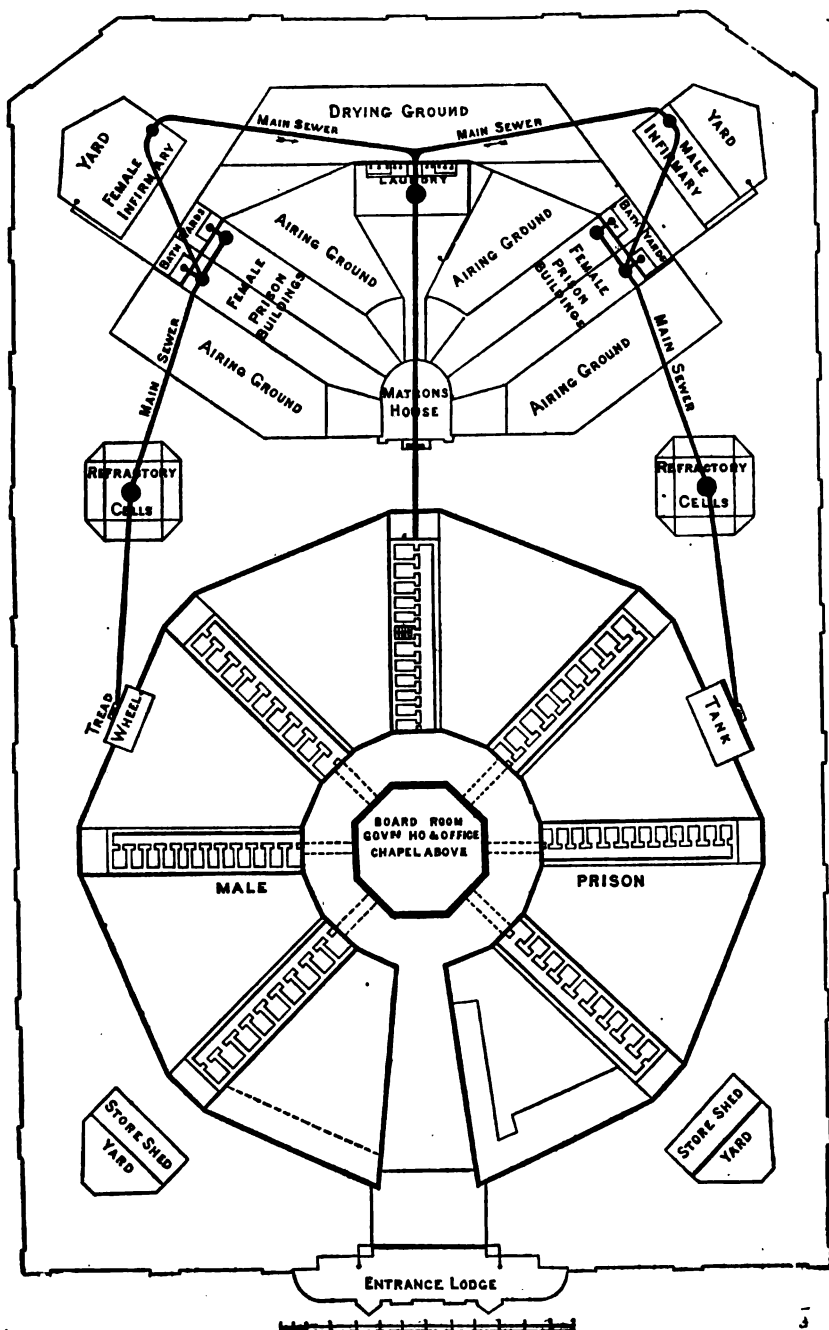
The preceding tables also show that crimes against property by any class are few in number within this riding of the county.

Juveniles.

One juvenile was an inmate of the gaol at the time of my inspection under a sentence of imprisonment for six months for an assault; 2 other males under sixteen years of age had been previously in custody during the year, 1 sentenced for fourteen days for larceny, the other for twenty-four hours for disorderly conduct; 1 female juvenile had also been committed for forty-eight hours for using abusive language; these were the only prisoners under sixteen years of age in custody during the ten months of 1871 which had elapsed when I visited.

In 1870 16 juveniles were in charge, all males, 8 were for larceny; 1 boy aged sixteen years, accused of murder by blow of a stone, was acquitted; 2 were sent to reformatories.

Plan.



SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.		M.		F.		M.		F.
Wards,		8	4		Kitchens,	4	—	
Yards,		10	7		Bakery,	1	—	
Day Rooms,		7	4		Store Rooms,	12	2	
Solitary Cells,		2	2		Laundries,	—	2	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,		—	—		Drying Room,	—	1	
Single Cells of larger size,		35	15		Lavatories,	8	4	
Single Cells of smaller size,		114	18		Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	12	8	
Sleeping Rooms,		13	3		Privies,	19	9	
Number of Beds in such rooms,		14	2		Water-closets,	3	—	
Hospital Rooms,		4	5		Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1	
Chapels,		1	1		Reception Room or Cell,	1	—	
School Rooms,		1	1		Pumps,	3	—	
Workshops,		2	—		Tread-wheel,	1	—	
Workshed,		1	—		Crank Mill,	1	—	
					Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	204	121	Shirts,	123	25	Shifts,	29	20
Sheets, pairs of,	159	49	Jackets,	47	35	Jackets,	20	2
Rugs,	139	92	Vests,	20	31	Petticoats,	51	9
Hammocks or Cots,	—	10	Trowsers,	76	36	Aprons,	58	60
Bed-ticks,	149	29	Caps,	48	—	Neckerchiefs,	30	14
Bedsteads,	193	—	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	114	—	Caps,	20	36
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	147	50	Stockings, pairs of,	34	25
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	38	8

I found this gaol on my inspection in the same satisfactory condition as on former visits ; since the present Governor has been in charge the buildings are kept with the greatest attention to order and cleanliness, all were in sound repair, and as far as possible the suggestions of my colleague in his report for 1870 had been adopted by the Board of Superintendence. The cells in section 2 have been boarded during the present year, but as yet gas has not been introduced into them. I believe that for many reasons it should be introduced. Gas is now supplied to one block of the prison buildings, and the inmates of the other are deprived of its advantages. There are lavatories in the corridors, but not water-closets ; those could, I consider, be fixed next the lavatories at a trifling cost. Metal water-closet seats can be procured at about 25s. or 30s. each, and as the cistern and water pipes are on the spot the only additional expense would be from the fixing of down pipes on the outside.

I found the inmates of this gaol when I visited, apparently well subject to discipline, suitably clothed, and prisoners of both sexes wearing stockings, which are refused them in many other gaols. The prisoners wear canvas shoes when in their cells. The bedding, blankets, sheets and rugs are of a good description ; some of the blankets are rather thin, but not sufficiently so to be cast ; an additional blanket is given in such cases in winter. The supply is sufficient, with some in store.

The Local Inspector and Governor now attend to take stock twice in the year.

This ill-constructed prison is faulty in many respects. Two blocks, Nos. 3 and 5, are heated, and the cells of No. 5 block (16) are furnished with bells, and have water-closets, but the size of each cell is apparently below that required for the occupation of a prisoner in separation with safety to health (each cell should contain, according to the report of the

Sanitary Commissioners, an area of at least 600 feet, hence these cells, unaltered, can never be certified under the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 44. It is, however, right to add that much care is taken by the Governor to insure the ventilation of the cells as far as possible, and the heating apparatus works satisfactorily, with the exception of one block of cells (No. 5). The privies in the yards have stone seats, these should be improved. The work could be done by prison labour.

One block of solitary cells on left hand side has been removed since my last visit, the other block has been fitted up with hot, cold, shower, and plunge baths, one side for males, the other for females; a wheel-pump in No. 6 section, supplies the baths, and the right side of the gaol with water, which is furnished to all the yards. The other parts of the gaol receive their supply through the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned.

The sewerage, which is stated to be effective, discharges itself into the drainage of the town. The locks are of a superior description, from one of the best makers in England. The stores are roomy and properly fitted up. The fumigating box has pegs to hang the clothes—it adjoins the stores in which the private clothing of prisoners are kept.

Only one cook now is employed in the kitchen, a wardsman is also employed for a portion of the day in charge of an officer.

The laundry is stalled. There is a large drying loft over it, with wooden louvers, and although not heated the clothes dry rapidly in it. There is a good laundry yard behind, which is used in summer. Occasionally, when very few female prisoners are in custody, men are necessarily sent into the laundry to do the washing of the prison.

The tell-tale clocks are properly protected from tampering; one is placed behind the laundry, the other near the house of the Governor, and the markings of the clocks are entered in the state of prison at lockings book.

Photography is well carried out in this prison; the photographs are taken by the head warder of the gaol.

No escape from the gaol has been attempted for many years.

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 5, P.M., in winter, and unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter; it thus appears that during the long nights of winter some prisoners remain for fourteen hours in darkness, locked up in the cells, which are not furnished with gas burners.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	12*	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Washing,	2	2
Cook-house,	1	—
Cleaning Prison,	1	—
Carpenter Work,	1	—
Stone-breaking,	4	—
Total,	11	2

* These 12 were afterwards employed at stone-breaking after their two hours were up on the tread-wheel.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Summary.

						M.	F.
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.	Hard labour,	.	.	.	.	12	—
	Industrial labour,	.	.	.	.	11	2
	Unemployed,	.	.	.	.	1	—
	Debtors (unemployed),	.	.	.	.	4	—
	Total in custody,	.	.	.	.	28	2

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £13 8s. 10d. | 1869, . £43 0s. 2d. | 1870, . £31 0s. 1d.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours (five minutes on and five minutes off), daily on the tread-wheel, which is an old and cumbrous machine. They are also employed in pumping water to supply the baths and different sections of the prison, and a few at stone breaking, but there are not stone sheds, where the men can be kept under cover in separate compartments; upwards of sixty tons of stones have been broken, taken from old useless buildings and sold during the year.

Artificers are usefully employed when in custody at their trades. I found one shoemaker and one tailor at work; a carpenter also was employed putting up a boiler in the separate prison—mats and brushes are made. Tradesmen work in their cells up to 8, P.M., in winter; oakum picking has been adopted for the unskilled male prisoners. Females when in custody work under the superintendence of the matron or assistant matron in the work-room up to 8, P.M., sewing and knitting for the benefit of the prison.

The female prisoners wash in the laundry for the public, by which a fair profit is obtained.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871 to day of Inspection	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	.	16	—	11	—
Stoppage of diet,	.	41	2	61	—
Total,	.	57	2	72	—

Few punishments are inflicted in this gaol; the Governor sustains a firm discipline over the inmates, who at the same time are kindly treated, and no unnecessary harshness is used. In no instance was it necessary to appeal to magisterial authority.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	120	25	100	8
Average daily number of pupils,	16.31	4.57	15.5	4.54
Number of days on which school was held,	239	164	208	98

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5; females, 10 to 11.

The schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are visited by their Inspector; he reports favourably of the qualifications of the male teacher, who, however, was never trained. The assistant matron teaches the females. The Chaplains also inspect the schools.

The following is extracted from the report of the District Inspector of National Schools, after his inspection on the 22nd November, 1871 :—

"The course of training and instruction is suitable, and the proficiency and progress are fair, considering the short time allotted to school work. All present except four could read and write fairly or well; in arithmetic and writing from dictation, the proficiency is not quite so good, but it is fair. On the whole the school is progressing."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 4s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., brown, £1 4s.; do., white, £1 9s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 4·67d. | 1869, . 4·44d. | 1870, . 4·56d.

I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality. The Chaplains report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection, on two occasions only was any complaint made of the milk.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; one prisoner only complained to me; he made charges against some of the officers, which were subsequently inquired into, and witnesses, at a distance, examined by the Local Inspector. The Board after a full investigation came to a resolution that the statements of the prisoner were not correct.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1868, . £1,952 16s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,787 3s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,801 0s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £1,278 1s. 9d. | 1869, . £1,106 4s. 10d. | 1870, . £1,135 12s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1868, . £67 6s. 9·4d. | 1869, . £45 16s. 6·11d. | 1870, . £46 13s. 2d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £99 14s. 2d. | 1869, . £163 19s. 10d. | 1870, . £161 8s. 9d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the chief warden, and checked by the Governor, who initials them every evening. The Governor's journal is a full record of all matters deserving attention which occur in the gaol, and he marks in red ink any observations to which he wishes to call attention. The Local Inspector was absent when I visited, and his journal was locked up, but I am informed that it is well kept, and that he makes a special report to the Board at its meetings. The Medical Officer enters observations in his journal, and reports monthly the changes of diet and exemptions from hard labour which he has given, always stating his reasons for doing so. The Chaplains enter visits which they perform, with the time of entering and leaving the gaol. Passes are issued to subordinate officers who desire to leave the gaol during the hours of duty. Visitors are admitted to convicted prisoners monthly, to untried prisoners and pauper debtors weekly, on Thursdays, and to master debtors daily—visitors are searched at the gate on admission.

DISTRICT.	Non-Resident.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.	Michael Head, esq., Local In- specter,	100	0	0	Warders.	Thos. Morrow, HeadWarder and Clerk,	75	0	0
	Rev. W. B. Chester, Pro- testant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Samuel Lett, Gate,	40	0	0
	Rev. James Ryan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		Edward Green, Mil- ler,	40	0	0
	George Frith, esq., Surgeon,	53	0	0		John Duffy, Tailor,	40	0	0
	Thos. Spain, esq., Apothecary,	21	0	0		James Buggle, Carpenter,	40	0	0
	John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0	0		Fras. Sheppard, School- master,	40	0	0
						Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0	0
						Eliza Field, Laundress,	24	0	0
Resident.					Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse,	24	0	0	
	W.S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0					

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	178	157
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	227	216
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	174	157
Surgeon,	171	120
Apothecary,	139	113

Three warders are tradesmen—one sleeps in each block of the prison building.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	—	5	2	—	1	1	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	86	—	118	24	—	15	7	—
Average daily number in hospital,	0.2	—	.3	.07	—	.04	.02	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	128	39	72	28	146	87	168	16
Cost of medicine,	£5 11s. 4d.		£2 16s. 1d.		£4 15s. 10d.		£3 3s. 2d.	

There are good and separate hospital buildings in this gaol, one for each sex ; the wards are roomy and well ventilated, but have not water-closets attached ; the hospitals are, however, seldom used ; only one prisoner, a male, was an inmate of the hospital up to the date of my visit in 1871, and then only for one week. Both hospitals were empty when I visited. When a prisoner is in hospital the assistant matron does the duties of hospital nurse, but if a male is in hospital one of the warders also sleeps in the hospital.

Medicines are compounded by the apothecary in the prison.

The prison has been for many years very healthy, no death having occurred since 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Caleb Going, esq., Chair- man, J.P.	Bassett W. Holmes, esq., J.P.	R. H. Falkiner, esq., J.P.
Sir Wm. Osborne, bart., J.P.	John Going, esq., J.P.	Count D'Alton, J.P.
Major W. Gason, J.P.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	John Bayly, esq., J.P.
Capt. W. H. Carrol, J.P.	Joshua R. Minnitt, esq., J.P.	Anthony Parker, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month, when all liabilities are discharged, and the salaries of inferior officers paid. Separate cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor, unless when the accounts are small. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Bridewells.

I here repeat some observations respecting the bridewells of this riding of the county which still hold good.

Since the Grand Jury of the riding, in 1865, recommended the closing of the bridewells at Roscrea, Templemore, Borrisokane, and Newport, the bridewells at Borrisokane, Templemore, and Roscrea have not been improved, and are still wanting in most requirements of a prison. There is, however, now a good bridewell at Newport, but Templemore being close by rail to Thurles, where there is ample accommodation for all prisoners, and the bridewell at Templemore costing the riding for maintenance a large sum (£63 14s. 4d. in 1870), that expenditure of public money might be saved.

The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention. Borrisokane is within ten miles of the county gaol, and the bridewell cost the riding £45 13s. 10d. for maintenance in 1870; it also should be discontinued.

The bridewell at Roscrea is eighteen and three-quarter miles by railway from the county gaol; it is ill-constructed and insecure; the cost of its maintenance in 1870 was £56 4s. 2d., and I would recommend that it be closed.

The bridewell at Thurles has ample accommodation. It is well placed in a central situation, and it should be made generally useful. When the other bridewells are closed it would be certified by the Inspectors-General.

If the suggestion "*That minor prisons be established in every centre of population, in which short sentences might be carried out,*" be adopted by the Legislature, the bridewell at Thurles might be altered to receive offenders so sentenced from its immediate neighbourhood, including the adjoining districts of both ridings of this county and the county of Kilkenny, so as to prevent the hardships which now sometimes result from the removal for long distances to the gaols of their respective counties of petty offenders sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Under existing statutes this is not possible, and the arrangements for carrying it out must form part of a regular and well-considered scheme of prison legislation. A proper staff should be appointed, sufficient checks established to prevent abuse, and suitable books and registries kept for statistical purposes.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).
—
Bridewells.

	Thurles.		Templemore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	164	24	104	21
Of whom were Drunkards, .	80	16	45	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	40	8	37	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	14	3	18	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Saturdays; the Town Commissioners hold Court on Wednesdays.		Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Wednesdays, at Templemore; and fortnightly at Borrisoleigh.	
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal; prisoners are sometimes committed to this bridewell on remands signed by one justice for eight days.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good order and fair repair, except a few slates off roof; and the front wall should be dashed.		In fair order and repair; doors should be put to the privies.	
Security,	Security sufficient.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two good day-rooms and twenty cells, ten on each story of the building; two large exercising yards. There are two cells on the ground floor intended for drunkards, without bedding or sash to windows, but stated not now used.		Two day-rooms, one for each sex, below; four small rooms upstairs, two for each sex; one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except a few tins required.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . .	Abundant, from two pumps, one a forcing pump.		By pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		An open cesspool outside wall.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4d. for both sexes; two meals per day.		4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£55 per annum.		£35 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Statutable Inspection, .	21st September, 1871.		20th July, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody for drunkenness; a female came in charge as I left the bridewell.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Roscrea.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	97	18	38	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	65	8	16	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	26	3	8	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	17	2	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	On Mondays; transmittals regular.		On Fridays; transmittals regular.	
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Has lately been put in fair repair.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards not secure, from turf-house against wall, and down pipe from roof.		Sufficient, except a down pipe from roof, which might assist an escape from roof.	
Accommodation, . . .	There are dangerous winding stone stairs to the cells and day-rooms of this bridewell; two day-rooms and six cells are for prisoners.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and three cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but some blankets thin and worn.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied, . .	None, except from roof.		A pump, in good order in front yard of bridewell.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool behind each privy.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	3½d. males; 3½d. females.		Males 4d. per day; females 3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £2	
Statutable Inspection, .	3rd November, 1871.		12th November, 1871.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody.	

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).

Bridewells.

		Borrisokane.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		20	3
Of whom were drunkards, .		1	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		2	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	On the second Wednesday of each month; transmittals regular.		
Committals, whether regular, .	A lunatic kept here from 9th to 17th August, 1871.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		
Security,	Yards insecure; walls low; and a pump against wall, and a down pipe from roof, might aid an escape.		
Accommodation,	The upper part of the bridewell is used for Petty Sessions: on the ground floor there is a day-room, with a bed, and cell adjoining, for males; a day-room, with one bed, for females; the cell adjoining, and a kitchen, are the only apartments for the keeper and his family.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for accommodation, but one bed- tick old, and should be replaced.		
Water, how supplied,	A pump, in good order, in yard for females, but dry at the time of my visit; a pipe goes from the pump into yard for males.		
Sewerage,	None.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation.	Clean; ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of dietary per head per day. .	3½d. males; 3d. females.		
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper. The Petty Sessions is held in the bridewell, but no salary is paid; £2 is paid for cleaning.		
Official Inspection,	12th November, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge; very few are com- mitted to this gaol, and as no criminal Quarter Sessions are held here, there could be no difficulty in closing it.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

TIPPERARY COUNTY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	2	3	1	2	3
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	25	6	31	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	7	1	8	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	49	20	69	3	2	5

Juveniles in Custody.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	On day of Inspection—		M.	F.
	Convicted at Quarter Sessions,		1	—
	Committed once,		1	—
	From 1st January to day of Inspection—			
	Convicted at Assizes,		1	—
	„ at Quarter Sessions,		3	—
	„ Summarily,		15	1
	Committed for trial,		3	—
	Total,		22	1
	Committed once,		20	1
	„ twice,		1	—
	Total,		21	1
Number sent to Reformatories,			3	—
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse Offenders,			3	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	42	27	1870,	58	20
1869,	48	32	1871 (day of Inspection),	49	20

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(South
riding)
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
&c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
property, &c.,	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bigamy,	88	28	94	28	84	23	8	2	19	3
Assaults (common),	18	-	26	1	20	3	13	2	10	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
duty,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	3	1	5	2	3	1	4	-
Robbery,	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other	48	36	37	33	29	16	9	6	7	10
live stock,	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	11	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	-	8	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Military offences,	25	5	7	4	9	5	-	1	3	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:—	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	6	3	12	3	6	1	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio-	90	81	45	79	49	42	-	-	-	2
lence,	-	48	-	12	-	10	3	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	11	4	4	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
Soliciting on the streets,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leaving employment,	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
Seditious language,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing railway,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery and Game Laws,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	319	208	285	164	243	103	43	16	56	17
Vagrancy,	20	2	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	299	139	305	161	234	97	1	2	-	1
Debt,	8	2	7	1	11	1	4	2	-	1
Remanded for further examination,	87	12	84	21	59	16	1	-	2	-
Total,	733	363	684	349	550	222	49	20	58	20

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	1	1	1870,	3	-
1869,	1	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	-	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	1
1869,	—	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	3	3	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1869,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1870,	—	3			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

Up to and including day of Inspection—1 male.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	1	11	1
Criminals,	369	185	302	119
Vagrants,	3	2	3	5
Drunkards,	305	161	234	97
Total,	684	349	550	222

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	482	119	412	82
Twice,	50	14	38	11
Thrice,	12	3	11	4
4 times,	6	5	2	3
5 to 7,	6	8	2	4
8 & 9,	—	4	—	1
11 & 14,	—	3	—	1
15 to 20,	—	3	—	5
Total,	556	159	465	111

No. of above committed for first time, 235 39 218 40

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	229	37	213	40
Twice,	74	10	45	8
Thrice,	59	12	59	6
4 times,	42	9	35	2
5,	26	11	33	7
6,	19	15	17	6
7 to 11,	51	23	41	10
12 to 16,	24	11	12	8
17 to 20,	31	16	3	4
21 to 40,	1	7	6	9
41 to 60,	—	5	1	5
61 to 80,	—	3	—	6
Total No. of Individuals committed,	556	159	465	111

No. of commitments represented in foregoing, 2,262 1,529

1,668 1,376

Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	57.56	22.34	—	51.7	15.7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	102		6th May.	91		18th March.
Lowest ditto, . . .	59		9th March.	47		6th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time . .	76		8th April.	70		18th March.
Ditto of females,	36		6th Sept.	22		10th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time . .	36		17th Feb.	34		14th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	13		15th March.	9		19th Oct.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1871.

17th February, 1864, . . .	118	19th March, 1868, . . .	102
8th November, 1865, . . .	101	2nd November, 1869, . . .	97
18th March, 1866, . . .	128	6th May, 1870, . . .	102
16th March, 1867, . . .	166	18th March, 1871, . . .	91

Daily average numbers in custody, omitting fractions, last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (10½ months)
Convictions, . . .	56	49	70	66	47	50	57	51
Acquittals, . . .	26	24	23	24	26	25	22	15
Total, . . .	82	73	93	90	73	75	79	66

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, . . .	72	85	78	141	56	70	101
Acquittals, . . .	39	21	31	55	29	17	13
Total, . . .	111	106	109	196	85	87	114

Committals of drunkards :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . . .	377	111	270	123	193	85	204	86	241	157	299	139	305	161
To the bridewells of the county, . .	668	97	864	99	669	122	527	78	455	123	353	112	327	77
	1,045	208	1,134	222	862	207	731	162	696	280	652	251	634	238
Total, . . .	1,253		1,356		1,069		893		971		903		872	

The following were the crimes and sentences of imprisonment of the convicted prisoners in custody :—

Males.—For larceny, burglary, and like offences—Three sentenced for two years, 3 for one year, 2 for nine months, 3 for three months, and 3 for short terms.

Assaults, manslaughter, rape, &c.—One for three years, 1 for two years, 2 for eighteen months, and 4 for twelve months, 2 for nine, 6 for six months, and 7 for shorter terms.

Perjury—One sentenced for nine months.

Military offence—One for 168 days.

Absent from militia, drunk, leaving service—Three for periods not exceeding three months.

Females.—For larceny and like offences—One for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 2 for twelve, and 1 for six months, besides 2 for one month and under.

Assaults, loitering for prostitution, and Poor Law offences—Two sentenced for twelve and 2 for two months, besides 5 for terms of one month and under.

From the preceding facts, it appears that of the 42 male and 16 female convicted prisoners in charge on the day of my inspection, 18 were for terms exceeding six months, 1 was under a sentence of imprisonment for three years, 4 for two years, and 9 for twelve and eighteen months.

Juveniles.

I found 1 male under sixteen years of age in custody under sentence of imprisonment of six months for a grave assault and stabbing; 3 other lads, aged seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen were under sentence of imprisonment for two years, and I regret to observe many very young men amongst the more grave offenders in this district. One female and 22 males under sixteen years of age had been in custody previously to inspection in 1871, convicted of assaults, Poor Law offences, gambling, and larceny. In 1870, 14 males and 2 females had been committed; 3 males and 1 female had been sent to reformatories. In 1871, 3 males had been so sent—no female.

Debtors.

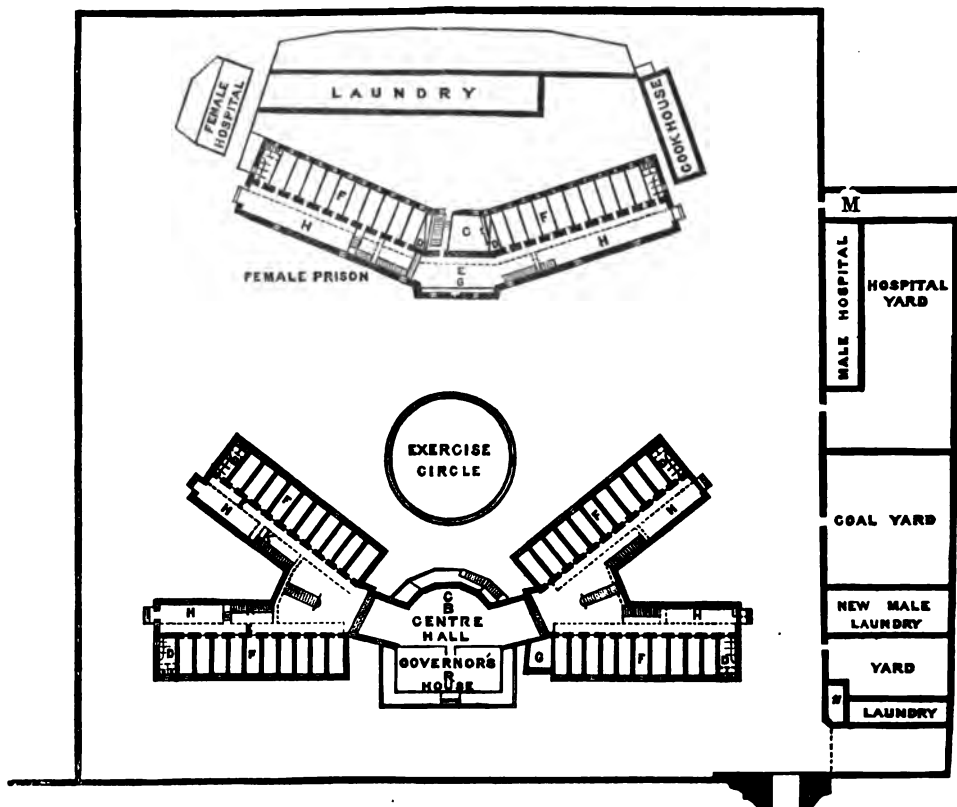
I found 4 male and 2 female debtors in charge. The marshalsea for debtors is in a distant part of the old prison, and not sufficiently under supervision; but as it is earnestly to be hoped that the Irish law will soon be assimilated to the English statute, I do not suggest any expense to be incurred to improve this portion of the prison.

This prison was, when I made my inspection, very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, well kept, and amply supplied with good bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs. There is a plentiful supply of water, which is driven by the power of a tread-wheel into a cistern, whence it passes into the different parts of the gaol, and by it the sewers are flushed. The laundry for males, in which the linen, blankets, &c., from the barracks are washed, is suitably fitted up with proper appliances, and the drying-room in it is on a proper principle. Another laundry at the back of the prison for females, is used by prisoners of that sex, where washing for the public is carried on in a very satisfactory manner, it is also remunerative; but the drying-room is merely a room with a stove in the centre. A third laundry is used for washing the prison clothes, in tubs, it is not satisfactory. There are lavatories and water-closets on each tier of both prisons, and all the cells are artificially lighted by gas. The gas in the cells is extinguished one hour after lock-up, which is at 5.45 o'clock, p.m., in winter; at 7 o'clock, a.m., in summer. The prison is unlocked at 6 a.m., at all periods of the year. The Governor keeps the prison keys in an iron safe in his bed-room at night. A superior officer goes round the prison at 9.30 p.m., when the night watch comes on duty, who patrols within the prison grounds.

The sheds, which abut against the outside boundary wall of the gaol, in Mr. Grubb's timber yard seriously interfere with the security of the prison.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Tipperary
County
(South
Kiding)
Gaol.



B, central hall; C, heating apparatus and coal stores under this point; D, lavatories; E, galleries; F separate cells; G, office; H, corridors open to roof; K, stairs and bridge; L, heating pipes; R, Governor's house; M, passage to old prison, in which the marshalsea for debtors and the tread-wheel are situate.

There are four tell-tale clocks on the premises, two in the central hall, one at the entrance gate, and a fourth behind the hospital in the female prison; they are protected from being tampered with, but, as my colleague has observed, the keys of the clocks should remain with the Governor, and not with a watchmaker of the town, as at present.

Part of the male hospital building has been fitted up for officers' quarters, where the head warder also resides.

The prison officers have a good mess room and kitchen, and their rooms are suitably fitted up, and well kept; all except the clerk sleep within the gaol. A bell has been put up which connects the male prison with the apartments of the officers. It tends much to the safety of the prison.

The photographing of prisoners is executed by a person not a prison officer, at a fixed price of 6d. for each copy. Since my last inspection the church for Protestant worship has been erected, it was much required, but I do not consider that the work is well executed. I pointed out some improvements which should be made. The floor of the furnace-room in the female prison should be flagged, this is much required. The entire wood-work of the prison requires to be painted. The bath in the male hospital is out of order and useless.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	4	2	Store Rooms,	3	2	Tipperary
Yards,	7	2	Laundries,	1	1	County
Day Rooms,	2	—	Drying Rooms,	1	2	(South
Solitary Cells,	1	2	Lavatories,	12	6	Riding)
Single Cells, not less in size			Bath, with hot and cold water			Gaol.
than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft.			laid on,	1	—	
high = 432 cubic feet,	120	59	Privies,	6	2	
Single Cells of larger size,	15	—	Waterclosets,	25	13	
Cells to contain three persons,	12	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—	
Hospital Rooms,	6	4	Pumps,	1	1	
Chapels,	Two.		Tread-wheel,	1	—	
School Room,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	4	—	
Kitchen,	1	—				

The store for raw materials, prison property, is kept at the gate, and is under the charge of the gatekeeper, who is responsible for the supply sent in by the contractor; he issues it to the store-keeper for the use of the gaol, and must account for the amount he receives. The practice is unusual, but the Local Inspector and Governor state that it works well.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	83	23	Shirts,	40	90	Shifts,	46	15
Sheets, pairs of,	83	165	Jackets,	40	56	Jackets,	38	19
Rugs,	83	24	Vests,	40	23	Petticoats,	60	31
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	40	47	Aprons,	40	18
Cots,	69	28	Caps,	40	60	Neckerchiefs,	38	16
Bed-ticks,	83	21	Stockings or socks,			Caps,	39	22
Bedsteads,	8	-	pairs of,	1	23	Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Clogs, pairs of,	18	19
			Clogs, pairs of,	40	50			

There is a sufficient supply of good clothing for the prisoners, except stockings, which are not issued to them. The Prisons Act does not specify stockings for males, but it directs that the females should be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable for females of any class to be without stockings. I therefore would suggest that they be supplied. The Bye-Laws with regard to the visits of prisoners are now strictly adhered to.

Additional baths are required; there is, however, one good bath, with hot and cold water laid on over the cook-house, where male prisoners are, I am informed, bathed on Saturdays and after admission.

The separate system is strictly enforced with all criminal prisoners in the gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to, 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Stoppage of Diet,	175	4	74	15
Total,	175	4	74	16

Two punishment cells in the female prison and one in the male prison are duly fitted up with proper appliances for separation. On one occasion only was it found necessary to call in the interference of a magistrate. The offender was a female; and in this gaol prisoners of that sex are most refractory. I found one woman, M. F., was sixteen times punished, one male was six times punished, another three times during the year.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	21	—
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		
Shoemaking,	3	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Carpentering,	1	—
Scouring,	10	—
Washing,	—	8
Sewing,	—	5
Total,	15	13

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	21	—
Industrial labour,	15	13
Sick,	3	2
Unemployed,	3	5
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	—
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Total,	49	20

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1868, . £212 10s. 9d. | 1869, . £226 13s. 7d. | 1870, . £253 4s. 9d.

Punitive labour on the tread-wheel is enforced for three hours daily in this gaol, but only half that time is actually spent on the mill. The tread-wheel is a large lumbering machine with two wheels.

Industrial labour is actively carried on. Three shoemakers, a tailor, and a carpenter, prisoners, were at work for the benefit of the prison when I visited, but the large profits obtained by prison labour is mainly due to the contracts for washing, which tend to reduce the great expenditure in the gaol, arising principally from the cost of staff, which amounted in 1870 to the sum of £1,445 0s. 10d. In no gaol, except those of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, has the cost of officers amounted to that sum in the year. The profits, however, derived from prison labour is greater here than in any gaol, except that of Belfast and Dublin.

Amongst the male prisoners skilled labour is turned to useful account by the employment of artisans at their trades for the benefit of the prison; but no handicrafts are taught. The women wash and sew. Washing, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, and painting are carried on for eight hours, as industrial labour, daily. One warder, a shoemaker, superintends the making and repairing of shoes.

Schools.

No school has been carried on in this gaol for the last two years.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, 18s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1868, . 5d. | 1869, . 4.51d. | 1870, . 4.42d.

I found the provisions, which I tasted when I inspected, of good quality; and I find that the Chaplains, with few exceptions, report favourably of the food submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol, officers and prisoners, and no complaint was lodged by any.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £3,242 13s. 3d. | 1869, . £3,059 13s. 5d. | 1870, . £2,797 1s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £1,535 6s. 1d. | 1869, . £1,577 15s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,445 0s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £43 7s. 7-22d. | 1869, . £39 8s. 0-81d. | 1870, . £34 6s. 10-68d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . £5 3s. 0d. | 1869, . £44 7s. 0d. | 1870, . £83 10s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £305 12s. 11d. | 1869, . £293 3s. 2d. | 1870, . £366 12s. 4d.

The books and accounts in this gaol are well and carefully kept; all those required by superior authority are in use. The Local Inspector and Governor fully and carefully keep journals; the Chaplains also have journals in which they enter the duty performed. The peggings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book, and the officers on duty sign it.

The Medical Officer enters observations in his journal; and the names of all prisoners exempt from the tread-wheel are entered in it, with the cause of exemption. Extra diet is never ordered to prisoners not in hospital. When the strength of a prisoner begins to fail from the prison diet he is ordered into hospital by the Medical Officer until he has recovered.

Each warder keeps a note-book, in which is entered the daily employment of the prisoners in their charge.

I observe that the name of the Governor is not entered in the Intern Officers' Gate Book when he leaves the gaol, and no record is kept of the hours or the time during which he absents himself from the prison; this is very irregular, and in future the law in this point must be complied with.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				J. Quinn, Gatekeeper,	60	0	0
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0	J. Ardagh,	43	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Chaplain,	50	0	0	H. Colborne,	43	0	0
Rev. John Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	G. Eyre,	43	0	0
William D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	R. Lanigan,	43	0	0
				P. O'Keeffe,	43	0	0
				S. Burke, Shoemaker,	43	0	0
				E. Fennessy,	40	0	0
				E. Cantwell,	40	0	0
				T. Summers, Hospital,	50	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Miss Susan Woods, Matron,	45	0	0
G. M. Robbins, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Mrs. M. Conway, Assist. do.	25	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	100	0	0	Miss M. Garvan, do.	25	0	0
E. Power, Clerk, &c.,	70	0	0	Mrs. C. Bergin, Hospl. Nurse,	25	0	0
				Mary A. Coughlan, Laundress,	35	0	0

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Vacancies in the staff since last Inspection, how caused and how filled up.*Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Arthur Fahey, Turnkey, retired on compensation, and Michael Keating, Turnkey, resigned; places filled up by Edmund Fennesy and Edward Cantwell.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	192	148
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	146
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	210	196
Surgeon,	272	207

One execution took place in 1871 for murder, and much credit is due to the Medical Officer of this gaol for his attentive observation of small wounds on the hands of the murderer, and other matters, which mainly led to the conviction of the culprit.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	58	22	42	29	54	24	58	9
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.41	1.34	1.16	0.59	2.5	0.54	3.12	0.25
No. of prisoners medically treated out of hospital,	362	397	327	300	400	329	322	164
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	3	—	1*	—
Cost of Medicine,	£25 7s. 6d.		£23 14s. 10d.		£33 10s. 2d.		—	

The hospital buildings in this prison are separate for each sex, they are roomy and well ventilated, but they have not water-closets. The bath in the male hospital was, when I visited, out of order and has been so for a long time.

Three deaths occurred in the prison during 1870. An old man died in February of bronchitis, another male in March of apoplexy, and the third committed suicide in November following. Coroner's inquests were held in each case.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Joseph Kenny, esq.	Captain J. Sankey, R.N.
S. C. Moore, esq.	Col. E. B. Purefoy.	F. W. Lowe, esq.
S. H. G. Adams, esq.	Thomas Lalor, esq.	Thomas Butler, esq.
R. U. Bayley, esq.	John Riall, esq.	William Quinn, esq.

The Board meets monthly on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the inferior officers are paid, and liabilities discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The Governor is paid quarterly, and the external officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

All the Bridewells in this district have been regularly inspected by the Local Inspector during the year.

* Executed.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Caher.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	130	24
Of whom were Drunkards, .	81	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	27	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Caher fortnightly, on Thursdays; Allfortnightly, on Fridays; New Inn m on Tuesdays.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order; eight new put into building since last inspectio new privy in female yard.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, with a stove between and six cells, with two beds in each, prisoners. Two small cells, used as two exercising yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, Water, how supplied?	Good and sufficient.	
Sewerage,	None on premises; it is supplied from 1 Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, ventilation sufficient	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, Salary of Keeper,	5½d. those who get supper; for drunkar £40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Official Inspection,	19th November, 1871.	
Remarks,	One male, a respectably dressed young apparently out of his mind, in custody The Inspectors-General have frequent pressed their opinion that this bridew unnecessary. It cost for maintenance £97 9s. 4d. The fare by railway, 3rd from Cahir to county gaol at Clonmel i distance eleven miles. The police lock Cahir was, when I visited, an outtho hind the barracks, seven or eight feet s with clay floor, full of holes, and us for coals. It is without a window, a only ventilation or light is through : five augur holes in the door, which is : fastened by a hasp. There is no seat place, unless the police lend one fro barrack-room. As there are large m barracks here, there should be a s place, with guard-bed, for the police t intoxicated persons until sober. Se lock-ups should also be provided for and females. The bridewell building an elevation, and apparently well sui a Constabulary Barrack if disused as a well.	

**Tipperary
County
(South
Riding).**

Bridewells.

		Cashel.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		121	28
Of whom were Drunkards, .		76	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		60	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .		23	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Cashel weekly, on Wednesdays; Golden and Dunavin fortnightly, on Fridays.		
Committals,	Committals regular; but I am informed that men beastly drunk are sometimes sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment in this bridewell.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; new bars to windows of cells where necessary have been fixed; some flags broken should be repaired, and a drain made.		
Security,	Sufficient.		
Accommodation,	For males, two day-rooms and six sleeping cells, with two beds in each; for females, day-room and three cells, with two beds in each. The exercising yards very large. Three cells intended for drunkards have guard-beds, but no bedding, or even straw given.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Ample supply of blankets, sheets, and rugs, but some rugs much worn.		
Water, how supplied?	Pump out of order, and water of well bad. Water is supplied from the city reservoir.		
Sewerage,	Good, but into cesspool.		
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Clean and orderly, but damp; ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day; two meals only given.		
Salary of Keeper,	£45.		
Salary of Matron,	£5.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		
Official Inspection,	20th September, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge on day of inspection. Large rings inserted in the walls of two cells, apparently to fasten prisoners if violent. I am told that they are not used, but they should be removed.		

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

*Tipperary
County
(South
Riding).*

Bridewells.

Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
61	5	130	46
41	1	81	8
27	1	64	23
23	1	38	7

Fortnightly; Clogheen on Thursdays, Ballyporeen on Tuesdays.

Now regular.

Correctly kept.

In good repair and order.

Sufficient with care.

Two day-rooms and four cells on ground floor.

Good and sufficient.

None on premises; supplied by contract.

No sewerage; cesspool can only be cleaned through building; earth boxes should be used in privies.

Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.

4d.

£40.

Court-keeper; salary, £8.

19th November, 1871.

One male (drunkard) in custody.

Fortnightly; at Carrick on Thursdays, at Brough on Mondays.

Regular.

Correctly kept.

In good repair.

Sufficient.

Day-room and two cells for males; females—day-room and three cells, one of which is on the ground floor.

An ample supply of blankets, sheets, and rugs.

A good pump in each yard in order.

Sufficient.

Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.

6½d.

£40.

None.

28th November, 1871.

No prisoner in charge. This bridewell cost the county, in 1870, £112 14s. 11d. for maintenance. Four trains pass daily to Clonmel and back; fare, third class, 1s. 2d. The Inspectors-General consider this bridewell unnecessary.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding).
Bridewells.

		Tipperary.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		170	68
Of whom were Drunkards, .		65	43
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		56	28
Of whom were Drunkards, .		19	16
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly in Tipperary, on Thursdays; fort- nightly at Cappawhite, Bansha, and Galbally.		
Committals,	Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Some repairs are required to roof and out- houses, and painting, but am informed that a contract has been entered into.		
Security,	Very secure; has outside boundary wall.		
Accommodation,	Day-room and eight cells for each sex, besides cell for drunkards.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Amplly supplied with good bedding,		
Water, how supplied?	A good pump on premises.		
Sewerage,	Cesspools behind the privies without sewerage.		
Dryness, Ventilation, and Clean- liness.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient, but yards very damp from want of drainage.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	--		
Salary of Keeper,	£45.		
Salary of Matron,	£15.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		
Statutable Inspection,	20th January, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. This is a certified bridewell.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	15	7	22	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	3	18	21	—	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards (who are not in default of fines),	3	1	4	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	39	28	67	—	2	2

Number of Juveniles in Custody from 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—
„ Quarter Sessions,	1	—	2	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	13	6
Committed for Trial,	3	—	5	—
Total,	4	—	20	6
Committed—Once,	4	—	18	4
„ Twice,	—	—	2	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—	4	2
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	2	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Common assaults,	71	10	73	12	76	15	9	-	12	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	23	-	20	2	10	1	1	-	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Robbery,	2	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	4	-	7	-	2	1	2	-
Larceny,	37	23	45	31	33	19	2	7	11	8
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	3	2	2	1	3	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	1	3	7	1	1	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	9	8	14	3	6	3	-	-	1	-
Forgery,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military offences,	12	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
Naval offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	71	46	66	53	68	35	2	1	3	5
Illegal fishing,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving employment,	11	1	6	1	8	1	-	-	1	-
Wife and children desertion,	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	262	95	278	114	259	89	34	10	40	16
Vagrancy,	19	3	6	5	12	4	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	241	135	154	137	204	143	3	18	5	16
Debt,	8	1	18	2	7	-	1	-	4	-
Remanded for further examination,	49	12	49	7	26	12	1	-	2	2
Total,	579	246	505	265	508	248	39	28	51	34

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
1868,	32	30	1870,	42	29	Waterford County and City Gaol.
1869,	45	23	1871 (day of Inspection),	39	28	

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	1	1
1869,	1	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	—	—
1869,	3	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	3	1	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	5	4	day of Inspection),	2	3
1870,	9	5	Day of Inspection,	—	1

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	—	—	day of Inspection),	1	—
1870,	1	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	2	7	—
Criminals,	327	121	285	101
Vagrants,	6	5	12	4
Drunkards,	154	137	204	143
Total,	505	265	508	248

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,		306	76	282	91
Twice		44	17	49	16
Thrice		18	11	17	19
4 times		2	5	6	5
5		2	10	5	3
6		2	2	1	1
7		—	3	1	2
8		—	1	1	—
9		1	1	—	—
13		—	—	—	1
Total,		375	126	362	138
No. of above committed for first time,		211	147	194	49

Number of Individuals Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	211	47	194	49
Twice,	52	15	49	11
Thrice,	32	8	26	7
4 times,	23	5	20	9
5 „	16	5	22	7
6 „	6	5	8	5
7 to 11 „	20	8	27	14
12 to 16 „	7	8	4	7
17 to 20 „	2	4	3	4
21 to 40 „	4	13	6	15
41 to 60 „	1	6	2	6
61 to 80 „	1	1	1	3
81 to 100 „	—	1	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	375	126	362	138
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	1,127	1,234	1,279	1,510

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	43·72	25·92	—	40·25	23·84	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	94		1st Sept.	92		5th Sept.
Lowest do.,	43		22nd March.	39		22nd April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	61		2nd Sept.	65		8th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	36		24th Aug.	33		14th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		8th Feb.	25		22nd April.
Ditto, of females,	10		22nd June.	14		29th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871:—

13th September, 1864,	98	15th September, 1868,	88
6th July, 1865,	102	26th September, 1869,	96
28th August, 1866,	82	1st September, 1870,	94
5th June, 1867,	108	5th September, 1871,	92

Area, 461,553 acres. Population in 1871, county, 122,825 inhabitants ; city, 29,843.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	County.						
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions,	46	42	27	44	38	36	26
Acquittals,	20	24	50	55	47	35	19
Total, county,	66	66	77	99	85	65	55

City.								SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>Waterford County and City Gaol.</i>						
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.							
Convictions, .	24	14	26	32	17	12	14							
Acquittals, .	14	14	11	15	4	7	4							
Total, city, .	38	28	37	47	21	19	18							
Committals of drunkards :—														
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From city district, .	255	138	246	129	178	265	166	152	230	143	228	123	141	136
Total, .	383		375		443		318		373		351		277	
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From the county to the gaol, .	23	13	11	11	17	6	11	2	8	3	13	10	13	1
To the bridewells of the county, .	91	6	77	9	72	11	49	4	70	40	23	12	72	9
	120	19	88	20	89	17	60	6	78	43	36	22	85	10
Total, county, .	139		108		106		66		221		58		95	

I found on the day of inspection 39 males and 28 females of all classes inmates of this gaol, committed from both jurisdictions of the county and the city of Waterford. On analyzing the classes of offences for which these prisoners are committed, I observe that 15 males and 9 females were in custody for offences against property, all the other prisoners in the gaol criminally committed were charged with various offences against the person, drunkenness, and disturbance of the peace. Nineteen of the 28 females in custody had been committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 8 others for larceny, and 1 for cattle stealing. The great majority of the female prisoners inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit belonged to the city jurisdiction and were almost exclusively prostitutes of the very lowest class, who congregate in every large seaport, and are constantly recurrent to the gaol, recommitted for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and loitering for prostitution. Occasionally these unfortunate creatures are removed from the gaol to the lunatic asylum; one, B. B., was so sent a short time before my visit.

The few females committed from the jurisdiction of the large county of Waterford is very remarkable, with a population of 122,825 inhabitants according to the Census just completed, only 27 individual females were committed to gaol from the entire county during the year 1870—even these did not all belong to the county; some were habitual criminals, strangers who had wandered from other districts.

In no other county or borough in Ireland, except the county Leitrim, are so few females charged with criminal offences as in the county Waterford. In the county Leitrim, the number of females committed to prison in 1870 was 23, in the county Waterford 27; but the population of the county Waterford exceeds that of Leitrim very considerably, and the per-centage therefore of female criminals in the county Waterford on the population may be calculated as much less than in any other district in the kingdom.

Females from the city, on the contrary, numbered 99, and the frequent recommitments of the same person caused the total number of committals of females from the city to reach 234—some being recommitted seven and eight times, and 1 thirteen times during the year. Altogether these 99 females have 870 recommitments recorded against them on the records of the gaol. In the Register of Habitual Offenders, I trace the photographs

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

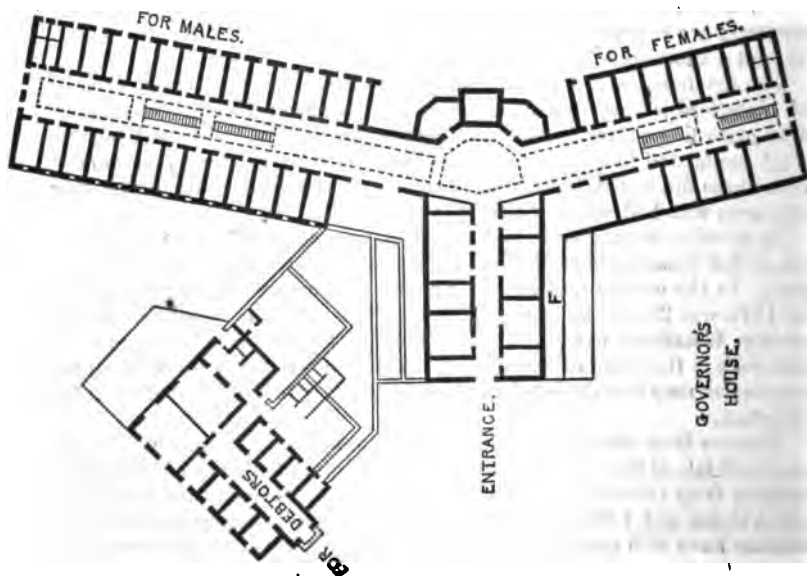
of the parents and relatives of some of the prisoners in the gaol; the mother of one girl and her uncle, both habitual offenders and returned convicts, are registered there, and the young offender is closely following in their footsteps. One of the great advantages afforded by the Habitual Criminals Act is the removal to industrial schools of the children of criminals. When sent to one of these schools, where the antecedents of their parents are unknown, then these children lose the stigma of their origin, acquire self respect, and in some instances I have known them to obtain the highest place in their class in school for good conduct and acquirements.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody when I visited, but 20 males and 6 females were committed from both the jurisdictions of county and city during 1871, previously to my inspection in November of that year. Four males and 2 females were sent to reformatories. In 1870, 10 males were committed from the county, and 15 from the city—1 under ten years of age. Four females were committed from the city in 1870, none from the county. Four males were sent to reformatories from the county and city during the year. One boy fourteen and a half years of age was sentenced to imprisonment for six months—he was not ordered to be sent to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	6	3	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high = 432 cubic feet,	73	30	Lavatories,	3	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Water-closets,	9	9
Workshops,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Worksheds,	6	—	Pumps,	3	1
Kitchen,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Plan of Gaol.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		<i>DISTRICT.</i>
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.	<i>Waterford County and City Gaol.</i>
Blankets, pairs of, .	150	8	Shirts, .	70 29	Shifts, .	28 43	
Sheets, pairs of,	150	26	Jackets, .	35 38	Gowns, .	56 61	
Rugs, .	130	9	Vests, .	35 32	Petticoats,	56 35	
Hammocks or Cots, .	107	—	Trowsers,	35 28	Aprons, .	28 34	
Bed-ticks, .	130	16	Caps, .	35 35	Caps, .	28 15	
Bedsteads, .	14	46	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	35 13	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	28 1	

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair and well kept ; since last inspection the entire woodwork and ironwork have been neatly painted in oak. Some of the defects pointed out by my colleague have been remedied, and suggestions made by him on his last inspection have been adopted ; a new sewer has been built, which carries all the sewage of the gaol into the main drain of the city ; a dangerous chimney at the Governor's house taken down, a considerable portion of the boundary wall dashed, and large presses put up in the hall of the female prison for the use of the matron and her assistant. Since my last visit a good apparatus for disinfecting the clothes of prisoners has been put up, and a metal plate for heating smoothing-irons has been fixed in the female laundry. Arrangements are likewise being made to improve the mode of heating the drying-room of the laundry, which is now imperfect.

Hitherto the baths recommended by my colleague in his last report have not been put up, and it is not proposed to stall the school seats in the central hall of the prison.

The power of the tread-wheel is at present lost ; it might be applied to various useful purposes.

The prison cells are well ventilated, and are heated, fitted up with proper appliances for separation, and the fittings are in good order. There is an ample supply of water on the premises. Lavatories and water-closets are on each corridor of both male and female prisons; eave shoots have been put round the roof of the buildings, and the rain water is conveyed into a large cistern under the yard.

Four men work the crank-pump in association together ; stalled cranks on the plan used in many other gaols would be a great improvement. In my last report I annexed a diagram of a crank, which might be put up here with advantage. The handles would be separate for safety, with ratchets and cogs.

The sewerage is trapped throughout the gaol. The prison clothing, blankets, sheets, rugs, and bedding are sufficient, but some of the sheets and blankets are thin—new are required. I understand, however, that they have been ordered, and will be provided.

Punishment cells have been fitted up and artificially heated in both prisons.

Habitual offenders are well photographed by the chief warder and clerk, and a suitable chamber fitted up for the purpose.

Cellular separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes, except cooks, prisoners in hospital, epileptics, and, occasionally, prisoners at skilled work, shoemakers and tailors.

Gas is supplied to every part of the gaol, and has been introduced into all the cells of the criminal prisons. It is kept lighting for two hours after lock-up in the winter months.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., from 1st March to 1st September, and at 6.30, A.M., during the remainder of the year. The cells of the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., throughout the year. The Governor

and the chief warder attend the lock-up. Two turnkeys remain in the central hall until 10, P.M.; and it is their duty to ascertain that the prisoners are all in their cells. At 10, P.M., the Governor and the chief warder finally inspect and see that all parts of the prison are secure. They affix the night locks on the doors leading to the exterior of the prison, and the stock locks are double shot. The keys are then locked by the Governor in an iron safe in his bed-room, with the exception of the key of the central hall, which is kept by the chief warder, who sleeps in the outer hall of the prison.

Visitors.

The following rule with respect to visitors to convicted prisoners has received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, and is found satisfactory:—

Visitors to convicted prisoners (if not under punishment for breach of prison rules) shall be admitted only by an order from one of the Board or Local Inspector, on the second Friday of each month, from 10 to 2. No visit to exceed 15 minutes; but if any particular cause renders it inexpedient to admit a visitor the Governor may refuse, reporting the same to the Local Inspector, entering the same in his journal, provided that no visitor shall be permitted to see any prisoner whose sentence of imprisonment shall not exceed 14 days, except in case of emergency.

Tell-tale Clocks.

The tell-tale clock, which is properly protected from being tampered with, is fixed in the hospital yard, and is marked half-hourly during the night by the prison watchman, an old policeman, who patrols outside the prison buildings; the markings of the clock are entered in the state of the prison at Lockings Book. An alarm bell communicates with the apartments of the Governor and chief warder.

No escape from either the prison or the bridewells of the county was attempted in 1870 or 1871.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, and				
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	63	11	83	11
Other Punishments (confined to their cells for the day), . . .	3	—	—	—

One male was five times punished during the year, and one woman four times; on one occasion it became necessary to call magisterial interference to punish the latter more severely than is permitted to the Governor.

The punishment book is duly laid before the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, and afterwards employed at industrial labour, . . .	30	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Washing,	3	10	Matmaking,	1	—
Cook-house,	2	—	Picking oakum,	11	—
Stoker,	1	—	Carpentering,	1	—
Shoemaking,	2	—	Woodcutters,	2	—
Weaving and Winding	4	—	Cleaning,	—	1
Tailoring,	3	—	Orderlies,	3	3
Sewing,	—	6			
Knitting,	—	2	Total,	33	22

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	33	22
Sick,	—	2
Unemployed,	4	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Attending sick in hospital,	—	2
Nursing,	—	1
Total in custody,	39	28

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1868, . £118 5s. 5d. | 1869, . £124 18s. 7d. | 1870, . £128 10s.

Hard labour is carried out in this gaol by the tread-wheel, and power by crank-pump. Industrial work consists in weaving, mat-making, shoemaking, tailoring, and other skilled labour when artisans are available; washing is extensively carried on by both males and females; the profit derived from the laundry is considerable.

There are different laundries (although under one roof) for male and females. Each has a separate drying-room, but both are heated by fire. A contract has been entered into with the military authorities for barrack washing, which is carried on in the laundry used by the prisoners, who also repair the bedding for the barracks. Washing for the public is carried on in the female laundry; the women are thus secured useful employment by which they can earn a livelihood when they are in the prison, and a considerable profit accrues to the gaol.

Males sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel, and afterwards are employed at industrial works. Various fabrics, including towel sheeting, and shirting are manufactured, and the prison clothing is made up by artisans confined in the gaol. Skilled workmen when available are employed at their trades. Three turnkeys, a shoemaker, tailor, and weaver superintend the various branches of manufacture when their duties permit. I am informed that as far as practicable each prisoner works in a separate cell, and the trades' instructor passes from one to the other giving his task to each. This is a point which should be insisted on. The females wash, sew, and pick oakum.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan. to day of inspection.
	M.	F.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	31	41	27
Average daily number of pupils,	7.2	6	5.8
Number of days on which school was held,	216	227	209

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The prison halls in which schools are held are not stalled. Prisoners sentenced to three months' imprisonment and upwards, if of good character, and juveniles sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment attend school. I would urge the Board not to permit young offenders sentenced to the reformatory to attend the unstalled school in the open hall, in which juveniles can learn no good from the more adult offenders whom they meet in it. When in the reformatory they will have sufficient opportunities to learn, and the deterrent effects of a prison are lost on an offender, who is permitted to associate with other prisoners. I therefore prefer that juveniles ordered to be sent to the reformatory be kept at picking oakum, they should also be supplied with books in their cells if they can read; but above all, during the short periods of

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

**Waterford
County and
City Gaol.**

imprisonments, previously to being sent to reformatories, young offenders should be so employed that their reminiscences of a gaol would not be agreeable.

The assistant matron, who is schoolmistress, had been for two months absent on sick leave when I visited, during which time no school was held.

The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education and visited by their inspector.

Both school registers are kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 10d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 9½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 17s. 11d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . 4'68d. | 1869, . 4'2d. | 1870, . 4'3d.

I tasted the food provided for the use of the prisoners, on the day on which I made my inspection; it was of good quality; and I observe that the Chaplains, whose remarks are in the tabular form intended for their use, invariably report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection; very little extra diet, except additional milk when necessary is given, and bread is sometimes substituted for stirabout or potatoes. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no valid complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £2,322 3s. 7d. | 1869, . £2,161 19s. 7d. | 1870, . £2,135 15s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £1,220 9s. 2d. | 1869, . £1,232 18s. 5d. | 1870, . £1,233 17s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £40 0s. 9d. | 1869, . £33 5s. 10'82d. | 1870, . £34 9s. 7'7d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . £0 17s. 0d. | 1869, . £10 4s. 0d. | 1870, . £69 18s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . £2 15s. 0d. | 1869, . £0 13s. 0d. | 1870, . £ —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £175 0s. 9d. | 1869, . £178 7s. 11d. | 1870, . £186 19s. 8d.

The various journals and registries of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept in this prison, all the superior officers have journals. The Local Inspector's and Governor's journals are very fully kept; the Medical officer also enters in his journal various observations on such matters as refer to his office; the Chaplains record the duties which they have performed. The Local Inspector checks the dietary and other books monthly, the Governor more frequently. An Officers' Conduct Book is amongst the books, but I found no offence recorded in it against any of the officers. The Local Inspector writes a report to the Board monthly, which is copied into a book kept for the purpose. A new stock book has

been opened since the last inspection by my colleague, and the Local Inspector and Governor regularly take stock. The morning state, Board's proceedings, and other books are on a good principle. The Governor initials the gatekeeper's books nightly at 10, p.m.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Waterford County and City Gaol.

The Local Inspector acts as Secretary to the Board.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			<i>Resident.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Charles Newport Bolton, esq., B.A., Local Inspector,	100	0 0	Joseph Lapham, esq. Governor,	250	0 0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., Physician,	80	0 0	Thomas Andrews, Chief Warder and Accountant,	80	0 0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0 0	Walter Foley, Weaver,	45	0 0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0 0	Michael Murphy, Tailor,	35	0 0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	—		James Kirby, Shoemaker,	35	0 0
William Nicholson, Watchman,	30	0 0	Richard Wenmouth,	35	0 0
			William Perry,	35	0 0
			Andrew Kelter,	35	0 0
			Thos. Walsh, Schoolmaster,	35	0 0
			Alice M'Donald, Matron,	45	0 0
			Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress,	30	0 0
			Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse,	25	0 0
			Margaret Burke, Laundress,	23	0 0

Officers on Gaol allowance.

Joseph Lapham, esq.; Mr. Thomas Andrews; Walter Foley; Michael Murphy; James Kirby; Richard Wenmouth; William Perry; Andrew Kelter; Thomas Walsh; Alice M'Donald; Mary Walsh; Mary Fitzgerald; Margaret Burke.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	201	174
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	193	186
Physician,	296	194

It was with very great regret I learned that just preceding my visit the Local Inspector had met with a very serious accident. My colleague and I regard him as an efficient public officer and the Board of Superintendence have passed a resolution in which they express their satisfaction at the manner in which he has hitherto discharged the duties of his office and have made arrangements for their performance until he is able to resume his attendance at the prison.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	60	39	71	38	64	63	48	36
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	401	511	832	639	755	658	1,082	373
Average daily number in hospital,	1.1	1.4	2.28	1.75	2.06	1.8	3.25	1.12
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	155	131	117	114	173	128	90	72
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£16 1s. 0d.		£18 9s. 11d.		£22 2s. 11d.		—	—

There is an excellent hospital building attached to this prison, but unnecessarily large. The hospitals are divided although under the same roof; they are provided with every requirement for the sick, and have water-closets and bath. The Medical Officer is most attentive to his duties, and the hospital books are carefully kept. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the city. Two females were inmates of the hospital

on the day of my visit; the hospital for males not occupied. The hospital has been newly fitted up and the lower ward boarded since my last inspection. The outside door of the hospital is locked at night, but an alarm bell can be rung by the officers in charge in case of necessity.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Pierce Marcus Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Armstrong, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Abraham Denny, esq., J.P.
Robert Thos. Carew, esq., J.P., D.L.	Mathew Slaney, esq. J.P.	Thomas W. Jacob, esq., J.P.
Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Thomas Murphy, esq.	
	Wray Bury Palliser, esq. J.P.	

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of the month, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, liabilities discharged, and other business transacted. All small payments and the amount of salaries of subordinate officers are paid by cheque to Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Lismore.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	57	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	44	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Lismore, on Saturdays; Town Commissioners sit on the alternate Saturdays. Tallow and Cappoquin on alternate Tuesdays. Transmittals weekly. Some prisoners are sent to Dungarvan certified bridewell.	
Committals, whether regular?	Generally regular; one illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair and order; painting required; yards were being put in order at time of my visit.	
Security,	Now sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, one large cell for males with three beds, and one for females with two beds; a cell for drunkards. Some of the windows in the day-rooms have no glass.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Bedding good and sufficient; suitable bedsteads required.	
Water, how supplied?	Water-cock outside at prison door supplied by pipe from town reservoir.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3s. 4d. males; 3d. females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20; his wife, as matron, £5; both have rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Petty Sessions Clerk, weighmaster, court-house keeper.	
Statutable Inspection,	31st May, 1871.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody, male, on remand for assault.	

	Dungarvan.*	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	78	23
Of whom were Drunkards, .	29	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	26	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often ?	Dungarvan weekly, on Saturdays; Bal Ardmore, and Clashmore on alternate days; Kilmacthomas on alternate Thursdays; Stradbally on alternate Fridays; transmittals fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular ?	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in good order; but the woodwork has lately been repaired, should be repaired.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males—eleven cells and two day-rooms; females—seven cells and one day-room.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient for the number of prisoners; but some of the blankets thin, blankets, rugs, and one pair of sheets required.	
Water, how supplied ?	None on premises; it is supplied by cart brought about half a mile; by cart from pump-water in this part of the town is brought.	
Sewerage,	There is a sewer to the sea, but not sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean, orderly, now dry, and sufficiently ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Females, 3½d.; males, 3½d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; matron, £15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper; salary, £8; also Constable of Borough rates.	
Statutable Inspection,	31st May, 1871.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. The court-house joins the bridewell, and there is a police cell up in the yard next it, which is a place to lodge human beings; it is very damp, has no glass to opening, no guard bed, merely straw on the opening for window has iron bars tempting the prisoner to hang himself; place is about 8 or 9 feet square, is about a mile from the police barrack, and any house, so that no person could assist a prisoner in it if calling for help, or for assistance.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General*

* Certified under 26th section of Act 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 86.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

WEXFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
11TH DECEMBER, 1871.

Wexford
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	3	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	2	14	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	40	14	54	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

		On day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,	1	—	1	—
	„ Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
	„ Summarily,	2	—	11	3
	Committed for Trial,	—	1	—	1
	Total,	3	1	13	4
	Committed—Once,	3	1	11	3
	„ Twice,	—	—	1	1
	Number sent to Reformatories,	2	—	2	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	34	17	1870,	33	10
1869,	23	6	1871 (day of Inspection),	40	14

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide), .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, .	1	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	3	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, .	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bigamy, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults, .	34	6	45	13	48	4	8	1	8	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	5	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, .	9	2	14	2	8	2	2	1	1	2
Other assaults, .	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery, .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, .	3	-	3	-	8	1	4	-	1	-
Larceny, .	18	12	23	16	26	17	7	6	5	1
Receiving stolen goods, .	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences, .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Forgery, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, .	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Military offences, .	2	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act, .	6	1	3	7	-	10	-	1	-	3
Revenue offences, .	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Other offences—										
Against property without vio- lence, .	8	1	2	1	7	3	3	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, .	8	5	13	2	27	20	-	1	1	-
Not contributing to support of child in reformatory, .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing, cruelty to animals, leaving service, contempt of court, gambling on the streets, selling spirits on Sunday, and other offences, .	5	7	7	4	5	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class, .	109	38	146	52	142	68	36	14	31	10
Vagrancy, .	23	7	9	1	14	8	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness, .	39	6	56	17	50	10	1	-	-	-
Debt, .	12	1	8	1	16	-	3	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination, .	13	1	14	4	19	6	-	-	-	-
Total, .	196	53	233	75	271	92	40	14	33	10

SOUTH DISTRICT. Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871:—

Wexford County Gaol.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	5		1871 (up to and including		
1869,	—	1		day of Inspection), .	1	1
1870,	1	—		Day of Inspection, .	1	1

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1	16	—
Criminals,	160	56	161	74
Vagrants,	9	1	14	8
Drunkards,	56	17	80	10
Total,	233	75	271	92

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year,	166	53	199	50
Twice "	14	3	17	11
Thrice "	9	1	3	3
4 times "	1	3	2	1
5 " "	—	—	1	—
7 " "	—	—	—	1
Total,	190	60	222	66

No. of above committed for first time,	125	35	143	30
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only,	123	35	143	30
Twice,	30	4	30	14
Thrice,	8	5	13	7
4 times,	7	5	8	2
5 "	5	4	4	2
6 "	6	2	2	3
7 to 11 "	7	1	14	1
12 to 16 "	1	2	6	4
17 to 20 "	1	1	1	2
21 to 40 "	2	1	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	190	60	222	66
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	432	202	559	260

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871:—

August 3rd, 1864,	107	January 8th, 1868,	93
June 11th, 1865,	109	January 5th, 1869,	46*
February 27th, 1866,	108	October 25th, 1870,	50
March 13th, 1867,	107	February 26th, 1871,	63

* Lunatics transferred to new Asylum in May, 1868, whereby the numbers were reduced.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26.44	8.97	—	34.48	12.8	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	50		25th Oct.	63		26th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	25		1st June.	38		3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		25th Oct.	47		26th Feb.
Ditto of females,	13		25th Oct.	20		18th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		21st Jan.	27		3rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	6		24th Mar.	9		14th Jan.

Population—132,506 inhabitants.

Area 576,616 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, .	84	37	62	58	40	24	34
Acquittals, .	27	17	16	28	11	26	10
Total, .	111	54	78	86	51	50	44

Committals of drunkards—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871, 11 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	46	14	36	12	24	12	36	4	28	8	39	6	56	17	80	10
To the Bridewells of the county,	38	9	44	19	46	5	25	5	48	6	47	8	36	7	—	—
	74	23	80	31	70	17	60	9	71	14	86	14	92	24		
	97		111		87		69		85		100		116			

Average numbers (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody last seven years:—*

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871, 11 months.
Males,	73	81	70	36	22	26	34
Females,	21	16	18	16	9	8	12
Total,	94	97	88	52	31	34	46

Known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons, at large in the county, in September, 1870:—

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Known thieves, and receivers of stolen goods,	3	—	50	47	53	47
Suspected persons,	7	1	100	56	107	57
Total,	10	1	150	103	160	104

* In the numbers and averages of prisoners are included lunatics, up to the period of their removal to the new asylum in May, 1868.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County
Gaol.

I found on the day of my inspection 36 male and 12 female prisoners in custody convicted of criminal offences. Of these 16 males and 3 females were under sentences of twelve months each and upwards, two were for periods of two years, and 4 for eighteen months; the males were, for the most part, convicted of cattle-stealing, larcenies, and assaults—the females, 5 sentenced for larceny, the remainder for workhouse offences, assaults, and disorderly conduct. Three females were for trial—2 for larcenies, and 1 for abandoning her child.

Several males and females in custody on the day of my visit were old offenders constantly recurrent to the prison. Three of the females have illegitimate children in the workhouse. Here, as in some other places, females of this class constantly oscillate between the workhouse and the gaol, while their children grow up to follow in the career of their unfortunate parents. For such children industrial schools are specially suited—sent to a school at a distance from the town where their abandoned parents have brought disgrace on their children, and removed from the feelings and ideas which surround abject poverty and crime, they often become self-reliant and industrious, even sometimes take the highest position for good conduct and attention in the classes.

Juveniles.

I found 1 female and 3 males under sixteen years of age in the gaol. One of these, a boy fourteen years of age, sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for an indecent assault, and two others (males) to be sent to a reformatory after the period of their imprisonment in the gaol for larceny. The girl now for trial for larceny has previously been in custody for a like offence. Twelve male and 4 female juveniles were inmates of the gaol during 1871, up to the period of my inspection in December of that year—2 were twice committed; one of these, a girl only fifteen years of age, for loitering for prostitution. Two males and 1 female were sent to reformatories during the year.

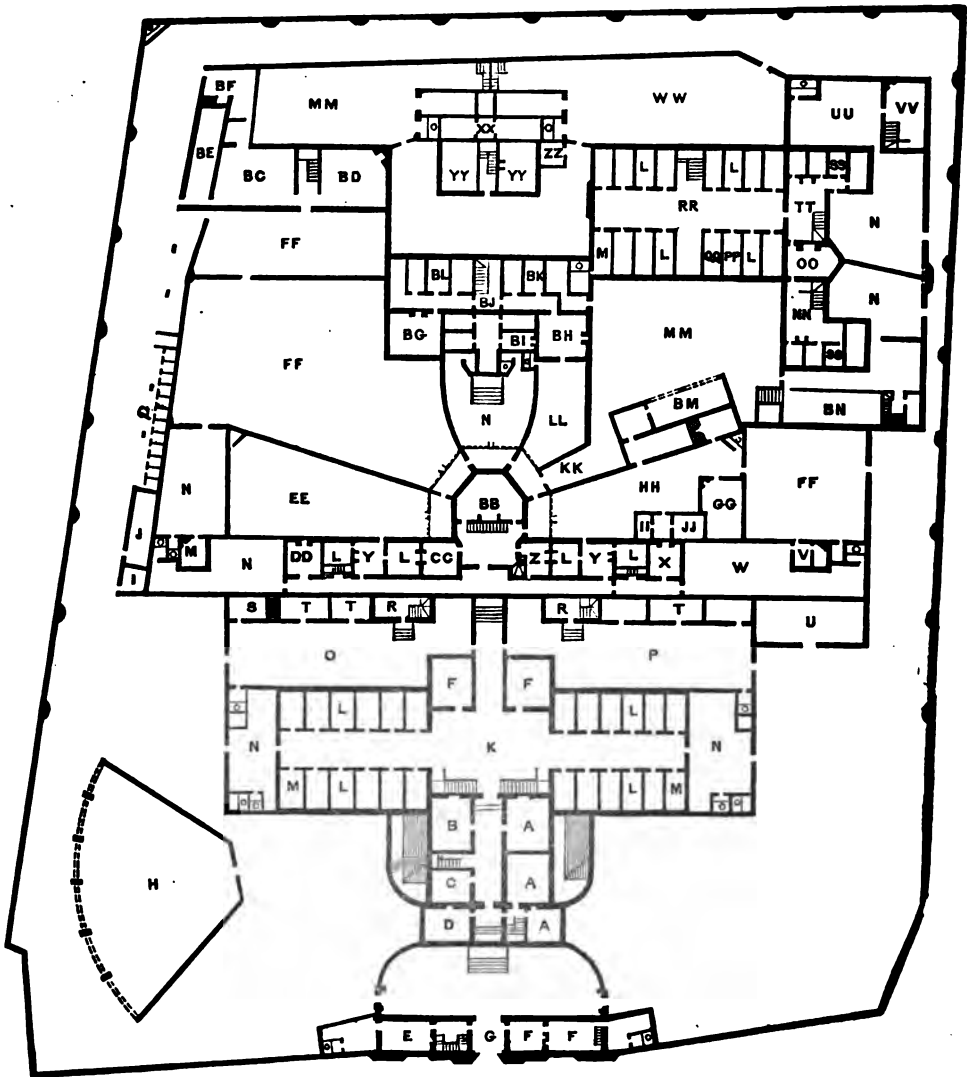
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Day Rooms,	3	—	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	7	4	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	83	55	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of larger size,	3	—	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Privies,	18	4
Sleeping Rooms,	8	—	Water-closets,	8	4
No. of Beds in such rooms,	10	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms or Cells,	3	5
Chapels,	Two	—	Pumps,	10	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-mill,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Washing Machine,	—	1
Worksheds,	1	—	Mangling Machine,	—	1
Kitchen,	One	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.		In Use. In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	176½ 92½	Shirts, . . .	36 135	Shifts, . . .	13 91
Sheets, pairs of,	122 133	Jackets, . . .	36 68	Jackets or wrap-	
Rugs, . . .	- 15	Vests, . . .	36 113	pers, . . .	13 77
Hammocks or		Trowsers, . . .	36 83	Petticoats, . . .	26 93
Cots, . . .	40 4	Caps, . . .	36 83	Aprons, . . .	20 94
Bed-ticks, . .	118 109	Stockings or		Neckerchiefs, . .	13 86
Bedsteads, . .	109 -	Socks, pairs of,	34 119	Caps or bonnets,	13 47
		Shoes, &c. pairs of,	33 70	Stockings, pairs of,	13 49
				Shoes, &c. pairs of,	13 7

Plan of Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, Clerk's office; C, Governor's office; D, Board-room; E, for visitors; F, warder's rooms; G, entrance to gaol; H, prisoners' exercising ground; I, stable; J, coal store; K, central hall of separate prison for males; L, separate prison for males; M, lavatories and water-closets; N, yards; O, yard for pauper debtors; P, yard for master debtors; Q, sheds for stone-breaking; R, entrance to marshalsea; S, bath; T, stores; U, straw store; V, photographic house; W, mistress debtors' exercising ground; X, mistress debtors; Y and Z, old prison cells; BC, wool carding room; BD, BG, BL, lunatic wards; BE, crank; BI, BJ, solitary cells; BF, tuck mill; BK, reception cells; BM, boiler house; BN, wash-house; BB, store; CC, apartment for Deputy-Governor; DD, apartment for turnkey; EE, FF, exercising yards for lunatics; GG, kitchen; HH, cook-house yard; II, milk store; JJ, bread store; KK, entrance to female prison; LL, reception yard; MM, hospital yard; NN, SS, reception ward; OO, female warders' room; QQ, matron's apartments; RR, separate prison for females; TT, female school; UU, female laundry; VV, yard for laundry; WW, hospital yard; XX, YY, hospital; ZZ, dead-house.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Warford
County
Gaol.*

I found the gaol on the inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings all in sound repair, well ventilated, and amply supplied with the necessary requirements of a prison. Fifty-eight cells for males and twenty-eight for females are artificially lighted by gas, warmed by hot-water pipes, and furnished with bells and other appliances for a separate prison, under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, all of which were in good order when I visited. A sufficient number of cells are set apart for prisoners on reception. The cells in the male prison are flagged—those in the female prison tiled. Two baths, one in each prison, in which prisoners are bathed on admission, are used under sanction of the medical officer; and occasionally prisoners, when ordered by the medical officer, can use them, but there is not free access to the bath for all prisoners in the gaol, as directed by the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. As my colleague remarked in his report for 1870, the baths are not conveniently placed.

An abundant supply of water, raised by hand pumps worked by the prisoners, is distributed to the different parts of the gaol. There is an ample supply of bedding and prison clothing in use, and a quantity of blankets and other articles in store. Stockings are given to both male and female prisoners, which are often withheld in other gaols. The sewerage is now stated to be sufficient, and the healthy condition of the gaol is evidence that no injury to the inmates has occurred on that head.

The prison stores are roomy and properly fitted up.

Both chapels are neatly kept, but the stove in the Protestant chapel is of little use, and I would suggest that a gas stove be substituted. If put in front of the reading desk it would heat the apartment sufficiently, and at the same time with economy, as the gas is made in the gaol. Such a stove is used in the chapel of Mountjoy female prison with much advantage.

The various apartments, the kitchen and provision stores, are remarkably clean, and show the care taken by the Governor in carrying out details.

The suggestion of my colleague to convert useless yards into gardens to grow vegetables for the use of the prisoners has been carried out.

I found the lavatories and water-closets of the gaol all in good order, and urinals have been put up in the male prison. The laundry is stalled, fitted up with four troughs, and has a mangle and wringing machine, but the drying-room is too large and old fashioned.

Photography is used as a means of identification of habitual criminals; the photographs are carefully taken by the officers of the prison.

A proper fumigating apparatus has been put up, in which the private clothing of prisoners can be fumigated when necessary.

Individual separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes of criminal prisoners, except those engaged in prison duties, and sick, when in hospital.

In consequence of a serious accident which happened to a prisoner when occupied in whitewashing the walls of the central hall, a strong wire netting is placed between the galleries, which will prevent a like accident in future.

In summer lock-up is held at 6, P.M., in winter at dark. The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter.

The Governor or his deputy attends unlock, but both are present when the prison is locked up for the night.

There are three tell-tale clocks in the prison, all well protected from tampering by Chubb's locks.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the establishment. It is made on the premises, the work being done by a prisoner, and a considerable saving is effected thereby in the lighting of the gaol.

The keys of the prison are deposited at night in an iron safe in the Governor's office. The stock-locks of the cells are double locked by a

master key which never leaves the possession of the Governor or his deputy. The keys are repaired within the prison by a competent smith belonging to the town of Wexford, and a forge is fitted up for the purpose in the prison. Six turnkeys in rotation attend night duty. The night watch patrols outside the buildings twice during the night, and the markings of the tell-tale clocks are carefully recorded.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1870 or 1871.

The prison grounds are well kept, and tastefully planted with flowers.

The officers' quarters in the prison are suitably fitted up. Members of the families of none of the warders are permitted to live within the prison or pass beyond the gateway, which, as my colleague remarks, in his report for 1870, is an excellent arrangement.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, and				
Stoppage of Diet,	13	6	8	10

The preceding schedule shows that punishments in this gaol are few ; none were by magisterial authority during the year, and judging by the demeanour of the prisoners, and other observations which I have made, I consider that they are kindly and judiciously treated.

The punishment book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	18	-
Pumping water,	3	-
Washing,	-	4
Total,	21	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Clog-making,	-	-
Picking oakum,	6	-
Tailoring,	1	-
Prison duties,	4	2
Cooking,	2	-
Labouring,	1	-
Gas-making,	1	-
Sewing,	-	5
Knitting,	-	2
Total,	16	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	21	4
Industrial labour,	16	9
Debtors (unemployed),	3	-
Nursing,	-	1
Total in custody,	40	14

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1868, . £13 3s. 11½d. | 1869, . £19 16s. 11d. | 1870, . £16 1s. 4d.

There is no tread-wheel in this gaol, and punitive labour is maintained for males by stone-breaking, and by pumping water. The labour for females consists of sewing, knitting, washing, and the cleaning of the prison. The prisoners pick oakum. One man is employed at the gas house, others at various works about the establishment, and clog-making, mat-making, tailoring, and other trades, are carried on when artisans are in the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	20	13	29	17
Average daily number of pupils,	6.72	4.94	8.4	5
Number of days on which school was held,	303	204	275	263

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4.30, P.M.; Females, 12 to 1.30, P.M.

The male school is held in the central hall, the desks are stalled but inconvenient. The teacher also acts as turnkey, he is not a regular trained teacher, and the school is not inspected by the officers of any educational institution. I consider that the public which supplies funds for the support of a school have a right to demand that the character of the teaching be tested by periodical examinations of a competent school inspector. The male teacher instructs the females, the matron being present.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 11d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d. (no contract); new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d. (no contract); coal, per ton, 17s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 5d. (no contract); candles, per lb., 6½d. (no contract); soap, per cwt., £1 4s. (no contract.)

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . 4.51d. | 1869, . 4.27d. | 1870, . 4.28d.

I tasted the food provided for prison use on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality, but I observe by the inspection of provisions book that the Chaplains sometimes complain that the bread, especially the brown bread, is faulty, and in a few instances they have faulted the milk, but not lately. It is stated that good potatoes cannot be now procured in Wexford, and that article of diet is not supplied. One of the female prisoners complained to me that she could not eat stirabout, but she appears in good health, and I am informed that the Medical Officer has lately seen her, and has refused to change her diet. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no other complaint was made to me by any. The portion of food for each prisoner is carefully measured or weighed before distribution, so that the full allowance which the rules allow is distributed to every inmate of the gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £2,427 18s. 5½d. | 1869, . £1,693 17s. 2d. | 1870, . £1,750 16s. 4d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £1,158 6s. 3¼d. | 1869, . £1,052 17s. 6¼d. | 1870, . £1,032 17s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £42 4s. 6d. | 1869, . £49 16s. 6.57d. | 1870, . £45 2s. 4.54d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1868, . — | 1869, . £1 15s. 0d. | 1870, . £2 3s. 0d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Wexford County Gaol.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1868, . £180 16s. 2d. | 1869, . £146 13s. 6d. | 1870, . £117 4s. 2d.

The Local Inspector keeps his journal with great care and attention ; in it he enters full details relative to the bridewells which he visits. The Governor's journal is also properly kept. The Chaplains have journals in which they merely enter the duty performed by them. The Medical Officer also keeps a journal, and occasionally enters in it any observations which may be necessary ; he initials each name in the extra diet book weekly.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are kept with clearness and care. Some good forms are in use. Some suggestions by my colleague have been adopted.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100	James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper,	42 10
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50	Edward Cox, Tailor,	35 0
Rev. J. Sinnott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	Patrick Keegan,	32 10
H. H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon,	—	Edward Hanlon,	32 10
Mr. J. H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30	Michael Loughman,	32 10
		Samuel Tackaberry,	32 10
		James Clancy,	30 0
<i>Resident.</i>		Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45 0
Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor,	200	Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	20 0
Mr. Philip Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	80	Mary Murphy, 2nd Assistant Matron,	15 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. James Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned ; Rev. John Sinnott appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain in his stead. James Turner, Turnkey, superannuated ; James Clancy appointed Turnkey in his stead.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	136	139
„ to each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Established Church,	171	152
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	202	161
Surgeon,	155	132
Apothecary,	355	296

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	2	3	3	3	2	—	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	441	20	259	114	155	37	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	1.5	.06	.7	.3	.44	.11	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	187	111	53	31	88	20	77	15
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 0s 11d.		£7 5s 3d.		£3 14s. 8d.		—	—

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, with a common staircase. The wards have water-closets and baths off each, and are roomy and well ventilated. Those for males are below, for females above. There are separate exercising yards for each sex. The services of the hospital nurse have been discontinued and arrangements made for obtaining the temporary assistance of a monthly professional nurse, should she be required; but no case requiring hospital treatment has occurred in the prison during the last twelve months. Trifling cases are treated in the prison cells.

Board of Superintendence.

George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Captain Beatty.	Major Huson, J.P.
Maj. John Harvey, D.L., J.P.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.	William A. Redmond, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. Alcock, D.L., J.P.	John Green, esq., J.P.	Captain Thomas Walker.
Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	Joseph Harvey, esq.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month, when accounts under £10 are settled, and the salaries of subordinate officers paid by draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers and contractors for large sums are paid quarterly, by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

Bridewells.

The following report by the Local Inspector on the condition of the bridewells of this county was published in my report for 1869, but as the defects in these institutions have not been remedied I repeat it here:—

"*New Ross Bridewell* consists of six cells for males, and two for females, all upon the ground-floor, in a continuous line. The building is parallel to the session-house, and 36 yards distant from it. The keeper's apartments are in the session-house, and therefore the prisoners are wholly separated from aid and supervision during the night. Of the six male cells, two are 8 feet in length, and in breadth 6 feet at the broadest end, and but 3 feet at the other. One of the two female cells is hopelessly damp. It is built against a high bank, a garden adjoining being above the level of the roof. The windows of three male cells look into the female exercising yard, within a few feet of the ground. Escape would be easy from both male and female exercising yards. The wall between is but 5 feet, and at foot of each is a wall that serves as a stepping-stone to the outer wall, the former being 5 feet 9 inches, and the latter but 4½ feet higher. In female yard a corner privy offers a help to the top of the outer wall, and a 4-foot wall to dirt-hole adjoins the privy, serving as a step to its roof.

"*The Gorey Bridewell* forms a portion of the session-house, in which the keeper lives. It has no yard where males could exercise, and that for females is only 27½ feet long by 9 feet broad, less the space occupied by a privy in the angle, which forms a dangerous help for escape to the roof, with the aid of a window near at hand. The cells have no better security than the ordinary lath and plaster ceiling. Two windows of male cells look into the female yard, and are within reach for prisoners to confer from one cell to the other.

"The male cells and the female day-room open into a common passage.

"One of the two female sleeping cells is lit only by a borrowed light, the window being placed in a covered passage. Five doors in passage (two outer ones included) are fastened only with a lock, no bar or bolt.

"*The Enniscorthy Bridewell* forms part of the session-house, in which the keeper lives. The male exercise yard is sufficient, but that for females is but 30 feet by 9 feet, less space occupied by a privy in the corner. Four cell windows, and one window on the stairs, look into the street, although at a considerable height from the ground outside."

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Wexford
County.**
Bridewells.

	New Ross.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	78	21
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	18	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	New Ross fortnightly, on Fridays; Arthurs- town on the first Thursday of each month.	
Committals,	Some remands for eight days are signed by only one Justice, which is quite illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, but external walls require to be dashed.	
Security,	Exercising yards perfectly insecure, and the prison building 100 feet from Keeper's resi- dence, so that he could not hear the noise if an attempt were made at prison breach; a privy in the female exercising yard forms a step over the yard, and the bank on the other side renders escape perfectly easy.	
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and six cells, and drunkard's cell, with guard bed; females—day-room and two cells, but the larger very damp. If the bank of earth were removed, and a drain made, the female prison would not be damp as at present.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture sufficient, but sheets and blankets very much worn, and should be replaced.	
Water, how supplied?	A good pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	None, a cesspool; earth-closets should be fitted to the privies.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 6½d.; females, 5½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Official Inspection,	30th March, 1871.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody on remand, for bigamy, until Petty Sessions.	

**Wexford
County.**

Bridewells.

		Gorey.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		38	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .		14	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .		13	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions on alternate Fridays; transmissions regular.		
Committals,	Legal; but a lunatic committed to the Bridewell, 7th October, 1871, from workhouse, remained in charge until 21st of month, when sent to asylum. She gave much trouble, and destroyed bedding.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Building in fair repair.		
Security,	Yards insecure. Escape easy from that for males over roof of privy; from that for females by shed. This yard is very small; the cells are not arched, and the ceilings merely lath and plaster.		
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and three cells, with seven beds; females—day-room and two cells, with six beds; drunkard's cell damp, and not used. The cells are under Keeper's apartment.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture and bedding sufficient, but some blankets in holes from mice.		
Water, how supplied?	Good pump on premises, besides rain-water is saved for washing.		
Sewerage,	Stated to be effective; earth-closets would be an improvement.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but damp; some cells dark.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	7d. males; 6d. females.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron £5.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		
Official Inspection,	9th December, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge when I visited.		

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Enniscorthy.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Wexford County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year,	48	17	
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	2	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	13	3	
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Enniscorthy weekly, on Mondays; Ferns on alternate Tuesdays; Newtownbarry on alternate Saturdays; and Clonroche on the first Monday of each month.		
Committals,	Regular.		
Registry,	Correct.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, but painting required.		
Security,	Construction faulty, but security sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation,	Males—day-room and six cells; females—day-room and two cells (one large, with four beds); exercising yard for females too small, could be enlarged without difficulty.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture and bedding good and sufficient; gas in passages.		
Water, how supplied?	Tank of soft water; a good fountain outside Bridewell in street.		
Sewerage,	Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly; well ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	7d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron, £6.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		
Official Inspection,	9th December, 1871.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody when I inspected.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County
Gaol.WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND DECEMBER, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	1	10	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	32	2	34	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
„ summarily,	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Total,	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
Committed once,	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
Number sent to reformatories, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Wicklow County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	2	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Assaults (common),	42	13	51	6	64	4	8	-	4	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	-	11	-	10	1	-	-	-	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	-	19	1	8	-	1	-	-	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	-	5	-	9	3	8	-	4	-
Robbery,	13	-	9	2	6	3	3	1	5	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	-
Larceny,	14	6	20	11	20	9	2	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Naval offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	9	11	7	13	15	8	1	-	1	2
Revenue offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without violence,	7	1	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	20	7	18	9	4	-	-	-	1	-
Desecration of Sabbath,	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Breach of Fishery Laws,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having unlicensed dogs,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoning from Reformatories,	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt at suicide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposure of person,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Total criminal class,	155	45	175	50	193	31	31	2	23	7
Vagrancy,	1	1	8	4	7	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	98	6	77	3	94	8	-	-	1	-
Debt,	7	-	12	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	11	2	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	272	54	279	58	302	41	32	2	24	7

SOUTH DISTRICT. Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

<i>Wicklow County Gaol.</i>		M.	F.		M.	F.
	1868,	24	3	1870,	22	5
	1869,	21	7	1871 (day of Inspection),	32	2

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1870,	1	2
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	4	2	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	—
1869,	4	1	1871 (day of Inspection),	1	—
1870,	—	1			

Number of prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in reformatories :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	—	—	1871 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1869,	1	—	1871 (day of Inspection),	—	1*
1870,	4	—			

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	12	—	Debtors,	4	—
Criminals,	182	51	Criminals,	197	31
Vagrants,	8	4	Vagrants,	7	2
Drunkards,	77	3	Drunkards,	94	8
Total,	279	58	Total,	302	41

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.				From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.			
Committed		M.	F.	Committed		M.	F.
	Once only,	137	37		Once only,	185	24
	Twice,	21	5		Twice,	25	1
	Thrice,	13	1		Thrice,	4	2
	Four times,	6	1		Four times,	12	—
	Five "	5	—		Five "	3	1
	Six "	6	—		Six "	1	1
	7 to 11 "	10	2		7 to 11 "	9	4
	12 to 16 "	4	3		12 to 16 "	4	2
	17 to 20 "	5	—		17 to 20 "	2	—
21 to 40 "	3	1	21 to 40 "	5	1		
Total No. of individuals committed,		210	50	Total No. of individuals committed,		250	36
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,		617	142	No. of commitments represented in foregoing,		620	126

* Discharged by Chief Secretary soon after admission, as not a fit subject for reformatory treatment.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.				From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.				SOUTH DISTRICT. Wicklow County Gaol.
	M.	F.			M.	F.		
Committed	Once within the year, .	175	45	Committed	Once within the year, .	217	32	
	Twice " .	20	2		Twice " .	26	3	
	Thrice " .	9	3		Thrice " .	4	1	
	Four times " .	5	—		Four times " .	—	—	
	Five times " .	1	—		Five times " .	2	—	
	Seven times " .	—	—		Seven times " .	1	—	
Total, .				210	50	Total, .		250 36
No. of above committed for first time, .				147	40	No. of above committed for first time, .		198 26

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody, .	8,826	1,683	—	11,541	1,890	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, .	24.1	4.6	—	32.4	5.3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, .	41	30th July.	46	13th Feb		
Lowest ditto, .	18	9th June.	25	4th Jan.		
Highest number of males at any one time, .	35	4th April.	49	20th Nov.		
Ditto of females, .	10	1st Dec.	9	1st April.		
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	14	5th June.	19	4th Jan.		
Ditto of females, .	1	1st March.	2	1st Dec.		

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871:—

7th April, 1864,	63	29th May, 1868,	45
3rd November, 1865,	55	23rd May, 1869,	37
15th March, 1866,	64	30th July, 1870,	41
14th January, 1867,	47	12th February, 1871,	46

Population, 78,589 inhabitants. Area, 500,178 acres.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Convictions, .	38	29	43	45	33	23	32
Acquittals, .	18	34	21	27	35	25	31
Total, .	56	63	64	72	68	48	63

Committals of drunkards:—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, .	155	1	177	10	84	12	117	7	109	2	98	6	77	3	94	8
To the Bridewells of the County, .	28	—	35	—	31	—	18	—	29	2	29	—	24	—	24	—
	183	1	212	10	115	12	135	7	129	4	127	6	101	3	118	8
	184		222		127		142		133		133		104		120	

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Wicklow
County
Gaol.**

Average number in custody last eight years :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
31 11	36 7	37 9	23 8	25 6	24 3	24 4	32 5

On the day of inspection I found 22 males and 1 female prisoner under sentence in the gaol ; 9 males and 1 female were on remand or for trial, and 1 male was in charge for debt.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody :—

Males.

CRIMES.	Sentences of Imprisonment.					Total.
	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	2 and 3 months.	1 month and under.	
Larceny, robbery, &c., . . .	1	1	1	2	—	5
Cattle stealing, . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2
Uttering base coin, obtaining money under false pretences, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	2
Bigamy, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2
Assault, and disorderly conduct, . . .	—	—	2	4	4	10
Indecent exposure, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	2	6	4	6	4	22

The only female convicted prisoner in the gaol was an accomplice of one of the male criminals in charge, who had been convicted of uttering base coin. She was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months.

From these tables it appears that had the contemplated change in the laws, with regard to prisons, been carried out last session, and all grave offenders sentenced for terms of imprisonment of twelve months and upwards removed to a central dépôt in Dublin, there would only have been, when I made my inspection, 10 male prisoners under sentence, and 9 others with 1 female waiting for trial in this gaol. I observe, however, that all the prisoners in the gaol for trial are under charges of larceny or burglary, the majority strangers to the district, attracted as I am informed by the chance of employment in some chemical works, and improvements in the harbour, now being carried out in Wicklow.

Some of the males are well known to be habitual offenders, whose antecedents have been traced through photography ; one of these has twice suffered penal servitude, and is now awaiting his trial for house-breaking, others have been eight and ten times in gaol. The female, now seventeen years of age, was sentenced, by the Dublin Metropolitan Police magistrates, in June, 1870, to fourteen days' imprisonment, and four years in a reformatory, to which she was accordingly transferred in July of that year ; but it was soon observed that her very low intelligence was not susceptible to be improved by the reformatory influences which she would receive in the institution, and besides she had become very violent, and, showing symptoms of insanity, the Medical Officer of the reformatory certified that she was of unsound mind, and she was accordingly discharged by order of the Chief Secretary a few months after her admission (in December following). Since that time she has been convicted before the Metropolitan Police magistrates, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for using indecent language in the streets at Kingstown ; and as the best means to test her mental state, and, if capable of improvement, to make a permanent impression on a person of her class, would be through the firm and strict discipline of a convict prison, the girl was sentenced by the Chairman at quarter sessions to penal servitude for five years, and transmitted to Mountjoy depot on the 13th January following ; where the symptoms of insanity having become fully developed, the necessary

certificates were given by the Medical Officer of the convict depot, in April following, for her removal to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum.

Thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons, known to the police at large in the county, in September, 1870 :—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Wicklow County Gaol.

	Under 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Thieves and receivers of stolen goods,	20	8	62	28	82	36
Suspected persons,	12	8	64	31	76	39
Total,	32	16	126	59	158	75

In my report on this gaol for the year 1869, I called attention to the fact that the separate male prison, which contains forty cells, is quite sufficient to accommodate all male criminal prisoners committed from this jurisdiction ; I then recommended that the rules be altered, and a certain number of cells of that prison be set apart as a reception ward, in which untried prisoners could be placed in separation.

I regret that this suggestion has not been carried out, and I find the most depraved criminals in the gaol, returned convicts; and others who have been from infancy in crime, waiting for trial, in association with youths of seventeen and eighteen years of age, who are stated never to have been previously in a prison. Such association must render all equally corrupt ; besides, the system now in use is a source of expense to the county, as several officers are required to have charge of the different sections of the prison, while all might be under one, according to the arrangement which I propose, and the heating of the present reception ward would then be unnecessary.*

Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping, by order of Court.

1871, 1 male.

Two juveniles under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1871, none were females, three were sent to reformatory schools during the year ; 1 boy fifteen years of age was in custody when I visited, convicted of an assault and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months with hard labour

Debtors.

Twelve males were inmates of this prison under arrest for debt in 1870, but only 4 in 1871. No female debtors were in charge during either year. I found 1 male in custody on pauper allowance when I visited.

Escapes.

One prisoner, P.H., under sentence for burglary, effected his escape from this gaol in June, 1870, but was retaken.

* As this report was passing through press, I received a communication from the Local Inspector of Wicklow Gaol with the subjoined resolution of the Board of Superintendence, but I must add that I do not agree in the opinion which the Board express in it.

"At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence of this prison, held this day in the Board-room, the following minute was entered on the book of proceedings :—'The Board considered the matter submitted by the Inspector-General in his last report as to the accommodation for untried boys' separation from the same class of adults, and after full inquiry the Board, although feeling this separation desirable, find it impossible to carry out, taking into account the accommodation at their disposal.'

"(A true copy.)

"J. W. FETHERSTON H., Local Inspector.

"Wicklow Prison, 8th April, 1872."

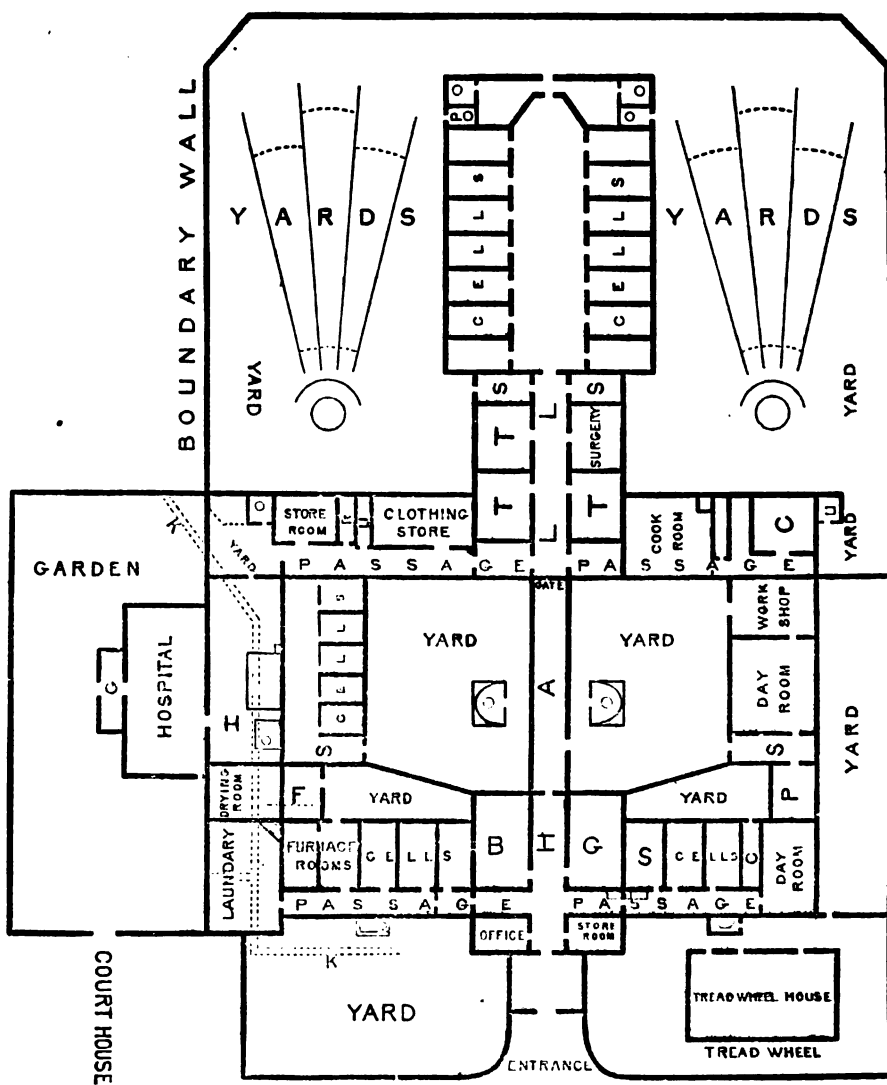
SOUTH DISTRICT.

**Wicklow
County
Gaol.**

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	60	101
of, . . .	86	10	Jackets, . . .	30	73
Sheets, pairs of,	86	10	Vests, . . .	30	56
Rugs, . . .	86	9	Trowsers, . . .	60	52
Bed-ticks, . . .	86	20	Caps, . . .	30	30
Bedsteads, . . .	86	-	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	30	-
			Shoes, pairs of,	30	50
			Shifts, . . .	4	62
			Jackets, . . .	2	31
			Petticoats, . . .	4	62
			Aprons, . . .	4	62
			Neckerchiefs, . . .	4	62
			Caps, . . .	4	62
			Stockings, pairs of,	4	18
			Shoes, pairs of,	2	20

Plan.



B, Board-room; C, Coal store; F, Furnace for heating female prison; G, Governor's apartments; H, Hospital yard; K, main sewer passing through it; P, Potato store; S, Stairs; T, Officers' apartments; O, Offset next hospital wards for water-closets.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wards,	5	2	Laundry,	-	1	SOUTH DISTRICT. Wicklow County Gaol.
Yards,	5	3	Drying Room,		1	
Day Rooms,	5	2	Lavatories,	2	3	
Solitary Cell,	1	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Privies,	2	-	
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	7	6	
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-	
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	2	2	
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps,	3	1	
School Rooms,	1	1	Wells,	3	-	
Workshops,	2	-	Tread-wheel,	1	-	
Kitchen,	1	-	Mangle,	-	1	
Store Rooms,	4	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-	

I found the gaol on my inspection very clean and orderly, the buildings in sound repair, the bells and fixtures of the cells in perfect order, the ventilation good, and the heating apparatus working satisfactorily. Since the new well-hole has been sunk there is an ample supply of water on the premises, and an improved and effective system of water-closets has been established. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and the drains are all properly trapped.

Since last inspection a new bath, with hot and cold water, has been fixed in the laundry of the female prison, and lavatories, urinals, and additional water-closets in the male prison, all put up by prison labour.

The bedding and prison clothing in this gaol are good and suitable—prisoners of both sexes wear stockings, and the females caps; pillows stuffed with straw are supplied to the beds, and other arrangements made, which show that details in the treatment of the inmates are not neglected. I found an ample supply of bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in store, besides a quantity of prison clothing, made by a tailor and shoemaker prisoners now in custody; another prisoner, a carpenter, also in the gaol was usefully employed.

The bath in the ward for male untried prisoners is faulty; and should the Board still continue to keep prisoners in that building, a new bath ought to be put up in it, but I would much prefer that all male prisoners be kept in the separate prison. The storage in the male prison is sufficient, but not in the female prison. Additional accommodation should be given to the matron to be fitted up as a store. The eave gutters which have been put under the roof have rendered the walls dry, and the bars and other fastenings appear to be properly attended to.

Modified cellular separation is carried out in this gaol for all classes of criminal prisoners, except the untried males, but as I have already observed, it is to be regretted that any prisoner on a criminal charge should be exempt.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the prison, except the cells in which the prisoners sleep, and the rooms occupied by master debtors. Three cells where tradesmen work are, however, lighted by gas. It is extinguished at eight o'clock, P.M.

My colleague suggests that gas should be supplied to all the cells in the separate prison, so that the inmates should not remain in darkness during the long winter nights, they might then be usefully employed in their cells after lock-up—at present male prisoners, except tradesmen, do little work.

Photography is carefully carried out in this gaol, and the Governor takes much trouble to trace habitual offenders who find their way into the district.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
**Wicklow
County
Gaol.**

The private clothing of male prisoners is purified by sulphur when necessary; that of females by boiling in the laundry.

The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. The lockings-up are at 6, P.M., during all seasons of the year; they are attended by the Governor or his assistant. The night watch is placed at 9.15, P.M. The Governor is present, and ascertains that the cells are properly secured. Between 10 and 11, P.M., a superior officer makes his final rounds. The turnkeys in rotation patrol at night; their circuits are marked by two tell-tale clocks, which are properly protected by good locks. They are pegged every half hour, and examined by the Governor in the morning. The markings of the clocks are entered in the "State of Lockings Book." The keys of the prison are held at night by the Governor in an iron safe in his bedroom, and he frequently goes round at uncertain hours after lock-up.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
By Governor—			By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	16	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	20	1

One male, J. S., a workhouse offender, was six times punished in 1871.

These punishments were all inflicted by order of the Governor, without the intervention of magisterial authority. The Punishment Book was regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, 11 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking and tailor-			Matmaking,	2	—
ing,	3	—	Pumping Water,	5	—
Prison duties,	4	1	Sewing,	—	1
Cooking,	1	—			
Painting & Whitewashing, 4	—	—	Total,	19	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	11	—
Industrial labour,	19	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	32	2

No profit is derived from the sale of the prisoners' work outside the gaol, but tradesmen are usefully employed when in custody to make clothes, paint, repair the buildings, and do other work for the prison. A regular scale of prices is allowed to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour who are so employed. Tailors are allowed 3d. for making a suit of prison clothes; shoemakers 2d. for each pair of shoes made, and 1d. for those repaired; carpenters and masons 4d. to 6d. per day; and tinmen 8d. per dozen quart tins; females 1d. for making a shirt, and a like sum per day for washing.

The laundry has five stalls supplied with hot and cold water; the drying-horses are in order, and there is a good mangle in the laundry.

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel and shot-drill, but the power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose.

The females clean the prison, knit stockings, wash, and sew.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Wicklow County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,		155	48	196	30
Average daily number of pupils,	22.2	4.2	27.4	4.18	
Number of days on which school was held,	312	210	305	215	

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

The new schoolroom is stalled; but one of the chaplains remarked to me that it is insufficiently ventilated. I would suggest that a second window be opened from it into the store and day-room at the back. This, I believe, would tend to remedy the evil complained of. The school for females is held in one of the day-rooms. The school is not inspected by the officer of any educational institution, but both chaplains visit the school—the Protestant chaplain very frequently. They enter their remarks in the school registry and in their journals.

Dietary.

The food for prison use, which I tasted, was of good quality, and I observe that the chaplains report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection; but I understand that the Governor always examines the provisions when received, and if he finds them faulty, he at once returns them without waiting for the chaplain to visit. I questioned all the prisoners in charge; no complaint was made to me by any. Since the new dietary table has been in use the Medical Officer merely orders to prisoners out of hospital a change from one form of the dietary to another.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, ½d. under the price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; coals, per ton, 15s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles per lb., 8d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

Books and Accounts.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1868, . 4.63d. | 1869, . 4.23d. | 1870, . 4.46d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1868, . £1,553 3s. 10d. | 1869, . £1,299 7s. 8d. | 1870, . £1,307 14s. 11d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.:—

1868, . £643 12s. 8d. | 1869, . £649 6s. 0d. | 1870, . £674 11s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1868, . £46 15s. 4d. | 1869, . £44 3s. 11d. | 1870, . £44 0s. 7d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1868, . £4 15s. 6d. | 1869, . £2 8s. 0d. | 1870, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1868, . £91 8s. 7d. | 1869, . £120 5s. 10d. | 1870, . £110 2s. 8d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are well and carefully kept. The daily employment book shows how each inmate is engaged. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are carefully entered up, with marginal notes to mark noteworthy occurrences.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County
Gaol.

The Chaplains enter duty performed. The Medical Officer also has a journal. The officers' conduct book is kept. Pass-checks are issued to subordinate prison officers leaving the gaol; they are filed when the officer goes out.

The gatekeeper has charge of the dietary book, which is regularly checked by the Governor.

All the prison books are signed by the Chairman at the meetings of the Board.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>							
John W. Fetherston H., esq.,				Turnkeys.	John Manley, Painter, .	35	0 0
Local Inspector, .	99	4	0		William Roberts, Nailer, .	35	0 0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	18	5½		Richard Skerrett, Store-keeper and School Teacher, .	35	0 0
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	18	5½		Michael Doyle, Tailor, .	30	0 0
Hugh B. Brew, esq., Surgeon, .	100	0	0		Samuel Thorpe, Shoemaker, .	30	0 0
					Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron, .	40	0 0
<i>Resident.</i>					Miss Susan Morris, Assistant Matron, <i>pro tem.</i> .	22	18 4
Edward Storey, Governor, .	150	0	0				
Robt. Graham, Gatekeeper, assists in keeping the books, .	40	0	0				

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William Quin, superannuated. Samuel Thorpe, appointed Turnkey. Elizabeth Roberts, Deputy Matron, superannuated; Miss Susan Morris appointed, *pro tem.*

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor and matron are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The warders are allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform clothing annually, and a greatcoat every third year.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol, .	128	143
„ to each Bridewell, .	4	4
Protestant Chaplain, .	287	247
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	227	187
Surgeon, .	173	314

I observe that one of the subordinate officers is constantly absent on leave from ill-health, which necessarily entails an increase of duties on the other warders, and must also interfere with the efficient discharge of their duties. I understand that it is proposed to increase the salary of the Governor. My colleagues and I have always found that officer attentive to his duties, and I consider the increase to be well deserved.

Hospitals.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, .	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein, .	29	88	—	14	—	—	10	—
Average daily number in hospital, .	08	24	—	03	—	—	02	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, .	154	21	89	26	85	24	240	35
No. of deaths, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, .	—	—	£3, 12s. 11d.		—	—	—	—

This prison is very healthy. No death has occurred in it since 1867. The hospital building has a movable bath and good water-closets—one on the ground floor for males, a second off the ward for females. No hospital nurse resides on the premises, but should any of the prisoners become ill, and require removal into hospital, a qualified sick-nurse is obtained from the town of Wicklow, at a salary of 10s. per week. In one instance only was it found necessary to have a prisoner in hospital during the present year, and then only for ten days.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
—
Wicklow
County
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P. James W. De Butts, esq. J.P.	Wm. Jones Westby, esq., J.P. Captain Grogan.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	William Magee, esq., J.P. Robert D. Barry, esq.	Edw. A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
Major Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	Rev. John W. F. Drought.	Francis W. Green, esq.

The Board meets on the second Monday of each month for the discharge of business, when the various books are duly examined and signed by the chairman of the Board. The salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly by presentment at assize; those of subordinates monthly at the meetings of the Board.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county—one at Tinahely, very seldom used, insecure, and faulty in many respects. Tinahely is connected with the county gaol by railway, and the bridewell should be closed. The other bridewell is at Baltinglass, and is a district bridewell, situate in the centre of the street of the town, and in part under the court-house. It is very unsuited for the detention of prisoners for the long periods during which a prisoner may be kept in a district bridewell. Some of the window sashes of the cells in it are not glazed, and with openings of only a few inches. The cells for females, under the court-house, are gloomy and unsuitable. Notwithstanding that this bridewell has latterly been improved, it is still very defective. Besides, habitual offenders, when committed to it, sometimes escape recognition, because there is no means to have their photographs taken, and I would suggest that all prisoners who there is reason to believe belong to the class of habitual offenders, should be transmitted to the county gaol, instead of undergoing their sentences here.

SOUTH DISTRICT, Wicklow County.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.			
		Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of whom were Drunkards,	61	9	7	13
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	24	—	—	—
	Of whom were Drunkards,	11	1	1	—
		6	—	—	—
Petty Sessions,		Held fortnightly—at Baltinglass on Fridays, at Dunlavin on Wednesdays; and monthly at Hacketstown.		Tinahely fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Carnew on Thursdays, and Coolkevin on Mondays.	
Committals,		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,		In good repair and order.		Building in good repair, except cement off roof. A hearthstone broken in sitting-room of Keeper should be replaced.	
Security,		Secure, except from outside; walls high.		Inadequate; yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,		Construction of prison faulty, especially that for females. Males—two day-rooms, one used as a store, and five cells; females—day-room and two cells, a third used as a store. No sashes or shutters to cell windows, which are very small; one day-room for males has no window, except in door; upper day-room for males has no glass in sash.		Day-room, with two cells off it, for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Blankets sufficient, sheets required; no tables in any of the day-rooms, no seats in some.		Sufficient, and of a fair description.	
Water, how supplied?		Two good pumps, one in each yard; water abundant.		By pump, in order.	
Sewerage,		Very effective; the privies should be supplied with water, and made waterclosets.		A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Clean and orderly, but ventilation very bad.		Clean, dry, and ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.		4½d. for prisoners of both sexes.		6d. for females; 7d. for males.	
Salary of Keeper,		Keeper, £50; Matron, £20; Turnkey, £25, with rations, valued at 3s. 6d. per week, to latter.		£25; Matron £5.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment.		Is Court-keeper.		Is Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.		27th October, 1871.		29th December, 1871.	
Remarks,		No prisoner in charge when I visited. The Keeper is allowed 6s. per day travelling expenses to Wicklow, the Turnkey 4s., and to Blessington 2s. 6d. As there is a second male officer here, the Keeper accompanies prisoners to Petty Sessions, as the law directs.		Two prisoners in charge; male accused of burglary, in custody since 26th of the month; a female, since 23rd, for deserting her child at workhouse.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

County of
Dublin
Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
29TH DECEMBER, 1871.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under protection of Life and Property Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
For further Examination,	9	1	10	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	3	12	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	—	2	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	5	11	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	6	18	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total,	65	20	85	2	2	4

At the above date there were 65 males and 20 females in custody here, 38 of whom were disposed of summarily, 19 at assizes or quarter sessions, 6 were debtors, 1 was a military offender, and 21 were untried.

Juveniles in Custody.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	42	8
Committed for trial, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	21	2
Total,	-	-	3	-	-	-	63	10
Committed once,	-	-	3	-	-	-	52	8
„ twice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
„ thrice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Number sent to reformatories, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	5

Three male juveniles were in custody, but from the 1st of January, 1871, to the day of my visit, as many as 52 males and 8 females of this class were committed here. Twenty-four males and 5 females were sent to reformatories, one of the former having been in prison from the beginning of this year as often as three times. I was glad to learn that young offenders are now kept entirely apart from adult prisoners, and are also exercised by themselves. This is a rule which should always carefully be observed, so as to prevent any communication between them and more hardened criminals. Their time should also be thoroughly occupied, and prison life made as irksome to them as possible, in order to impress them with a wholesome dread of the consequences of a life of crime. Seven males and 1 female were committed here this year who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	41	16	1870,	54	15
1869,	69	19	1871 (day of inspection),	65	20

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1868,	5	6	1871 (up to and including		
1869,	6	2	day of inspection),	4	3
1870,	2	3	Day of inspection, .	1	-

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1871 (up to and including day of inspection),	7	1	Day of inspection,	1	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences,	11	2	8	4	4	3	-	-	3	-
Common assaults,	89	11	72	28	78	27	6	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	56	12	56	12	63	9	3	-	2	-
Other assaults,	14	1	7	2	8	-	6	-	4	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	1	8	-	13	1	3	1	-	-
Robbery,	29	10	21	7	31	6	9	4	7	2
Taking & holding forcible possession	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	57	33	58	34	44	12	3	-	8	7
Receiving stolen goods,	3	1	6	5	-	-	3	6	4	2
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	1	2	7	3	2	-	1	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	11	1	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	15	8	20	4	21	3	1	-	2	-
Offences against the currency,	2	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	1	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	42	-	52	-	25	-	1	-	6	-
Naval offences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Offences,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	8	2	1	4	17	6	2	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	-	-	11	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence,	54	24	59	28	33	19	-	-	2	-
Affecting the public peace,	94	167	116	169	78	167	3	6	4	2
In Reformatory and Industrial Schools,	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
Members of Ribbon Society,	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total criminal class,	516	280	529	315	456	267	47	18	47	14
Vagrancy,	14	8	10	5	12	11	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness,	78	119	126	145	138	170	4	-	1	-
Debt,	22	2	37	5	34	6	5	1	6	-
Remanded for further examination,	78	25	92	17	94	23	9	1	-	-
Total,	708	434	794	487	734	477	65	20	54	15

Taking the total number of prisoners committed this as compared with last year, the contrast is slightly favourable to 1871, but not so

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

as compared with 1869. The increase during the last two years is chiefly in the crime of assaults of various descriptions. The number of persons, both male and female, committed for burglary this year was the same as in 1869, and it will be seen by the foregoing table that in each of the years with which it deals the same number of persons—viz., 3—were committed for conspiring to take life. This, however, does not include 4 male prisoners committed here from different parts of Ireland under the "Peace Preservation Act," charged with being members of the Ribbon conspiracy, 3 of whom were in custody at the time of my inspection; and for the credit of this county it is right to add that one of the prisoners committed for conspiring to take life did not belong to its jurisdiction, but was sent here from the city prison for safe keeping.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once within the year, . . .	549	185	519	168
Twice, . . .	53	37	58	35
Thrice, . . .	11	7	7	6
4 times, . . .	7	3	7	5
5, . . .	2	3	2	4
6, . . .	1	2	1	2
7, . . .	1	4	—	3
8, . . .	—	2	—	3
9, . . .	—	1	—	—
10, . . .	—	5	—	1
11, . . .	—	2	—	—
12, . . .	—	1	—	3
13, . . .	—	2	—	—
14, . . .	—	—	—	1
18, . . .	—	—	—	1
19, . . .	—	—	—	1
21, . . .	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	624	254	594	234

No. of above committed for first time, 468 153 454 129

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—				
Once only, . . .	456	146	422	123
Twice, . . .	62	26	64	25
Thrice, . . .	28	15	20	16
4 times, . . .	26	12	15	7
5, . . .	9	9	5	8
6, . . .	8	3	9	6
7 to 11, . . .	19	9	19	8
12 to 16, . . .	7	5	2	7
17 to 20, . . .	3	8	3	4
21 to 40, . . .	6	3	3	15
41 to 60, . . .	—	7	—	4
61 to 80, . . .	—	—	—	2
81 to 100, . . .	—	4	—	3
101 to 120, . . .	—	—	—	2
121 to 140, . . .	—	3	—	2
141 to 160, . . .	—	4	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	624	254	592	234
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	1,336	2,437	1,057	2,315

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	37	5	34	6
Criminals,	621	332	550	290
Vagrants,	10	5	12	11
Drunkards,	126	145	138	170
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	794	487	734	477

DUBLIN
DISTRICT,
County of
Dublin
(Gaol.)

I regret to observe a decided increase in the numbers of people committed here for the offence of drunkenness during the last two years, and more especially among the females. In 1869 those committed purely for this offence were 78 males and 119 females, in 1870 they increased to 126 males and 145 females, but in 1871 they numbered as many as 138 males and 170 females. These figures denote such a very decided gradual increase in drunken and dissipated habits that I consider measures should be taken both in regard to the prison discipline applicable to these prisoners as well as for augmenting their punishment. It also should be borne in mind that a large proportion of assaults are committed by people under the influence of drink, though they may not be returned as drunk. The two foregoing tables denote in a very lamentable degree the numbers of old offenders committed here during this year, for of the 734 commitments of males and 477 commitments of females, the individual prisoners are represented by 594 males and only 234 females, of whom 454 males and 129 females were committed for the first time. It will thus be seen that, comparatively speaking, these large numbers of commitments are personated by a very small number of individual prisoners, more especially of females.

Six was the greatest number of times that any male was committed here this year, but we have females committed as often as twelve, fifteen, nineteen, and twenty-one times. The last table, showing the number of times individual prisoners have been imprisoned here since their first commitment in any year, denotes very forcibly the perversity in crime of a small number of individuals within the jurisdiction of the county. In 1871, 592 individual males and 234 individual females were committed here, but their commitments since their first offence in any year amount for males to 1,057, and for females to 2,315. This state of things is certainly little creditable to the county or to the districts which the majority of these prisoners frequent. A majority of the female prisoners are, of course, prostitutes of the lowest description, but numbers of the repeated frequenters of this gaol are of the male sex, for it will be seen by the foregoing table that 19 males committed this year have been as often as from seven to eleven times in prison, while 3 were over twenty-one times committed. It may also be observed that as many as 15 of the females who were in custody during this year were a like number of times in prison, while others were committed as often as sixty, eighty, and 141 times. If prison discipline is such that it has no deterring influence over prisoners, there must be something sadly wanting in the management of the prison, and from the figures above quoted it is very apparent that a due amount of such influence is not visible amongst these prisoners. I therefore submit that the Board would do well seriously to consider the importance of introducing a greater amount of labour, or of establishing stricter discipline, so as to restrain these constant offenders from being almost a perpetual burden on the rates and a disgrace to the county.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).*County of
Dublin
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.			From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	74.7	20.3	—	37.9	14.3	—
Highest number at any one time,	140		6th Aug.	95		29th July.
Lowest ditto,	62		10th Dec.	48		21st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	107		3rd Aug.	78		29th July.
Ditto, of females,	33		6th Aug.	28		29th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	45		10th Dec.	39		21st Jan.
Ditto of females,	14		25th Dec.	8		22nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

15th June, 1864,	97	20th June, 1868,	93
22nd September, 1865,	118	20th July, 1869,	114
27th February, 1866,	138	6th August, 1870,	140
3rd April, 1867,	229	20th July, 1871,	95

Debtors.

The debtors' quarters are the same as at my last inspection. Those for master and pauper debtors are properly separated, but the same defects still exist in the female debtors' quarters as were previously noted in the reports of Inspectors-General. However, as the law regarding debtors in Ireland is likely this year to be assimilated to that in England, I cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in this section of the prison. The only complaints I received from any prisoners were from two debtors. One has already been laid before the Law Adviser to the Crown, as it related chiefly to legal technicalities, and the other remains still to be more thoroughly investigated by one of the Inspectors-General, and will form the subject of a special report.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Laundry,	—	1
Yards,	5	5	Drying Rooms,	—	2
Day Room,	1	—	Lavatories,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	4	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	109	31	Water-closets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,	9	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Pump,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Crank do.,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Mat Tables,	4	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Mangle,	—	1
Store Rooms,	7	3	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

Since my inspection in 1869 the general construction of the prison has undergone little or no alteration.

Reception.

Four cells are set apart on each tier of the male prison for the purpose of reception, in which, I am informed, prisoners are kept until seen by the Medical Officer, and although two or three days may intervene between his visits, male prisoners are not, as a rule, bathed until after

they are inspected by him. I do not think this is a salutary or cleanly arrangement, for it is obvious that all healthy prisoners should be washed and cleansed as soon as they enter the prison, and in the event of there being any doubt as to their health, the Medical Officer should be at once sent for. This rule is, I find, practised in the female prison, and I see no reason why it should not be followed in regard to male prisoners. It is quite impossible that prison bedding or clothing can be kept in a proper state of cleanliness where such rules are neglected, or where prisoners are not periodically bathed. I therefore consider that as a rule every prisoner should not only be bathed on his coming into the prison but at least once a week during his imprisonment.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

I must again draw attention to the want of a sufficient quantity Baths. of baths in the male prison proper, and repeat my opinion that at least one extra bath should be put up in the second tier of the male prison, in order to conform with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. Some of the baths enumerated in the foregoing table, such as that in the male pauper debtors' quarters are quite unfit for use. In fact, the only suitable baths in the male prison proper are those on the basement floor, which are by no means sufficient for the requirements of the prison if proper ablutionary arrangements were in force.

The condition of cleanliness of the female prison both as regards the bedding and clothing was far more satisfactory than that apparent in the male prison, which I attribute chiefly to the rule that exists here as to bathing the female prisoners, and changing their sheets once a fortnight instead of once a month, as is the case in the male prison, and also to the attention on the part of the matron in regard to those committed to her charge.

Both sections are plentifully supplied with lavatories and water-closets Lavatories, on each tier, and I am informed that prisoners are compelled to wash in &c. batches every morning under the supervision of an officer.

One hundred and nine male and thirty-one female cells of the required Cells. dimensions for separate confinement are provided. They are all heated, and furnished with bells and gas, the corridors and outside yards being likewise lighted with gas.

Special locks are fitted to six cells in the male section, in which important prisoners are kept, and the doors of the hall and other external doors are fitted with strong iron check-gates, which are the means of adding very much to the security of this prison. Four cells for males and three for females are provided for solitary confinement, but two only in each prison are boarded, and in these prisoners are confined at night while undergoing punishment. They are permitted to have a straw mattress, together with a rug and blanket, during the night, which is an indulgence not permitted in all gaols to male prisoners when in solitary. These cells are all artificially heated and supplied with bells.

There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, partly procured Water. from the river Liffey and partly from a good well on the premises. The latter only is used for drinking purposes, and the former is forced from a reservoir into different parts of the building by means of the new crank-pump. This is a matter to which I referred in my last report, as my colleague and I considered the situation of the pumps was then very objectionable, and that the compartments were not numerous enough. I am, therefore, glad to find that the pumps have now been removed to one of the outer yards, and are worked by twelve men in separate compartments. There are also an equal number of boxes suitably arranged for the reliefs.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.Sewerage.
Kitchen.
Laundry.

The sewerage is said to be in good order and effective.

The kitchen was clean and well kept, and is furnished with an excellent cooking apparatus and steam boiler which serves all required purposes, and, in addition, has the advantage of being very economical as to fuel.

There was no alteration in the laundry since my last inspection. It is divided into twelve separate washing stalls, and is provided with a good steam boiler, which heats the female prison, the drying-room, the water supplied to the baths and that for washing. There are also four good ironing and mangling rooms, so that every convenience is provided for carrying on extensive washing contracts, but I find that only the washing of the prison and that for the officers is done here. As this is an employment very suitable for the class of females committed to this prison, and as it is frequently the means of adding considerably to the profits of such establishments, I consider that it would be very much to the advantage both of the prisoners and of the ratepayers if washing contracts were performed here. This would add considerably to the labour of the females, who at present are by no means sufficiently employed, and would perhaps be the means of deterring some of those hardened characters before referred to from so constantly becoming amenable to the penalties of the law. The matron supervises this as well as the rest of the female prison, and deserves every credit for the condition of order and cleanliness of her department.

Night-
watch

Three tell-tale clocks are provided. One is placed in the hall, and is marked half-hourly during the night, that in the hatch is marked hourly and the one near the female school is marked every two hours. They are properly protected from being tampered with by Chubb's patent padlocks the keys of which are kept by the Deputy-Governor, who takes the markings daily, and enters them in the Morning State. The punishments inflicted for omission of duty in marking these clocks are as follow :—For the first offence the officer is cautioned, for the second he is fined 2s. 6d., and for the third he is brought before the Board. The cell keys and others are locked up in the iron safe in the office at 5.30, p.m., and those of the entrance gate are given up to either the Governor or the Deputy-Governor at final rounds, viz., 10.30, p.m.

The key of this safe is, I am informed, kept in the charge of either the Governor or the Deputy Governor, but as the former is responsible for the safe keeping of all prisoners this key should undoubtedly be in his possession at night.

The duty of night-watch is taken in turn by the warders. The locks are all reported to be in good order, and are kept in repair by contract, the work being done within the gaol in the presence of a prison officer.

Fumigat-
ing.

There is a good fumigating apparatus in both prisons, and all the prisoners' clothing is subjected to this process before being put away.

Chapel.

One chapel is used for the three forms of religion, and the same rule exists as to the separation and arrangement of prisoners here as at my last inspection.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is very creditably performed by the Deputy Governor, and has been the means of detecting many important prisoners and habitual offenders. This officer has hitherto received from the Habitual Criminals Office 2s. for the three copies required by that department, but he is allowed no fee for those photographs taken for other prison purposes. Owing to a recent Act of Parliament the cost of photography will now fall entirely on the local authorities. It will therefore be necessary to enter into a different arrangement, and I would strongly urge that all negatives and photographs be in future considered the property of the Board, and that

the Governor be held responsible for their safe keeping. I therefore would recommend that the chemicals be supplied by the Board, and that the officers whose duty it may be to take the photographs be allowed some increase to his ordinary salary for the additional trouble entailed by photography, and in keeping the registry of habitual criminals.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of Dublin Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	162 13	Shirts, . . .	105 67	Shifts, . . .	45 57
Sheets, pairs of,	201 45½	Jackets, . . .	95 56	Jackets, . . .	52 5½
Rugs, . . .	161 39	Vests, . . .	102 39	Petticoats, . . .	74 17
Hammocks or		Trowsers, . . .	68 21	Aprons, . . .	64 83
Cots, . . .	120 -	Caps, . . .	92 62	Neckerchiefs, . . .	30 18
Bed-ticks, . . .	180 14	Shoes, Slippers, &		Caps, . . .	58 16
Bedsteads, . . .	16 -	Clogs, pairs of,	96 34	Shoes, Slippers, &	
				Clogs, pairs of,	20 23

The stock of clothing and bedding throughout the prison and in store was abundant and of a good quality. I remarked a considerable improvement in its condition as compared with my last inspection. That belonging to the males is in charge of the storekeeper, who sees every prisoner dressed as he comes in, and has also charge of prisoners' own clothing, and all prisoners sentenced to six months and over are dressed in a suit of new clothing. The matron has a store of clothing and bedding for the use of her prison; both she and the storekeeper are responsible to the Governor for the bedding and clothing in their charge, who I am informed takes stock with the Local Inspector regularly twice a year.

Prisoners' own clothing are labelled and carefully put away, but the labels are not of a proper form. They should contain the name of every article belonging to the prisoner, and should be signed by him or her both on coming in and going out of the prison. These labels should be carefully preserved as receipts in order that no difficulty may arise in regard to prisoners' own property. All the clothing is made within the prison, with the exception of the shoes, these being procured by contract. As I find that seven shoemakers had been committed here during this year I would suggest that in future such tradesmen be employed during their imprisonment for the benefit of the gaol. I regret to find that neither socks nor stockings are yet supplied to the prisoners. They could be so easily made in the female prison that I trust the Board will take this matter again into their consideration, with a view of providing these requisites.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	1	-	1	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	26	3	27	-
Stoppage of Diet,	36	-	68	-
Total,	62	3	95	-

It was not found necessary to call for magisterial authority this year for the punishment of any refractory prisoner, and in no case was any female punished for breach of prison rule.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.		M.	F.
Not less than 12 prisoners 3 hours daily at crank-pump,		12	—
Washing, ironing, and mangling,		—	5
Industrial Labour.		M.	F.
Carpenter's work,		1	—
Tailoring,		2	—
Painting,		1	—
Picking oakum,		27	—
Needlework,		—	8
Total,		31	8

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hard labour,	12	5	Debtors (unemployed),	5	1
Industrial labour,	31	8	Wardsmen and Women,	9	3
Sick,	2	1			
Unemployed,	4	1	Total in custody,	65	20
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	1			

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £28 15s. 2d. | 1869, . £16 7s. 7d. | 1870, . £30 7s. 0d.

Labour.

The hard labour for males consists of three hours daily at the crank-mill, and in addition every male picks 1½lbs. of oakum, while the females are only employed in the laundry and at needle-work. As many as nine males and three females were employed on the day of my inspection as wardsmen and women. I do not consider that the amount of labour above specified is at all sufficient to exact from prisoners committed here. The absolute period for hard labour men on the mill should be certainly doubled, and five minutes for relief would be quite sufficient to allow. During these periods they should be compelled to pick a given amount of oakum in addition to at least 3lbs. of unbeaten oakum daily. Stone breaking should also be provided for the male prisoners, and a certain amount of this labour should be exacted from every such prisoner in addition to the work above named, for there is nothing in the Prisons Act which would prevent the profitable employment of prisoners during the time they are directed to be admitted to the open air. The women too should be compelled to pick a given quantity of oakum daily in addition to their ordinary prison labours, and especially those sentenced to hard labour, for at present, as far as I can learn, there is no distinction made between those sentenced or not sentenced to hard labour. I would also point out the great waste of labour in allotting nine males and three females daily as wardsmen and women. This is a system that should not be permitted, for if every prisoner were compelled to clean out his own cell the first thing in the morning, one or two wardsmen and women would be quite enough to perform all the duties required of them, provided always that they are not employed as assistants or attendants on officers, which is a custom very detrimental to discipline and order. I have little doubt that if these suggestions are carried out that the large numbers of habitual offenders already referred to will gradually diminish, and the profits of prisoners' labour, which are here very inconsiderable in comparison to the numbers of prisoners committed will increase proportionally. I find that during 1870 the profits arising from prisoners' labour here amounted only to £30 7s., the daily average number of prisoners being 98. In the county of Kildare gaol, with considerably fewer advantages for the sale

of work, and an average of only 88 prisoners daily, the profits of labour was £101 10s. 6d., and in the county of Londonderry gaol, with less than half the daily average number of prisoners in this gaol the profits amounted for the same year to £173 1s. 9d.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Lock-up takes place at 5.30, P.M., and unlock at 6.30, A.M., both in summer and winter, and during the interim of thirteen hours prisoners are left entirely unemployed. I certainly consider that the time of every convicted prisoner should be occupied to the advantage of the prison up to 7, P.M., both in winter and summer, and that unlock should take place at the latest at 6 o'clock during the summer months. Where prisoners are kept in such idleness and ease, as is the custom here, it is by no means surprising that so little reformation is apparent amongst them, as I have already pointed out in dealing with a previous table.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	46	23	32	4
Average daily number of pupils,	7.3	3.2	7.3	1.9
Number of days on which school was held,	228	127	159	53

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 10 to 12.

There are separate schools in the male and female prisons, and the school hours are from 10 to 12 daily. The male school is divided into nine stalls, and is conducted by one of the warders, who though not a trained teacher is said to be sufficiently competent. The females are taught by the assistant matron. I was informed that prisoners up to the age of forty are sent to school, except juveniles sentenced to reformatories, and prisoners whose sentences do not exceed a month. There is no reason why those unfortunate prisoners who frequently return here during the year for short periods should not receive the benefits of some literary culture. I would also recommend that the hours of school should be altered, especially during the winter months, for as there is a good supply of gas in the prison there is no reason why the school should not be held after dark, and advantage taken of all the daylight in winter for outdoor employment.

There is so little accommodation, however, in the male school-room that all prisoners cannot attend school daily, and therefore only receive instruction each man in his turn. I consider that a school-room capable of containing the daily average number of male prisoners should be provided, as in my opinion the present system does not comply with the 106th section of the Prisons Act. The school is under the Board of National Education, and was, I am informed, inspected by the Inspector of the Board, on January 3rd, 1871, but no report has been received at the office by the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; brown do., per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal per cwt., 15s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 1s.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 17s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.; soda, 7s. 6d.

All the provisions and materials for clothing are obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board, and the diet, samples of which I tasted, appeared to be of an excellent quality. The Chaplains, however, I observe, occasionally find fault with the bread for not being up to weight. This is a matter which should be seriously dealt with by the Board, as it is obviously improper that any prisoner should not receive his legal amount of diet.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Every portion of the food is carefully weighed or measured, and having questioned all the prisoners I heard no complaints from any of them on this score. Although the Chaplains inspect the provisions alternately, they do not in compliance with the Act of Parliament inspect them by "alternate weeks," and consequently it often happens that more than one Chaplain performs this duty on the same day.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . . . 5^s 5^d. | 1869, . . . 5^s 9^d. | 1870, . . . 5^s 3^d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £3,648 18s. 5d. | 1869, . £3,296 0s. 8d. | 1870, . £3,455 12s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £1,505 4s. 6d. | 1869, . £1,571 15s. 11d. | 1870, . £1,536 15s. 1½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £47 7s. 9d. | 1869, . £37 17s. 8^s 5^d. | 1870, . £35 11s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £5 1s. 0d. | 1869, . £65 17s. 0d. | 1870, . £117 11s. 0d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £206 17s. 1d. | 1869, . £298 15s. 6d. | 1870, . £298 15s. 6d.

Expendi-
ture.

The total cost of this gaol amounted in 1870 to £3,485 19s., of which sum £1,536 15s. 1½d. formed the cost of officers, leaving £1,949 3s. 10½d. for the total expenses of the gaol exclusive of officers. Owing therefore to the expense of maintaining this large staff, and to the inconsiderable amount of profits derived from works, the average cost of each prisoner amounted to £35 11s. 5d. per annum, which is much more than this charge should be, or than it is in many of our county prisons, with fewer structural and other advantages than are possessed by this gaol. The daily average number of prisoners in 1871 was 37 males and 14 females, but for the safe keeping of these prisoners it is found necessary to maintain a staff of 15 intern and 5 extern officers, that is about the average of 3 prisoners to every intern officer. When one considers that in some English gaols the average of officers to prisoners is 1 to 20 or 30, and that the gaol is self-supporting, I cannot but observe that the large staff maintained here is in excess in comparison to the daily average number of prisoners.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0	0			James Reynolds, Gate Warder,					
Rev. Robert Fleming, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8			Tailor, and Schoolmaster,	45	0	0		
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8			William Bigger, Weaver,	35	0	0		
Rev. Edwd. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8			Samuel Wallace,	35	0	0		
William Thornhill, esq., Surgeon,	130	0	0			James Kenny,	35	0	0		
						Andrew Armstrong,	35	0	0		
						George W. Hill,	30	0	0		
						John Peacock,	30	0	0		
						George Bartley,	30	0	0		
						John Wallace,	30	0	0		
<i>Resident.</i>						Warders.					
Henry Price, esq., Governor,	300	0	0				Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	40	0	0	
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	100	0	0				Ester Torney, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress, and takes charge of hospital,	25	0	0	
Jas. Gordon, Chief Warder,	60	0	0				Mary Byrne, Laundry Superintendent,	20	0	0	
Storekeeper, and Shoemaker,	60	0	0								

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.
Robert Pattison resigned; John Peacock appointed. Isaac Wilson resigned; George Bartley appointed. Thomas Lucas resigned; John Wallace appointed. Harriet M'Mullen resigned; Esther Tormey appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Governor (Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, 9 Warders, and 3 Matrons.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	109	105
Chaplain, Established Church,	170	163
Presbyterian Chaplain,	157	167
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	170	168
Surgeon,	184	130

Five male officers have rooms and sleep in the male prison, and are Officers. obliged to be in their rooms at 10.30, P.M. The remainder of the subordinate officers sleep out of the gaol. There is no mess-room provided for them, so that those who sleep in the prison are obliged to cook their food in their bed-rooms, and consequently these apartments cannot be kept as clean or as neat as they should be. In the event of imprisonment for debt being abolished, I trust that the Board will convert one of the male debtors' rooms into a mess-room for the subordinate officers.

It is here my pleasing duty to draw attention to the efficient and laudable manner in which discipline and order are maintained in this prison.

At my several visits during the year I always found the Governor and other officers attending to their duties, and the suggestions which I considered it my duty to make were readily adopted by the former.

During this year several important prisoners were removed from other jurisdictions and committed to this prison, which entailed a certain amount of responsibility on the Governor and his staff, and I feel it only due to them to state that they have maintained the credit of the establishment for loyalty, vigilance, and regularity.

Hospital.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	24	11	11	27	7	21	36	15
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	503	256	295	970	277	431	931	493
Average daily number in hospital,	1.3	1.03	0.8	2.8	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.3
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	144	187	191	157	237	136	257	119
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£39 9s. 3d.		£31 2s. 4d.		£30 15s. 7d.		£30 11s. 11d.	

There is an hospital in both prisons. That in the male prison is supplied with four water-closets, one to each ward, also with two baths, having hot and cold water laid on. The female hospital consists of two good airy wards containing thirteen beds, and is otherwise suitably arranged. The medicines are procured by contract, and the important ones are compounded by the Medical Officer within the prison, who, I am informed, pays every attention to the wants of prisoners. The apothecary is paid quarterly, his bill being first checked by the Medical Officer. In addition

DUBLIN DISTRICT.**County of Dublin Gaol.**

he makes a declaration before the magistrate that the prices are according to the contract, which contracts are taken yearly at the road sessions. Notwithstanding these arrangements the cost of medicines in this gaol is still much larger in proportion to the number of prisoners than in many of our other county gaols. To this matter therefore I would again draw the attention of the Board.

The Medical Officer keeps a useful journal for each hospital, but there is no proper extra diet book or prescription book kept, such as are ordered for all prisons. I have explained these matters to the Governor, who has promised in future to have the requirements in regard to the hospital books more regularly observed.

Books and journals.

All the books of finance and registries are very fully and carefully kept by the Deputy Governor, who performs these and his other duties in a most satisfactory manner. Some of the legally prescribed forms are, however, not observed, and the Employment of Prisoners' Book is not kept at all. These are matters which the Governor said he would have rectified at once, so that I trust by this time these books are all in use. The Governor checks and compares the several books daily, such as the Morning State, the Dietary Book, the Lockings Book. He also enters in the Lockings Book a report of his last rounds at 10.30, P.M.

The Local Inspector now keeps a journal, but it contains little information regarding the discipline or management of the prison. The journals of the Chaplains are by no means full enough, nor do they comply with the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to them, for it is not possible to ascertain from their entries whether all their duties are performed in compliance with the statute.

The Governor's journal is a very useful and complete record of his daily duties, and from it I ascertained many important facts regarding the discipline and management of the establishment. The subordinate officers are all compelled to keep journals, which are laid before the Governor every morning and initialed by him. This is a very excellent system, and one which I would be glad to see established throughout our prisons more generally.

Visitors.

The arrangement for visitors to prisoners prevents any prohibited articles from being conveyed into the prison. Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends monthly after the first month of their imprisonment, but in case of bad behaviour the Governor can stop this privilege. The untried see their friends weekly, and master debtors daily from 10 to 5, except on Sundays. Professional visitors are of course admitted to their clients at all reasonable hours.

Board of Superintendence.

Ion Trant Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Thomas Drury, esq.	Edmund P. Brennan, esq.
Thomas F. Caldbeck, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Col. The Hon. Luke White.
O'Neal Segrave, esq.	Henry James M'Farlane, esq.	Thomas H. Guinness, esq.
Phineas Riall, esq.	William Caldbeck, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of the month, when the salaries of subordinate officers and other accounts are paid by cheque in favour of the Local Inspector who produces receipts at the following meeting. The superior officers receive their salaries once a quarter.

I regret to find that no Board-room has yet been added to this prison, so that the Board have not the advantage of conducting their business within the gaol. I would here suggest that one of the large rooms in the debtors' prison if properly fitted could be easily converted into an excellent Board-room.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN PRISON, FOR MALES.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 28TH DECEMBER, 1871.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Contempt of Court, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	20	—	20	2	—	2
„ Misdemeanors, . . .	34	—	34	—	—	—
* TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	49	—	49	5	—	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	22	—	22	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Naval Offenders, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	16	—	16	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . .	13	—	13	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	72	—	72	3	—	3
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Total, . . .	247	—	247	11	—	11

At the above date this prison contained 119 prisoners disposed of summarily, 71 disposed of by the Recorder or at the Commission Court, 2 were military offenders, 1 was committed for contempt of court, and 54 were untried—amounting altogether to 247.

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	—
„ summarily, . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	185	—
Committed for trial and further examination, . . .	1	—	11	—	2	—	104	—
Total, . . .	1	—	15	—	2	—	312	—
Committed once, . . .	1	—	10	—	2	—	268	—
„ twice, . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	20	—
„ thrice, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ four times, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	1	—	15	—	2	—	289	—
Number sent to reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	89	—

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

There were as many as 314 commitments of juveniles here during this year, 20 were committed twice, 1 four times, and 90 were sent to reformatories. I remarked at my last visit several very youthful delinquents, one child in particular, who was accused of stealing a mat, and was remanded by the magistrates for a week. He said that he was nine years old, but could hardly speak distinctly, and did not appear nearly that age. I cannot but think that a prison is a very unsuitable place for these cases, and that it would be far preferable to send such children at once to industrial schools, for the effect of prison life, even for a week, must have a very deleterious effect upon such tender minds. I also submit that it would be a great advantage if more care were taken to ascertain the exact ages of all juveniles committed here, as this class of prisoner, in order to avoid being sent to reformatories, frequently make unreliable statements as to their age.

I would here draw attention to the very large number of youthful offenders committed to this prison, as they appear to me to be so numerous that it is a matter which should be seriously considered by the civic authorities and by every one who is concerned in the maintenance of law and order. In 1870 the total number of male juveniles committed to prisons in Ireland was 1,144, but the city of Dublin contributed 440 of that number. In Richmond Bridewell during the same year the juveniles were over 10 per cent. of the entire commitments, while in the county of Antrim gaol the male juvenile commitments were a little under 4 per cent. of the total number of male commitments. And as the population of the jurisdiction of the former gaol is a little more than half of the latter, the proportion of juveniles committed to Richmond Bridewell far exceeds relatively to population that committed to the county Antrim gaol. It is, therefore, obvious that as long as this large number of juveniles is yearly committed to prison here there must be growing up a large portion of the male population of Dublin trained to disorder and crime. During 1871 18 individuals were committed here who were known to have previously been in reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.		M.
1868,	224	1870,	245
1869,	215	1871 (day of inspection), . . .	247

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.		M.
1868,	3	1870,	1
1869,	—	1871 (day of inspection), . . .	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.		M.
1868,	5	1870,	—
1869,	2	1871 (day of inspection), . . .	—

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

	M.		M.
1868,	27	1871 (up to and including day	
1869,	22	of inspection),	16
1870,	30	Day of inspection,	6

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
—
Richmond Bridewell.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspec- tion).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspec- tion.	Corre- sponding day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	11	—	6	—	9	—	4	—	2	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	2	—	18	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	323	—	361	—	370	—	21	—	27	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	69	—	88	—	123	—	16	—	13	—
Robbery,	290	—	289	—	253	—	31	—	17	—
Taking and holding forcible possession, Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	52	—	42	—	21	—	8	—	7	—
Larceny,	17	—	10	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	318	—	316	—	298	—	64	—	79	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	7	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	2	—
Other malicious offences against property,	11	—	9	—	7	—	4	—	5	—
Forgery,	9	—	8	—	5	—	1	—	3	—
Offences against the currency, . .	5	—	6	—	36	—	1	—	4	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Military offences,	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Naval offences,	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences— Against the person,	101	—	42	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Against property with violence, Against property without violence, Affecting the public peace, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Indecent assaults,	25	—	12	—	12	—	1	—	1	—
„ exposure,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other misdemeanors,	194	—	259	—	197	—	15	—	28	—
Having arms, &c.,	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	1	—
Coutempt of court,	136	—	110	—	84	—	10	—	4	—
Total criminal class,	428	—	605	—	449	—	13	—	12	—
Vagrancy,	5	—	2	—	12	—	7	—	3	—
Drunkenness,	4	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Desertion,	75	—	129	—	72	—	4	—	6	—
Remanded for further examination,	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	2118	—	2380	—	2014	—	208	—	232	—
Vagrancy,	38	—	56	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	981	—	1340	—	1105	—	5	—	5	—
Desertion,	26	—	24	—	44	—	—	—	2	—
Remanded for further examination,	326	—	376	—	310	—	34	—	6	—
Total,	3489	—	4176	—	3489	—	247	—	245	—

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Hridenwell.

From the foregoing table it will be observed that only 1 prisoner was committed here during the year charged with murder, while 9 were committed for conspiring to take life, and 3 for manslaughter.

There has been, I regret to observe, a sensible increase in crimes of disorder and assaults during the last three years, and more especially in those of common assault and those occasioning bodily harm.

The commitments for drunkenness, though somewhat fewer than last year, very much exceed those in 1869, but comparing the total number of prisoners committed here this year with those committed last, we have a slight reduction in favour of 1871, and up to the day of my final inspection this year the total numbers were identical with those committed here in 1869, viz., 3,489.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Trial, &c.,	542	354
Criminals,	2,238	2,014
Vagrants,	56	16
Drunkards,	1,340	1,105
Total,	4,176	3,489

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Committed—		
Once within the year,	2,885	2,614
Twice	395	319
Thrice	84	43
4 times	26	13
5	11	5
6	1	4
7	3	1
8	4	—
10	2	—
11	1	—
Total,	3,412	2,999

No. of above committed for first time, 1,111 1,639

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Committed—		
Once only,	1,749	1,639
Twice,	631	506
Thrice,	315	212
4 times,	167	131
5	109	85
6	75	68
7 to 11	205	157
12 to 16	88	78
17 to 20	28	55
21 to 40	34	67
41 to 60	9	—
61 to 80	2	—
81 to 100	—	1
Total No. of individuals committed,	3,412	2,999

Number of commitments represented in foregoing, 10,618 9,925

Seven was the greatest number of times that any prisoner was committed here this year, but as many as 319 were committed twice, and 43 three times, while 1 prisoner who was committed here during the year had been in prison over eighty times. Sixty-seven individuals were committed here this year who had been over twenty-one times in prison, 55 over seventeen times, and as many as 157 who had been from seven to eleven times. Altogether, the number of individuals committed here this year numbered 2,999, but their commitments from first offence amounted to 9,925, and those committed this year for first offence numbered 1,639. It will, therefore, be seen that a very large proportion of the prisoners who frequent this gaol are old and habitual offenders.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridewell.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	264.5	—	249	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	341	26th July.	317	17th July.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	211	2nd January.	195	10th December.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

27th June, 1864,	286	18th August, 1868,	309
9th October, 1865,	312	3rd May, 1869,	290
2nd July, 1866,	281	26th July, 1870,	341
9th March, 1867,	400	17th July, 1871,	317

From the foregoing table it will be observed that during the last five years the highest number of prisoners at any one time in custody here, with the exception of 1869, was larger than at any period during the three years previous to that period.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Store Rooms,	24
Yards,	17	Laundry,	1
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Drying Room,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Lavatories,	16
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	6
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
Hospital Rooms,	6	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room or Cell,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	3
Workshops,	10	Wells,	3
Worksheds,	17	Tread-wheels,	2
Kitchens,	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	5

One hundred and forty-seven of the sleeping cells contain the required Cells. number of cubic feet for separate confinement, and, in addition, there are 115 cells capable of containing three persons each. Fifteen of these are set apart for a reception ward, but I was informed that the gaol is occasionally so full that three or four prisoners are obliged to be put into each of these cells for the night, before being classed or inspected by the doctor. However, there was no proper excuse for crowding these cells as they were at the time of my inspection, for one of the buildings in the lower prison

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

*Richmond
Bridewell.*

was entirely unoccupied. I therefore conceive it to have been the duty of the Governor to have made arrangements for occupying this building, by which means such very objectionable crowding would have been obviated. All the cells except one are flagged, heated, and provided with gas and bells. They were also clean and well ventilated, especially those in the upper prison. The heating of the reception cells and of number 2 class is very defective, and the hot water pipes in the lower prison in classes 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are only of gun-barrel piping, and therefore afford very little warmth. These pipes pass through the cells overhead, by which means prisoners, so inclined, have a strong temptation offered to them to commit suicide. Nine solitary cells are provided, and bedding is given to the prisoners in solitary at night, a privilege not allowed in many gaols, but in such cases the cell should be furnished with a boarded guard bed. No alteration has been made in the position of the pipes in these cells since my last inspection, although I then drew attention to the danger of affording facilities to prisoners while in solitary to attempt suicide. If, therefore, such a case occurs the responsibility will rest on the Board of Superintendence.

The solitary cells have all been properly glazed since my last inspection.

All prisoners committed here for over forty-eight hours are dressed in prison clothes, as they are said to be generally of such a low class that their own clothes are unfit for use. I was informed that prisoners are all bathed on the morning after their arrival, except those committed for forty-eight hours and untried prisoners, and that some of the latter are occasionally not bathed for several days after their arrival. This, I submit, is quite contrary to prison rule, and is a system that should not be permitted, as every healthy prisoner should be washed and cleansed as soon as possible after his admittance to prison. I was sorry to find that this salutary precaution is not sufficiently attended to here, and that batches of prisoners often arrive so late in the evenings from the magistrates' courts that it would be very difficult to bathe them all before lock-up; but if proper arrangements were made, and that the matter was explained both to the magistrates and the police, I have little doubt that all prisoners could, as a rule, be bathed on the night of their arrival. The reception ward, too, being separated from the rest of the prison, might, on certain occasions, be kept open beyond the regular periods of lock-up, and the duties of officers connected with this department of the prison should be so arranged as to permit of their attending to this duty whenever necessary. The reception warder has a store of clothing, from which all prisoners are dressed. He is assisted by a prisoner, who is also employed as a searcher, which arrangements are very objectionable. For obvious reasons, it is improper that anyone but prison officers should have the responsibility of searching or dressing prisoners. This is one of the matters I referred to in my last general report on this prison, and which, I regret to find, has been entirely disregarded, although a case of gross irregularity has since occurred in this department which required an official investigation by the Inspectors-General.

Baths.

Convicted prisoners whose sentences exceed forty-eight hours are, as a rule, bathed on the morning after they are committed, and once a month during imprisonment. There are three good baths, with hot and cold water laid on, in the reception class, in which all the prisoners are bathed, there being no baths in the respective parts of the prison as directed by the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. In the event of the reconstruction of this gaol, which, I trust, will take place as soon as the decision of Parliament in regard to our prison laws is ascertained, proper baths should be erected in every section, and all prisoners should then be bathed once a week, or oftener if they desired.

Each yard is furnished with a lavatory, and there are water-closets in every class and on every landing, but some of the latter were not as cleanly kept as they should have been, to which I drew the attention of the Governor.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

The sewerage is now stated to be in good working order, one of its branches having lately been put in repair.

LAVATORIES.
Sewerage.

The supply of water is abundant. That for cooking and ablutionary purposes is furnished from the canal, and the drinking water from an excellent pump on the premises. In addition the Vartry water is laid on in case of fire, but is not used for general purposes.

Water.

The night watch is maintained by three watchmen, two of whom patrol the interior of the upper prison, and one has charge of the boundary and the lower prison. The vigilance of these officers is tested by two tell-tale clocks in the upper prison, which are pegged hourly from 8, P.M., to 6, A.M., by two in the lower prison, and one in the insulating area. The three latter are marked hourly by the night-watchman of the lower prison from 8.30, P.M., to 6.30, A.M. All the clocks are well protected by Chubb's patent locks. The markings are taken daily by the chief warder, who enters them in the "State of Prisons at Lockings Book."

Night-
watch.

In case of any neglect of this duty on the part of the night-watchman, for which he is unable to give a satisfactory account, he is fined 5s. for each omission in pegging the clocks.

A good laundry is provided in which all the coarse clothing of the prisoners is washed, but the females in Grangegorman prison wash the bedding and shirts. There is an excellent drying-room over the laundry.

Laundry.

The only addition to the kitchen since my last inspection has been the erection of an excellent apparatus for steaming potatoes, at a cost of £40. It not only serves this purpose, but does all the rest of the cooking, heats the water for the laundry and the baths, also both chapels and the drying-room. The order and cleanliness of the kitchen department reflects much credit on the cook warder.

Kitchen.

There are separate chapels provided for Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and both are neatly kept, and suitably arranged.

Chapels.

Photography has hitherto been executed by the schoolmaster, who receives 7d. a copy from the Registry of Habitual Criminals, in addition to £10 a year from the Board. He has hitherto supplied his own chemicals. The cost of photography in our county and borough prisons, by a recent Act of Parliament, having been thrown on the local rates, the Habitual Criminals Department will no longer defray the expense of copies furnished. As this matter is at present under the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, I am unable here to state what the definite arrangements will be, but consider that the officer performing the duties of photography should also keep the Registry of Habitual Criminals, and that a certain allowance should be made to him for this duty. In order that there may be no doubt as to the prints and negatives being the property of the Board, the chemicals should certainly be provided from the prison funds, and the Governor should be responsible for the photographs of the prisoners. My colleague and I have addressed a letter to the Board of Superintendence to this effect, and we trust the Board will agree to our suggestions.

Photo-
graphy.

No alteration has been made in regard to the arrangement of visitors to prisoners since my last inspection to which I then drew attention. Ordinary visitors to prisoners are only permitted to see their friends through trap doors in the walls, so that it is very difficult for them to see each other.

Visitors.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

I would therefore again recommend that a more suitable arrangement be adopted, and would suggest that the plan in force for visitors to prisoners in either Naas or Londonderry gaol should be followed, by which every facility is given to prisoners to see their friends, while excellent precautions are observed in order to prevent prohibited articles from being introduced into the prison. Visits to convicted prisoners are permitted once in three months, and to the untried twice a week—legal advisers are admitted at any time except on Sundays.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	370½	27½	Shirts,	676	86
Sheets, pairs of,	575	8	Jackets,	406	66
Rugs,	353	36	Vests,	317	74
Hammocks or Cots,	231	17	Trowsers,	320	91
Bed-ticks,	75	—	Caps,	295	39
Bedsteads,	44	—	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	343	22

Stores.

There was a plentiful supply of bedding and clothing in the prison at the time of my inspection. It was generally of an excellent quality and in good order, but some of the sheeting and blankets were by no means clean, especially in the untried class. In the absence, however, of proper ablutionary arrangements as already referred to, this is not to be wondered at, for unless prisoners are carefully cleansed immediately on coming into prison it is impossible to expect that clothing can be as clean as if such arrangements were in force. The sheets are changed only once a month. This should be done at least once a fortnight.

The reception warder has charge of the prisoners' own clothing, in addition to that in use. The former is carefully labelled before being put away, but at the end of each label the receipt and signature of the prisoner should be attached. I explained this matter to the Governor, who I have no doubt will adopt my suggestion. All the clothing except the shirts and sheets is made up in the prison, and there is a considerable improvement in the system of cheques, and in the keeping of the stores since my last report. Articles are now cut out in the store-room in presence of the store-keeper by the tailor warder, who signs a book for the receipt of so much material, and when the articles are returned to the store-keeper made up, his signature is received to that effect. There is also an improvement in the system of issuing materials to the manufacturing department, and it is right to add that the store-keeper appears to keep his accounts and stores with great precision and correctness. The Governor takes stock of all the prison clothing in use once a month, and of the remainder of the prison property yearly. This duty is also periodically performed by the Local Inspector, as he is statutorily responsible that the prison shall be properly furnished with bedding and clothing.

Fumigating. A good fumigating apparatus is provided in which all prisoners' clothes are as a rule fumigated, and prisoners are sometimes committed here in such a filthy state that it is frequently necessary also to fumigate the bedding.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
By Magisterial authority,	3	3
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells,	431	392
Stoppage of diet,		
Total,	434	395

With three exceptions all the punishments during the year were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, who himself keeps the Punishment Book, and submits it to the Board at their meetings.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Richmond
Bridewell.

Employment on day of Inspection.

HARD LABOUR.			INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		
Treadwheel,	.	31	Shoemaking,	.	5
Laundry,	.	1	Tailoring,	.	2
Wardsmen,	.	19	Carpentering,	.	1
Labouring,	.	3	Painting,	.	1
Whitewashing,	.	10	Bricklaying,	.	2
			Weaving mats and matting,	.	26
			Sorting yarn,	.	6
			Matmaking,	.	27
			Picking fibre,	.	63
			Warping yarn,	.	3
			Plaiting yarn,	.	16
Total,	.	64	Total,	.	152

Summary.

Hard labour,	.	64	Unemployed,	.	20
Industrial labour,	.	152			
Sick,	.	11	Total in custody,	.	247

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1868, . £698 10s. 9d. | 1869, . £558 13s. 4d. | 1870, . £440 14s. 9d.

Hard labour is enforced by means of the tread-wheel, which is utilized Labour. for pumping water into the large cistern over the prison. About thirty men are engaged at this work daily for five and a half hours in summer and four hours in winter, during which time they have half an hour's rest, besides ten minutes in every twenty of the remaining period.

As a rule all men sentenced to hard labour are at first put on the mill, but owing to the limited number that can work it at a time it is necessary to keep moving men off the mill, the influx of prisoners is so much greater than the accommodation the tread-wheel affords. The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour in custody during last year was 140, 33 of whom only could daily be provided with hard labour. Consequently this description of labour inflicted here is very frequently only nominal, as some men so sentenced are necessarily moved off the mill after a very short time to make room for new comers.

I do not consider that the half hour's cessation from labour during the time the mill is at work is at all necessary, and I would strongly urge the importance of providing means for the performance of a greater amount of hard labour. It is clearly the duty of prison authorities to see that the sentence of the law is carried out, and that adequate means are provided in the gaol for such purposes. If possible the mill should be enlarged, and if stone-breaking were provided, prisoners could be compelled to break a certain quantity of stones daily, and the labour so arranged as to be equal in amount to what is considered hard labour. During this year seventeen separate stone-breaking sheds have been provided, in which this labour could easily be carried on, but I was informed that although the Governor applied for stones none had been furnished. As this is an employment very suitable to the class of prisoners committed here, and as there is great want of means of carrying on hard labour, it would be very desirable if the Board would take steps to secure a constant supply of stones.

The industrial labour consists of mat-making, weaving, fibre-picking, and preparing it for matting. The manufacturing department here for

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

such articles is very extensive; the profits derived therefrom this year being estimated at £443 13s. 2d., for which the Governor and his subordinate officers deserve every credit.

Although the profits of prisoners' labour here are still with one exception larger than in any other county or borough gaol in Ireland, yet the amount of profits have considerably decreased this year as compared with 1868 and 1869. In the former year they amounted to £698 10s. 9d., while the daily average number of prisoners here that year was one less than in 1871. This, therefore, is a matter which deserves the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, as it is of great importance to the prison funds that the labour of prisoners should be turned to as much advantage as possible.

Comparing the cost of officers in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners, that item here is very much in excess of most other gaols in Ireland.

The daily average number of prisoners in Belfast gaol in 1870 was 271, and in Richmond it only amounted to 264, yet the cost of officers in Belfast gaol for that year was £1,961 12s. 9d., while in Richmond it amounted to the very large sum of £3,192 8s. 7d. Making every allowance for the structural defects of the latter prison, which doubtless are very numerous, I cannot think that there is any valid reason for such a considerable difference in the cost of officers of the two establishments as shown above.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	202	187
Average daily number of pupils,	29	27
Number of days on which school was held,	261	250

School-hours.—11 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

School.

The school-room which was being reconstructed at my last inspection is now in full working order. It contains forty-one separate stalls; and prisoners of good conduct and under twenty-five years of age receive secular instruction for two hours daily, except on Saturday, on which day the Roman Catholics are taught their catechism by the schoolmaster. This is a duty which I think comes more within the sphere of the Chaplains of both persuasions, and I do not think that school should be entirely closed for secular instruction on Saturday. The schoolmaster appears to devote considerable attention to his duties, and the progress evinced by some of the prisoners is satisfactory. The school is under the Board of National Education, and the master has been trained in a model school.

I here annex the last report of the Inspector of the National Board from which it will be observed that the attendance in the school is frequently interrupted and was "very irregular." It may also be observed from the foregoing table that the school has only been held on 250 days during this year, and that the daily average number of pupils forms only about one-ninth of the daily average number of prisoners.

This is a system that does not meet the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act, which prescribes that every poor prisoner shall receive instruction in reading and writing, &c. I therefore submit that all prisoners capable of being taught should as a rule attend school, subject of course to restrictions as to good conduct; and as the staff of clerks here is larger than in any other gaol in Ireland, I must observe that there appears very little reason for frequent interruptions of the school, as noted in the report of the Inspector of Schools. The hours for instruction are from 11 to 1 o'clock. But if these hours were altered during the winter months more time would be available for labour during the daylight.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
*Richmond
Bridewell.*

"Q. Has this school been in constant operation since last inspection. If not state the exact times, vacations, &c., included, for which it was closed, and the reason of its being so?—A. From January 1 to January 28, teacher at office duties. July 22 to August 7, vacation. September 7 to September 18, off duty. October 17 and 18, no school.

"Q. State if you have observed any violation of rules not mentioned in the foregoing part of this report; (II.) your opinion of the course of instruction given in the school, and of the proficiency attained by its pupils; and (III.) whether on the whole you think it stationary, retrograde, or progressing?—A. (I.) No. (II.) Where the average school time of each prisoner is only three weeks, little progress can be expected. Except five, all will be discharged next month. However, the teacher informs me that within the last quarter seven boys were promoted from the First to Second Book, and one from Second to Third. (III.) The attendance of those on school-roll he states to be very irregular, eighteen of those present were previously pupils in National schools. Only four of the twenty-nine were recommittals.

"Q. State the subject of your interview with the manager or correspondent, and result of such interview. If you did not see him, state why?—A. He was in the room during part of the examination. He considers that in consequence of the short sentences but little progress can be made. I suggested that even during the short period of their confinement, their former school attainments might in some degree be revived.

"(Signed) F. F. O'CARROLL, District Inspector.

"Dated 4th day of November, 1871."

The Chaplains now, I am happy to find, frequently visit the school, and report on its progress.

I must here mention that during my inspection I found some very improper books amongst those selected for distribution to prisoners, so much so that my colleague and I held an investigation into this matter, and I annex the reports that we made on this subject at the time. Notwithstanding our remonstrance, the Board have hitherto not adopted our suggestions, and while my report is passing through press the Inspectors-General have been compelled to submit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the correspondence they have had with the Board of Superintendence on this subject.

It is obvious that the books selected for the use of prisoners should be of an instructive, moral, and loyal nature, and not calculated to embitter matters relating to this country that are already too full of acrimony, and very little understood by the illiterate. It is quite unnecessary also that there should be separate secular libraries for Roman Catholic and Protestant prisoners, and while my colleague and I fully acknowledge the right of Chaplains of the several denominations to select religious books for their own congregation, we are of opinion that the secular library should be common to all prisoners, and I am not aware that there is an exception to this rule in any other gaol in the United Kingdom, I should therefore have thought that the Board would willingly have adopted the suggestions referred to in the following reports.

REPORTS.

"January 10th, 1872.

"I visited the prison with my colleague this day, and was shown some very unfit books for prisoners, which I am informed are supplied to them to read in their cells. I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to this matter. It is clearly their duty to take care that the offenders sentenced to punishment in the gaol are neither given trashy novels, fairy tales, nor books calculated to cause ill-will between man and man. It is the duty of us all not to rouse the angry passions of those men, and that the books which are given to them to read will teach them to respect the laws against which they have offended, and instruct them in their moral and religious duties. I understand that the Board have delegated their powers to the Chaplains in this matter, which have not been exercised with prudence or judgment, and my colleague and I have directed Mr. Boyd (the Governor) to bring these books under the notice of the Board in order that books not suited for prisoners should be removed from the library. I do not approve of separate books for the different creeds being placed in the secular library—let each Chaplain select prayer and devotional books for the members of his congregation, but let the secular library be

DUBLIN common to all without distinction of creed; at the same time care should be taken that
DISTRICT. no book which could offend any person is admitted.

Richmond
Bridewell.

"10th January, 1872.

"(Signed)

JOHN LENTAIGER,
"Inspector-General of Prisons."

"I fully indorse the remarks of my colleague in regard to the books introduced here for the use of the prisoners. A careful selection of instructive and useful secular books should be made, and be available for all prisoners. Some of the books now in use should never be allowed into the prison, and others are not at all calculated to prove of any benefit to the readers. Each Chaplain should of course be able to select religious books for prisoners of his own persuasion, but further than this all books should be common to all prisoners, and none should be supplied of a disloyal or light nature tending to breed discord amongst classes. I reserve further remarks for my general report.

"(Signed)

CHARLES F. BOURKE,
"Inspector-General of Prisons."

Contracts.

. Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, 16s. 8d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

Provisions. The provisions are all obtained by contract, and appear to be of an excellent quality, with the exception of the milk, which, I find, is often complained of by the Chaplains. It certainly appeared to me to be of a very inferior description both here and at Grangegorman. This being the only animal diet provided to prisoners in our county and borough gaols, it should be of the purest and best quality, and the Governor should always reject it when such is not the case, and provide other milk at the expense of the contractor.

As, on my inspection in 1869, I found the legally prescribed dietary formula was not strictly adhered to, I pointed out in my report of that year that the Lord Lieutenant alone has power to alter the dietary scale in county and borough prisons. I therefore think it would have been the duty of both the Local Inspector and Governor to have complied with the requirements laid down by law on this subject, but, notwithstanding, I found that during this year potatoes have been given on only two days in the week instead of three.

I was also informed that an alteration was made in the dietary scale on Christmas Day both here and at Grangegorman. This should not be permitted, as it is both contrary to law and prison discipline.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 4'5d. | 1869, . . 4'2½d. | 1870, . 4'39d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, . £6,136 9s. 3d. | 1869, . £6,078 3s. 3d. | 1870, . £6,880 1s. 5d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, . £3,128 5s. 4d. | 1869, . £3,081 17s. 11d. | 1870, . £3,193 8s. 7d.

. *Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.*

1868, : £24 14s. 10'5d. | 1869, . £25 6s. 6d. | 1870, . £26 1s. 2'65d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £274 18s. 0d. | 1869, . £439 3s. 0d. | 1870, . £453 6s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1868, . £39 0s. 0d. | 1869, . £82 0s. 0d. | 1870, . £31 4s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

1868, -- | 1869, . £4 18s. 7d. | 1870, £1 1s. 9d.

Richmond Bredwell.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £810 4s. 8d. | 1869, . £808 7s. 11d. | 1870, . £785 15s. 4d.

The average cost per annum of each prisoner this year is larger than it has been for the four previous years, amounting to £27.12s. In 1868 it amounted to £24 14s. 10d., when the daily average number of prisoners was almost identical with that of this year.

The net cost of the gaol for 1871 amounted to £6,872 1s. 9d., of which sum £3,095 12s. 3d. is debited to the cost of the staff, which comprises thirty-four, including both intern and extern officers. This is, doubtless, a very large staff compared with the daily number of prisoners in charge, but it is right to observe that owing to the defects in the construction of this building the number of discipline officers must, of necessity, be considerable.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>			
Wm. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	Daniel M'Evoy, 2nd Class Warder,	£37
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	125	Michael Roche, do.	36
Joseph G. Burne, Physician,	100	Michael Barron, do.	36
Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, Protestant Chaplain,	50	<i>Non-Resident.</i>	
Rev. Charles J. Malone, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk and Registrar,	£150
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£33 6s. 8d.	Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	96
		John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	60
		William Hogan, Master of Works,	80
		Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter,	56
		John Conway, Weaving Warder, 1st Class,	60
		Peter Coleman, 1st Class Warder,	55
		William Sleith, do.	60
		Philip Bryan, 2nd Class Warder,	43
		Joseph Grier, do.	45
		James Campbell, do.	38
		James Carey, do.	37
		John Allen, do.	37
		John M'Donald, do.	36
		Bridget Magee, Cook and Servant,	14
<i>Resident.</i>			
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	£350		
Henry Philpotts, Deputy Governor,	140		
John Condon, Chief Warder,	75		
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper,	60		
Richard Lowe, Hospital Superintendent,	54		
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder (Tailor),	56		
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder,	56		
James Desmond, 2nd Class Warder,	38		
John Bunn, do.	37		
Samuel Adams, do.	37		

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. William Anthony resigned Roman Catholic Chaplaincy; Rev. Charles J. Malone appointed thereto. Rev. James Quintin died; Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill appointed to the Protestant Chaplaincy in his stead. Chief Warder Patrick Duffy dismissed; Warder Thomas Foster superannuated. Warders Neal O'Donel Caulfield, Charles G. M'Loughlin, John Stack, and Nicholas Hoare resigned. Warders Meade and Byrnell, and Cook and Servant Mary Magee, returned unfit for service.

John Condon appointed Chief Warder. John Stack, Samuel Adams, Daniel M'Evoy, James Carey, John Allen, Michael Barron, Michael Roche, and John M'Donald appointed Warders. Michael Lynch appointed Warder, which appointment was subsequently cancelled. Bridget Magee appointed Cook and Servant.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All officers, from the Governor downwards (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar) receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

All married officers who reside outside the prison receive four tons of coal each at their residences annually.

The following Warders receive allowances for rent:—Warder Sleith £15 per annum; Warder Mangan £15 per annum; Warder Conway £10 per annum.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Officers' Visits.

Richmond
Bridewell.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	127	127
Chaplain, Established Church,	158	165
Presbyterian Chaplain,	148	157
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	390	372
Physician,	221	210
Surgeon,	184	181

Officers.

Nine of the unmarried subordinate officers are provided with quarters within the gaol besides the Governor and chief warder. These apartments were in a very clean and orderly condition, and are inspected daily by the Governor. There is a mess-room and kitchen provided for the subordinate officers, and a female servant, who is paid by the Board, cooks for them. None of them are allowed to leave the prison during work hours without a pass from the Governor, nor to take their keys out of the prison. I have again to draw attention to the subject of permitting any person but a discipline officer to perform the duties of haircutter, and consider that this duty should be done by one or even two of the warders, as grave abuses might, under the present system, easily take place. In no well-regulated gaol would a stranger be permitted to have such access to prisoners as is allowed here in this instance. I am informed that the haircutter receives £35 a year, which is a larger salary than that given to warders in some of our county gaols, who devote their whole time to the prison service.

There has been great difficulty and misconception lately in regard to the appointments of prison warders, several of those appointed by the Lord Lieutenant have failed to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and others have not been able to pass their probationary terms satisfactorily. But during my inspection I ascertained that the standard of education required from these officers was higher than that required from those entering the convict service. This I considered so unjust that I drew the attention of the Executive to the matter, and arrangements have been made to assimilate the examinations in future for warders in the city of Dublin prisons with those in the convict service. Under these circumstances, I trust that there will be henceforth no difficulty in obtaining the services of efficient warders.

Hospital.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (to day of inspection.)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	202	256	256	275
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	1,941	2,375	2,565	3,699
Average daily number in hospital,	31	8	7.3	10.2
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	4,562	5,534	4,123	3,649
No. of deaths in the gaol,	4	2	3	7
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

Hospital.

No alteration has been made in the hospital department since last inspection, nor in the arrangements relating thereto.

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital during the year was 10, but the numbers prescribed for out of hospital exceeds the numbers committed to prison for the same period.

The duties of the Medical Officers are taken alternately here and at Grangegorman Prison, which I consider is by no means a satisfactory arrangement, and on which I remarked in my report in 1869. The consequence of this distribution of duty is that each Medical Officer has a certain number of patients in both prisons with whom the other,

as I am informed, seldom interferes, unless in extreme cases. Then, again, if prisoners find that one Medical Officer is more favourable to extra diet than the other, they are sure to prefer their complaints to the one they think most likely to comply with their request. I may here state that during 1871 the Surgeon has put 103 prisoners not in hospital on extra diet, while the physician only considered 66 required this indulgence.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

*Richmond
Bridewell.*

There are also inconveniences and objections to this distribution of duty in regard to the inspection of prisoners as they enter the gaol, and in my report on Grangegorman Prison it may be seen how easily the proper inspection of prisoners may be overlooked by the Medical Officer, which I attribute altogether to divided responsibility. It is right, however, to observe that both these gentlemen, as far as the present system permits, appear to pay great attention to the medical wants of the prisoners; but I would again strongly recommend that one Medical Officer should have sole charge of either prison, with power to call in the other in cases of emergency.

The cost of extra diet to prisoners not in hospital amounted this year to £26 5s., an item which has in many gaols altogether ceased to exist since the introduction of the improved dietary scale.

The medicines are procured from an apothecary in the city, at a charge of £80 per annum, which cost would seem to be quite out of proportion to the daily average number of prisoners, as compared with the cost for the same item in some of the largest gaols in Ireland. The daily average number of prisoners in the county Antrim gaol during 1870 was 270, in Richmond 264, but the cost of medicines in the former gaol for that year only amounted to £30 7s. 10d.; in the county of Cork gaol the daily average number of prisoners was 144, and the cost of medicines £8 2s. 7d.; in the city of Cork gaol the daily average number of prisoners was 134, and the cost of medicines £14 3s. It is therefore my duty to call attention to the very large expenditure under this head at Richmond. Altogether the medical and pharmaceutical departments in this prison are far more costly than in any other borough or county gaol in Ireland. With the exception of those attached to the city of Dublin prisons, no medical officer in Ireland receives over £80 a year for medical attendance in gaols; but the salaries of the physician and surgeon to the male and female prisons of this city now amount to £450 a year. When £160 for the cost of medicines is added to this, besides a yearly sum of about £280 for extra diet, I think it may be inferred that more economy is demanded in these departments of the city prisons.

The hospital books are carefully and regularly kept, but I made some suggestions regarding them, which I trust will be adopted. Amongst others, that all the orders made by the Medical Officers should be signed on the day on which they are made, which has not hitherto been the practice. The journals of these officers were full and explicit, but I was surprised to find in one of them a recommendation that a prisoner should be allowed wine and spirits on Christmas Day, no medical reason being given. This order, I submit, was altogether beyond the power of this officer as there was no question about the health of the prisoner, nor was there any specific quantity ordered. It is perfectly well known that medical orders should specify the quantity of all stimulants, and in this case the Governor must have been aware that such an order was a breach of prison rule, and therefore should not have complied with the order in that form.

The duty of keeping the several registries and books of finance is divided between the Deputy-Governor, the clerk, the schoolmaster, and the storekeeper, each of whom has the keeping of separate books, and all the books are carefully compared and checked by the Governor, some

Books and
journals.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

daily, and others weekly. This department of the prison is most creditably conducted, and the Governor exercises a very salutary supervision over it. A very complete record of former offences is kept, a copy of which accompanies the prisoner, if an old offender, when he is about to be tried.

A clear account is kept of the manufacturing department, and a proportion of the profits of their labour is given to prisoners so entitled.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Chaplains are very meagre, those of the latter do not meet the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to their journals. Although I understand these gentlemen perform their duties very regularly, it is not possible to ascertain this fact from their journals, and although they inspect the provisions nearly every day they do not do so by "alternate weeks," as is directed by the statute, and on some occasions as many as three chaplains have inspected the provisions on the same day, which is quite unnecessary. The journals of the Governor and the Medical Officers are full and complete, detailing the manner in which their duties are performed, with many useful observations regarding prison matters. The Governor marks with red ink any subject of importance to which he would direct special attention.

Repairs.

The prison on the whole appears to be in good repair, with the exception of two large gates that are worn out, one in the north-east exit and the other leading to the lower garden. I understand, however, that the Town Council have passed a presentment of £60 for the erection of two new iron gates to replace them.

Nothing has been done to add to the security of the prison since my inspection in 1869. I therefore repeat here the remarks I then made on this subject.

There are three trees outside the north-east angle of the boundary wall which should be removed, as they overhang the wall and afford every facility to anyone from without wishing to have access to the prison, to effect an entrance within the walls. And outside the southern wall are fruit trees, which should also be removed for the same reason. I am informed that originally eight feet beyond the boundary wall was prison property, and therefore the Board would do well to assert their rights in regard to this matter, for so long as the outside of the wall is not properly protected, the prison cannot be considered secure. In the recent report of the Governor to the Board of Superintendence on the condition of the prison, he states—"I regret that the boundary walls are still in the same unsatisfactory state as reported on by me on the 4th of January, 1869. Upon my visiting with the Local Inspector on the 3rd inst., we found a gymnasium swing erected against the south-west corner, and one of the building stones actually removed from the centre of the wall, for the purpose of inserting the end of a plank to support the same." Considering these facts, it is clearly the duty of the Board to provide for the better protection of this portion of the building.

While the prison remains in this unsatisfactory condition no prisoner of any importance can be considered safe in it. It was, therefore, found necessary to remove from this to the county prison during this year an important prisoner charged with murder, as, under the circumstances, his safe keeping was considered more secure at Kilmainham.

General Remarks.

On examining the journal of the Governor of the latter gaol I was astonished to find that on this prisoner being searched on his arrival at the county gaol several articles were found on him of which he should never have become possessed if proper precautions were taken in Rich-

mond Bridewell in regard to searching prisoners. This fact denotes a very lamentable laxity of discipline on the part of the officers in charge of this prisoner while in the city prison.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

In my report of 1869 I drew attention to the proceedings of the Board in regard to the disbursements of gratuities and allowances during that year which were not certified for by the Inspectors-General, and, therefore, not sanctioned by law. For, under the 3rd section of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 51, all such allowances should be certified for by the Inspectors-General before they can be legally granted.

My colleague, also, in his report of last year, drew attention to an increase in the superannuation allowance recommended by the Board and granted by the Town Council to the late Local Inspector. I annex an extract from his report on this subject:—

“Contrary to the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown the Board of Superintendence have increased the superannuation allowance to Mr. C. P. Gavin, the late Local Inspector, by the sum of £35, which they have added to the presentments for 1871, with a further sum of £131 5s., supposed arrears of his pension, at that rate, for three years and nine months. The Law Adviser of the Crown has given it as his opinion that as this increase is illegal it may be traversed by any ratepayer before the judge when passing the presentments.”

Under these circumstances it would be supposed that a proceeding which was considered by the Law Adviser to be illegal, and to which the attention of the Board was directed by proper authority, would not have been repeated.

But, notwithstanding this, our attention is drawn to the fact that Mr. Gavin's name was again included this year in the schedule of applications for presentments to the Town Council for an increase of £35 in this gentleman's superannuation allowance, to be fiatd by the Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Inspectors-General, therefore, addressed a letter on the 6th of February, 1871, to the Chief Secretary, which I here annex, together with the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown thereon:—

“Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,

“Dublin Castle,

“6th February, 1871.

“MR LORD,—We have the honour to submit for your Lordship's consideration the accompanying copy of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendence of the City of Dublin Prisons, at a meeting held on the 1st August last, in which they recommend the Town Council to increase the superannuation allowance of the late Local Inspector, which, having regard to the circumstances under which Mr. Gavin, the officer referred to, vacated his office, appears to us to be not only illegal but unjustifiable.

“We annex the file connected therewith, and beg specially to draw your attention to the minute of the Chief Secretary thereon, under date 25th March, 1867, from which it is evident that Mr. Gavin's retirement was compulsory; and it will be seen at page 16 of the printed report of the Inspectors-General on same file, that upon a full inquiry into Mr. Gavin's case by the ‘Gaol Committee’ they came to the unanimous conclusion that ‘his superannuation was imperatively required.’

“Mr. Gavin's superannuation took place under the provisions of the 5th sec., 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, the 23rd sec., 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, and the 2nd sec., 22 Vic., cap. 26, ‘upon the recommendation of the Inspectors-General of Prisons’ granted by them, as stated at page 17 of the printed report of the Inspectors-General appended, ‘subject to the proportions and periods of service laid down’ in the above Acts, viz., 15 60ths of £300, his annual salary, and a presentment for £75 having passed the Town Council, he ‘thereupon ceased to hold his office.’

“The power of ‘recommending’ officers of the county and borough prisons for superannuation is vested by the 125th sec., 6 and 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, solely in the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them, and in the case of the county and city of Dublin prisons in like manner by the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, sec. 5, the action of the Board of Superintendence being limited to ‘certifying’ as to the ‘incapacity’ of the officers; and as the ‘recommendation’ of the Inspectors-General in Mr. Gavin's case was for the specific sum of £75 per annum, as set forth in the Board's certificate, dated 22nd March, 1867, being the full amount to which he was entitled, we apprehend that the Town Council had no legal power to present for any sum in excess of ‘the proportions directed to be observed’ in the Acts quoted above.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

"The law provides for an error in such cases, and, it appears to us, the legal course for Mr. Gavin to have pursued was to have appeared by counsel before the sitting judge, who has statutable power to hear such claims, and if proved to allow them.

"Mr. Gavin in his statement to the Town Council based his claim upon the terms of the Treasury Minutes of June, 1859, respecting the construction and application of the 4th clause of the Superannuation Act of 1859, and he implied that the office of 'Inspector of Prisons,' included in the schedule of English offices appended to that minute, to which we beg to refer you, is analogous to that which he held, viz., Local Inspector of the city of Dublin Prisons, while the fact is that the office of 'Inspector of Prisons' in England is a superior one and corresponds with that of 'Inspector-General of Prisons' in Ireland; and Mr. Gavin has been already informed by Sir Thomas Larcom, under date 17th August, 1868, in reply to a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant herewith forwarded, that the provisions of the 4th clause of the Superannuation Act upon which the Treasury Minute was framed, applied only to the cases 'of certain classes of officers in the Civil Service of the Crown, and not to municipal officers.'

"The schedule of presentments is transmitted, and it contains not merely an increased allowance as superannuation, but a sum in lieu of arrears.

"We therefore request that you will obtain the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown upon the whole case, and favour us with your instructions thereon.

"We have, &c.,

(Signed) "JOHN LENTAIGNE, } Inspectors-General
"CHARLES F. BOURKE, } of Prisons.

"The Right Hon. the Chief
Secretary, &c., &c., Castle.

"OPINION OF THE LAW ADVISER OF THE CROWN.

"I think that the increase of superannuation granted to Mr. Gavin is founded on a misconception of the Treasury Minute referred to, which does not apply to this case, and was therefore illegal. When the presentment was filed the notice of the judge was probably not called to it.

(Signed) "W. M. JOHNSON."

The Inspectors-General were subsequently instructed by the Executive to write to the Board of Superintendence with a view to calling their attention to the illegality of those proceedings, which letter was consequently addressed to that body on the 7th of March, notwithstanding this the Board acted in direct opposition to the opinion of the Law Adviser, and recommended the presentment to the Town Council for adoption. In November, by direction of the Executive, counsel for the Crown brought this and another matter, to which I shall hereafter refer, before the sitting judge, who reports that it was stated to his lordship—"That at the previous presentment sessions in 1870, Mr. Justice George had filed the sum of £110 as the one year's superannuation allowance for Mr. Gavin from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1871, and such being so his lordship did not feel himself justified in now reducing the amount presented for Mr. Gavin's superannuation allowance from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1872; and accordingly he filed the presentment for £110." The sum being filed, no doubt inadvertently, by the previous judge, was therefore again granted this year, but it will remain for any ratepayer to traverse the presentment at the next sessions.

There was also included in the schedule of applications to the Town Council this year, and in like manner laid before the sitting judge a presentment "to the Board of Superintendence to pay Patrick Duffy, late chief warder," for the sum of £100. This was as unwarrantable a proceeding and as contrary to law as that to which I have just referred, as will be perceived by the following facts connected with this painful subject. On the 15th April, 1871, the Inspectors-General received a report from the Local Inspector stating that a convict while being conveyed to Mountjoy Prison on the 12th of that month in charge of chief warder Duffy had effected his escape, and informing us at the same time that the Board had investigated the matter, and exonerated the chief warder from "wilful and culpable negligence," cautioning him to be more careful in future, and fining him in the sum of £1. (I may here mention that the prisoner was soon after captured by one of the metropolitan police who was col-

lecting the Census). Upon the receipt of the letter first referred to, the Inspectors-General, deeming it their duty to investigate the matter further, held an inquiry on oath into the subject on the 24th of April at Richmond Bridewell. The convict was also examined at Mountjoy Prison. From the evidence adduced it was clearly manifest that the chief warder was not only guilty of "culpable negligence," but that the testimony he had given on oath both to the Board and the Inspectors-General was false; and further that he had also endeavoured to induce the prisoner to swear as falsely as he had done himself. At the close of the inquiry Duffy came forward and acknowledged that what he had previously sworn to on two different occasions was false, and that the manner in which the escape took place was in fact correctly given by the prisoner. The evidence was then submitted to the Lord Lieutenant with an accompanying letter from the Inspectors-General, detailing the whole circumstances of the case, and pointing out that not only Duffy but also the cabman who was employed to convey the prisoner to Mountjoy had sworn falsely in their examinations. We also by letter intimated the result of our inquiry to the Board of Superintendence, and requested the suspension of the chief warder pending the decision of His Excellency. On the 3rd of May the Board passed a resolution "fully approving of the resolution arrived at by the Inspectors-General of Prisons with respect to chief warder Duffy, and continued his suspension from duty." But in consideration of his long services, his failing health, and large family, they forwarded to us a memorial from Duffy requesting the Board to recommend him for superannuation. We considered it our duty to submit this resolution of the Board together with the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, but His Excellency on due consideration thought the conduct of the chief warder was of so grave a character that he could not grant the request. I may here remark that both my colleague and I had previously entertained so high an opinion of the integrity, the vigilance, and trustworthiness of this officer, that had he at once stated the truth, and not been guilty of such gross falsehood and dishonourable conduct we should certainly have requested his Excellency to deal with his case in a much more lenient manner. But his line of conduct subsequent to the escape rendered it impossible for us in the discharge of our duty to adopt such a course. It was therefore with no little surprise after these revelations that we found Duffy's name included in the schedule of presentments for a gratuity of £100. However, in this case the judge "having heard the arguments put forward on the part of the Crown and of Mr. Duffy eventually refused to fiat the presentment." These are matters which I very much regret having to draw attention to, but which are forced upon me by the continued persistence of the Board in recommending disbursements of moneys which, in the opinion of competent authority, is contrary to law, is unjust to the ratepayer, and detrimental to the public service.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
John Draper, esq., T.C.
Joseph Casson, esq., J.P., T.C.
James Bolger, esq., J.P., T.C.
Alderman Hugh O'Rourke, J.P.

Cornelius Dennehy, esq., J.P., T.C.
John Norwood, esq., J.P., T.C.
Sir William Carroll, J.P., T.C.
Joseph Butler, esq., T.C.
Robert Callow, esq., T.C.
Michael Murphy, esq., T.C.

The meetings of the Board are held on alternate Wednesdays, at this and Grangeorgman Prison, and the City Hall. The great disadvantage that I conceive that this Board labours under is from its members being so constantly changed, so that it must be very difficult for so mutable a body to become acquainted with the several statutes regarding our prison laws, or the many rules and regulations connected with the management of prisons.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT. COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 29TH DECEMBER, 1871.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Larceny,	—	10	10	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	—	3	3	—	—	—
For further Examination,	—	12	12	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	29	29	—	9	9
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	13	13	—	4	4
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	11	11	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	19	19	—	2	2
In default of Bail,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	17	17	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	8	8	—	3	3
Drunkards,	—	10	10	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	—	131	134	—	19	19

The total number of prisoners in custody here on the day of my inspection was 134, 25 of whom were untried, 57 were disposed of summarily, 42 by authority of the Recorder or Commission Court, and 10 were committed for drunkenness.

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
„ summarily,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	76
Committed for trial (further examination),	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	23
Total (committals),	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	111
Committed once,	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	41
„ twice,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19
„ thrice,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ four times,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ five „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ six „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ eleven „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ fifteen „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ nineteen „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total (individuals),	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	60
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20

One hundred and eleven juveniles were committed here during this year, 20 of whom were sent to reformatories; but, judging from the number of times many of them have been in prison during that time, it is to be regretted that even a greater number were not so sentenced. I was informed that a large number of these juvenile offenders are committed for drunkenness, and that such are never sent to reformatories. They must, therefore, as a matter of course, continue in a life of crime and debauchery, as there can be very little hope of such offenders being able unassisted to reform those habits which, in all probability, they have been brought up in from early youth. One of these unfortunate children in custody during this year had been committed as often as nineteen times, 1 fifteen times, another eleven times, 10 three times, and 19 twice.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.
Juveniles.

At the time of my inspection there was one child of eleven years of age (A. Q.) in custody for trial. She had no mother, and was charged with having illegal possession of a tablecloth. Under these circumstances I would have thought that she should have been at once brought before a magistrate and, if possible, sent to an industrial school, instead of being committed to prison. There were also two sisters (S.) in custody for assault whose father and mother were both convicts. They were tried at the commission court in February, when the younger was found guilty; but I was informed that the presiding judge, having taken her case into consideration, gave both of them over to their reputed aunt.

Of the total number of 117 commitments of juveniles, 46 only were for first offences, leaving, therefore, 71 of those who had been previously in prison even within the current year. In my remarks on this class of prisoner at Richmond Bridewell it will be seen that the number of male juveniles committed from the city of Dublin is very large indeed in proportion to the number of juvenile offenders throughout Ireland, and I regret to find that the proportion of females of this class in the jurisdiction of Dublin city is also excessive and on the increase this as compared with the two previous years.

The total number of commitments of female juvenile offenders throughout Ireland in 1870 was 169; but I find the city of Dublin furnished 74 of that number, while the whole of the county Antrim, with its many populous manufacturing towns, comprising more than double the population of the jurisdiction of Grangegorman prison, only furnished 15 commitments of female juvenile offenders, and from the above return it will be observed that the numbers have increased here very much in 1871.

Six prisoners were in custody during this year who had been previously in reformatories, and had, therefore, returned to crime.

I would strongly recommend that juveniles be kept more separated from adult prisoners than they are. A certain number of cells should be set apart for their exclusive use, as it is most important that this class of prisoners should be kept from the contaminating influence of more hardened offenders.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1868,	:	:	:	:	116	1870,	:	:	:	:	101
1869,	:	:	:	:	105	1871 (day of inspection),	:	:	:	:	134

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1871.

1868,	.	.	.	.	36	1871, up to and including day	:	:	:	:	
1869,	.	.	.	.	32	of inspection,	.	:	:	:	49
1870,	.	.	.	.	45	Day of inspection,	.	:	:	:	6

DUBLIN DISTRICT. *Number of prisoners in custody during the year, known to have been in reformatories.*

County of	1868,	.	.	.	.	2	1871, up to and including day			
City of	1869,	.	.	.	.	—	of inspection,	.	.	5
Dublin	1870,	.	.	.	.	1	Day of inspection,	.	.	1
Gaol for										
Females, at										
Grangegorman.										

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1869.		1870.		1871 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in previous year.	
	N.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Infanticide,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants, .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Attempt to commit abortion, .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	—	150	—	198	—	195	—	8	—	9
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	—	14	—	14	—	26	—	6	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	—	90	—	100	—	72	—	3	—	6
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Robbery,	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	—	389	—	361	—	303	—	56	—	41
Receiving stolen goods,	—	2	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	3
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Offences against the currency, .	—	12	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	1
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Break glass,	—	50	—	49	—	57	—	3	—	2
Tippling,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cursing, shouting, night-walking, &c.,	—	1747	—	1783	—	1345	—	27	—	22
Obstructing footway,	—	1	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Attempting suicide,	—	4	—	12	—	20	—	6	—	4
Total criminal class,	—	2487	—	2559	—	2049	—	112	—	93
Vagrancy,	—	48	—	85	—	46	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	—	1209	—	1533	—	1454	—	10	—	2
Remanded for further examination,	—	171	—	170	—	173	—	12	—	6
Total,	—	4015	—	4347	—	3722	—	134	—	101

With the exception of one prisoner, who was charged with concealing birth, I am happy to say that no person was committed here this year for

any offence against life. Assaults of various descriptions, together with larceny, form the majority of the criminal commitments to this gaol, and it is pleasing to observe that there is a reduction in the number committed for these offences during this as compared with the two previous years. There is also a diminution in the number committed for drunkenness this year as compared with 1870, and nearly 300 fewer commitments for disorderly conduct in the streets, making a total reduction of 625 prisoners committed here up to the 30th December this year as compared with the whole of 1870. Compared with previous years there is certainly a diminution in the number of the re-commitments here during the last two years; but this does not account for the great reduction in the total number of prisoners committed here this year. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the reduction is caused by an improvement in the conduct of the class of citizens who usually resort this gaol.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grange-gorman.

Commitments.

				From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Criminals,	.	.	.	-	2,729	-	2,222
Vagrants,	.	.	.	-	85	-	46
Drunkards,	.	.	.	-	1,533	-	1,454
Total,	.	.	.	-	4,347	-	3,722

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES.				From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	.	.	.	-	1,198	-	1,119
Twice	"	.	.	-	256	-	239
Thrice	"	.	.	-	119	-	98
4 times	"	.	.	-	67	-	66
5	"	"	.	-	58	-	33
6	"	"	.	-	41	-	28
7	"	"	.	-	23	-	17
8	"	"	.	-	27	-	11
9	"	"	.	-	18	-	16
10	"	"	.	-	12	-	12
11	"	"	.	-	11	-	9
12	"	"	.	-	8	-	6
13	"	"	.	-	8	-	7
14	"	"	.	-	4	-	6
15	"	"	.	-	7	-	5
16	"	"	.	-	3	-	5
17	"	"	.	-	5	-	3
18	"	"	.	-	4	-	3
19	"	"	.	-	2	-	4
20	"	"	.	-	-	-	3
21	"	"	.	-	-	-	1
22	"	"	.	-	2	-	-
23	"	"	.	-	1	-	-
25	"	"	.	-	1	-	-
Total,	.	.	.	-	1,875	-	1,691
No. of above committed for first time,	.	.	.	-	628	-	530

DUBLIN DISTRICT. *Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1870, and to the day of Inspection in 1871, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.*

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

NUMBER OF TIMES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	—	575	—	502
Twice,	—	288	—	257
Thrice,	—	155	—	134
4 times,	—	124	—	81
5 "	—	66	—	71
6 "	—	58	—	57
7 to 11 "	—	193	—	192
12 to 16 "	—	109	—	109
17 to 20 "	—	57	—	41
21 to 40 "	—	132	—	137
41 to 60 "	—	59	—	61
61 to 80 "	—	33	—	22
81 to 100 "	—	12	—	14
101 to 120 "	—	7	—	8
121 to 140 "	—	2	—	2
141 to 180 "	—	3	—	2
161 to 180 "	—	2	—	—
181 to 200 "	—	—	—	1
Total Number of Individuals Committed,	—	1,875	—	1,691
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	—	19,015	—	17,617

It will be observed by the two foregoing tables that the numbers of recommitments to this prison are still very large indeed, for of the total number of 1,691 individuals committed here during this year, only 530 were committed for first offences, 239 were committed twice, 66 four times, 28 six times, and one unfortunate woman as often as twenty-one times. There was one individual in custody during the year known to have been committed over 180 times since her first commitment, and 2 known to have been in prison over 141 times, 8 over 120 times, 14 over eighty times, 61 over forty times, and 137 over twenty times. It will thus be seen that a certain number of these women are almost constant inmates of the gaol, for the total number of 1,691 individuals committed this year are represented by as many as 17,617 commitments to this prison. These numbers point out a state of things for which a remedy is imperatively demanded, and to which the attention of the judicial and prison authorities should be directed, for I cannot but think that if previous convictions were more taken into consideration in the punishments awarded to such prisoners, a greater amount of reformation would be effected amongst them.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.		From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	129	—	126	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	173	12th July.	181	26th Sept.
Lowest ditto,	97	31st Dec.	90	29th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1871.

25th July, 1864,	284	16th March, 1868,	190	DUBLIN DISTRICT. County of Dublin Gaol for Females, at Grangegorman.
4th September, 1865,	266	13th October, 1869,	161	
2nd October, 1866,	242	12th July, 1870,	173	
20th August, 1867,	212	26th September, 1871,	181	

Ninety was the lowest number of prisoners here at any one time during the year, and 108 the highest, and it will be observed from the last of the foregoing tables that the highest number of prisoners in gaol at any one time during this year was more than 100 less than in 1864, and that the numbers have been gradually diminishing since that period.

Accommodation.

Wards,	5	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	14	Store Rooms,	5
Solitary Cells,	8	Laundries,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	126	Drying Rooms,	2
Single cells of larger size,	54	Lavatories,	6
Hospital Rooms,	6	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	4
Chapels,	2	Water-closets,	28
School Room,	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Workshop,	1	Reception Room or Cell,	1
Workshed,	1	Pump,	1
		Tell-tale Clocks,	5

126 cells are provided in what is termed the long hall, they are all Cells. boarded, artificially lighted, heated, and supplied with gongs; but the hot water pipes run overhead, which is very objectionable and dangerous, to which I referred in my report of 1869. There are also twenty-seven cells in the reception class furnished in like manner, excepting nine, the floors of which are flagged. In addition there are twenty-seven cells in the old prison which are not heated, and therefore not used, except during summer, or in cases of emergency. Prisoners whose sentences do not exceed forty-eight hours are kept in the reception cells. All prisoners on coming in are bathed and dressed, and are visited by the Medical Officer on the following morning; and there are now four excellent baths in the reception ward, two having been put up since my last visit, but none have yet been erected in the main prison. The 6th section of the Prisons Act provides that "warm and cold baths shall be introduced into such parts of the prison as shall be adapted for the several classes," and the 9th rule of the 109th section provides that "all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison." In order, therefore, to comply with these Statutes, I consider that a bath with hot and cold water laid on should be put up in each corridor of the new prison, and that all prisoners be not only bathed on entering the gaol but once a week during their imprisonment. For without such precautions it is impossible to keep the bedding and clothing in a cleanly condition, more especially when prisoners are of such a low class as those usually committed here.

There are twelve solitary cells, eight of which are certified. Good locks Solitary are now provided for the traps to these doors, and the head matron cells. superintends the serving of their meals to prisoners in solitary; they receive their bed-clothing and a straw tick at night while in these cells.

There are two lavatories, divided into four compartments, in each tier of the long hall, also a sufficient supply of water-closets throughout the prison. Lavatories and water-closets.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.County of
City of
DublinGaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

Sewerage.

Water.

Laundry.

The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried away by the main sewer of the district. Water is now obtained from the Vartry works at a cost of 1s. per 1,000 gallons, which is a great convenience to the prison, and by this means an unfailing supply is always at hand.

The laundry is divided into thirty-two separate washing stalls, with hot and cold water laid on, but I was sorry to find that very little washing is now done here, as during this year no contracts have been obtained, so that this industry is now limited to that required for this prison and for Richmond. The Officers' clothing is also washed here by prison labour. As this is an excellent laundry, and that such labour is very suitable for the class of females who frequent this gaol, I consider that it is of very great importance that washing contracts should be taken in, both with a view to supplying constant employment to prisoners, and also because such labour would be a source of much profit to the prison. I cannot but think that if proper exertions were made, contracts could be procured in this city. Other establishments in Dublin are not only able to procure washing contracts, but can also make, I am informed, considerable profit therefrom, so that I do not consider that the advantages at the disposal of this prison in regard to the laundry arrangements should be so entirely thrown away as they are at present.

Gas.

I am glad to find that since my last inspection gas has been introduced into the hospital, and is now supplied throughout the whole prison. It has been observed to me that it would be a great convenience if it were possible, to turn it off at once from each row of cells without interfering with the lights in the corridor and hall. As this is a matter that could be easily arranged, I submit it for the consideration of the Board.

Kitchen.

There has been no alteration in the state of the kitchen since my last inspection. It is provided with two boilers, by which all the cooking is performed, and four women are always employed here, which would certainly be a great waste of labour if there were any better means of occupying their time, for there is no doubt but that two women would be quite enough to do all the culinary requirements of this gaol.

This department was in a very creditable and cleanly condition, and reflected considerable credit on the matron in charge. The furnaces for heating the prison are turned to no other advantage. Much economy could be effected if in any future re-arrangement of the prison the same apparatus were used for heating the gaol and for cooking.

Night-
watch.

There are five tell-tale clocks, which are each pegged hourly at different periods of the hour from 6 P.M. to 7 A.M. Two matrons take the watch from 6 to 10, and two more from that hour to 7 A.M. The clocks are all well protected from being tampered with, and the markings are taken daily and entered in the Lockings Book by the principal matron, who also enters them in her journal. In case of a peg being omitted the officer on duty is fined or brought before the Board. In addition to this test of the vigilance of the night-watch, the Superintendent and principal matron occasionally visit the prison at uncertain hours of the night. The Superintendent takes charge of all the keys except those of the outer gates, which latter are taken up by the Acting-Governor at 10.30, and kept in his bed-room during the night. The hospital matron keeps the keys of the hospital wards.

Fumigat-
ing.

There is a good fumigating apparatus, in which all prisoners' clothing are fumigated before being put away.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is done by the second clerk, who has hitherto provided his own chemicals, and has received the allowance from the Habitual

Criminals Office of 7d. per copy, in addition to £5 a year paid to him by the Board of Superintendence for this duty.

Having referred to the alterations that it will be necessary to make in regard to this matter in my report on Richmond Bridewell, I do not consider it necessary to repeat them here, especially as the subject is now under the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

No alterations have been made in either of the chapels since my last inspection; they are both neatly kept, and conveniently situated.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females, at Grangeor-man.

Chapel.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, .	335½	106	Shifts,	524	130
Sheets, pairs of, .	323½	129	Jackets,	416	119
Rugs,	224	180	Petticoats,	337	125
Hammocks or cots, .	126	—	Aprons,	503	583
Bed-ticks,	100	51	Neckerchiefs,	451	278
Bedsteads,	79	—	Caps,	503	248
			Stockings, pairs of, .	214	80
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	381	143

The stock of bedding and wearing apparel in store and in use at the time of my inspection was abundant and in good repair. The sheets are changed once a fortnight, and oftener if necessary; and considering that the prisoners are so seldom bathed, all the clothing was in a very creditable condition of cleanliness. Every class matron has a small store, and they each return an account of the several articles in their charge monthly to the storekeeper matron. Stock is taken by this officer three times a year of all these stores. The same rule applies to the reception matron, who has charge also of prisoners' own clothing, which is labelled and fumigated before being put away, but it is not well arranged, and more care should be taken in affixing to each bundle a proper label, such as is recommended for adoption in Richmond Bridewell in my report on that prison.

The general stores are very carefully and regularly kept by the principal matron; and the Superintendent, with the Acting-Governor, takes stock three times a year of all prison property. This duty should also be performed by the Local Inspector, as he is statutably responsible for there being a sufficient supply of good clothing and bedding for the use of the prison.

I am glad to find that stockings are now supplied to the prisoners, also a cape to throw over their shoulders while at exercise in cold weather, which I have no doubt adds considerably to their health and comfort.

All the prison clothing is made up in the prison with the exception of shoes, which are obtained by contract, but these should, in my opinion, be made either here or at Richmond Bridewell. There is no reason why females should not be taught shoemaking here as in other prisons.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.	From 1st January, 1871, to day of Inspection.
By Magisterial authority,	3	2
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	60
Stoppage of Diet,	137	—
Other Punishments,	8	—
Total,	149	82

Most of the punishments were inflicted by the Superintendent, and consisted chiefly of stoppage of diet, though twice during the year it was

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman,

found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of prisoners. One woman (O. K.) was prosecuted by the Board for destroying her bedding, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Since this occurrence I am informed there has been no instance of any bedding in the prison being mutilated.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>						<i>R.</i>
Washing,	.	.	.	.	.	18
Cleaning and cooking,	.	.	.	.	.	14
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	32

<i>Industrial Labour.</i>						
Sewing,	.	.	.	.	.	21
Knitting,	.	.	.	.	.	15
Whitewashing,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Nursing,	.	.	.	.	.	8
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	46

<i>Summary.</i>						
Hard labour,	.	.	.	32	In Reception Ward,	21
Industrial labour,	.	.	.	46	Infirm,	1
Sick,	.	.	.	16		
Unemployed,	.	.	.	18	Total in custody,	134

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1868, . £23 17s. 4d. | 1869, . £137 19s. 4d. | 1870, . £125 11s. 4½d.

Labour.

The labour carried on here is chiefly that of washing, sewing, mending and knitting, and no distinction is made between those sentenced to hard labour and those who are not. A number of the prisoners, with the exception of obstreperous characters, are employed in the laundry about six and a half hours daily; but as there must be a great deal of association in the laundry, the labour here at present cannot be considered punitive. And as so little washing is now carried on here the total amount of labour performed in the prison is very small indeed in comparison to the number of inmates. In my report in 1869 I recommended oakum picking and other industrial labours to be established, but I regret to find that no steps have yet been taken in that direction; I therefore feel bound to repeat that in the absence of more profitable and suitable labour a certain amount of oakum should be picked by every prisoner daily, and those sentenced to hard labour should of course be compelled to perform a larger task than those not so sentenced. If more careful attention was paid to the distribution of labour here I have no doubt that there would soon be a considerable reduction in the number of prisoners committed, but at present the comparative idleness and ease which they enjoy is by no means creditable to the management of the establishment, nor is it proper that prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be permitted to pass their time here as they do at present.

The profits on prison labour are very insignificant, and the amount returned as profits for 1870 in the foregoing table cannot for the most part be considered as such, for out of £125 11s. 4½d., £113 6s. 7d. was the amount credited for washing and repairing done for Richmond Bridewell. As the funds of both prisons are derived from the same source, this calculation is not based upon a fair representation of facts, for if this sum is credited to the accounts of the female prison it must be subtracted from the accounts in the male prison, and is therefore no profit whatsoever to the ratepayers, and cannot be considered as such. There being no

washing contracts in 1871, the profits of prison labour must therefore be reduced to *nil*, which denotes a very lamentable omission in regard to the management of this prison. I annex an abstract of the work account which will speak for itself.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

Abstract account of washing and needlework done at Grangegorman Prison during the year 1870, and showing the alleged profit thereon.

1870.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jan. to	To amount received for washing done for Constabulary Force,	38	9	8	By soap, &c., for Constabulary and Richmond Bridewell washing,	16	0	0
Dec.	" amount received for repairing clothing of Constabulary Force,	2	9	4	" hire of horse for laundry cart,	2	8	0
"	" amount received for washing done for prisoners of Richmond Bridewell,	82	6	1	" value of coals consumed for carrying on the washing for Constabulary and Richmond Bridewell,	7	0	0
"	" amount received for repairing clothing of prisoners of Richmond Bridewell,	30	19	6	" cost of haberdashery for Constabulary and Richmond Bridewell,	8	8	2½
					" balance profit,	125	11	4½
		£154	4	7		£154	4	7

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan. 1871, to day of Inspection.
	F.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	244	259
Average daily number of pupils,	142	199
Number of days on which school was held,	261	249
Average number of days each prisoner attended,	16	20

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The school is properly stalled and divided into twenty-nine compartments, so that no association is permitted here. The progress of some of the prisoners appeared to reflect considerable credit on the matron, who is very attentive to her duties and anxious to impart as much knowledge as possible to her pupils. She is a trained teacher under the National Board, and holds a certificate of first of third class. In addition to her ordinary school duties she teaches sewing for an hour every day, and has a knitting class once a week. She also instructs prisoners in their catechism every morning, which is a duty that should in my opinion be performed by the Chaplain, as the prison matron's time should not be taken up in this manner. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 19, which is but a small proportion to the daily average number of prisoners in custody, viz., 126, and the average number of days that each pupil attended school was only 20. Under these circumstances it is evident that but few of the prisoners committed here are allowed to take advantage of the school, which is by no means in compliance with the 106th section of the Prisons Act, which provides that all poor prisoners shall receive instruction in reading and writing. I therefore consider that all prisoners capable of learning, and who conduct themselves properly, should receive secular instruction daily, which could be easily accomplished if the time of the school matron were not taken up with duties that do not properly belong to her.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., beef, 6½d.; mutton, per lb. 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, house, 15s. 8d., furnace, 14s.; straw, per cwt. (market prices); gas, per

DUBLIN 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; blankets, per lb., 2s. 1½d.; linsey, per yard, 1s. 0½d.; linen for sheeting, per yard, 7½d. to 9½d.; women's shoes, per pair, 5s.; linen for caps, per yard, 10d. to 11½d.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

Provisions.

The provisions are all obtained by contract, and are generally of an excellent quality with the exception of the milk, which was by no means as pure and good as it ought to have been. It had the same taste as that at Richmond, and was to my mind unfit for use. I have already drawn attention to this subject in my report on that gaol, and trust that in future the Chaplains will reject any milk that they do not consider good. This is a duty which should also be performed by the Governor or Superintendent when the Chaplains have not had an opportunity of inspecting the milk.

Up to the time of my visit potatoes were only given twice instead of three times a week, as directed by the dietary scale, which is a breach of prison rule, and should have been corrected or reported to the Inspectors-General by the Local Inspector, more especially as I drew attention to an irregularity in this particular in my report in 1869. Each prisoner's portion is either weighed or measured before being served out.

The provisions are kept by the principal matron, who issues them daily to the cook matron.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1868, . 2.77d. | 1869, . 3.23d. | 1870, . 3.3d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1868, £5,381 8s. 6d. | 1869, £4,822 0s. 11d. | 1870, £4,681 4s. 6d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1868, £2,501 16s. 9d. | 1869, £2,182 18s. 8d. | 1870, £1,872 0s. 5½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1868, . £41 14s. 4d. | 1869, . £40 3s. 8.09d. | 1870, . £36 5s. 9d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1868, . £421 18s. 2d. | 1869, . £489 10s. 3d. | 1870, . £428 6s. 8d.

Expenditure.

The net cost of this gaol in 1870 amounted to £4,681 4s. 6d., but the cost of the officers, though lately considerably reduced, is still very large indeed in proportion to the daily average number of prisoners, being for that year £1,872 0s. 5½d. The average cost per annum of a prisoner during same year came to £36 5s. 9d., but the average annual cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner only amounted to £5 0s. 3d., and it should be borne in mind that if the supposed profits on prisoners' labour are deducted from the annual accounts the cost of each prisoner here will even exceed the above estimate. I am therefore of opinion that in the absence of industrial and reproductive labour, the staff maintained in this prison is certainly excessive; for irrespective of the Local Inspector, Chaplain, and Physician and Surgeon, the officers number 21, being 1 to 6 prisoners, at the daily average number in custody in 1871. Notwithstanding the large staff in Richmond prison, the annual average cost of a prisoner there during 1870 was about £10 less than at Grangegorman, and the annual average cost of a prisoner in the county Antrim gaol during same year was less than half that at Grangegorman, although the majority of the officers here are females, which is not the case in the county Antrim gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	DISTRICT.
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	100	0	0		Eliza Sullivan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0	County of	
Rev. William Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Delia Doyle, do.	30	0	0	City of	
Rev. John J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8		Anne Hickey, do.	30	0	0	Dublin	
Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0		Jane Redmond, do.	30	0	0	Gaol for	
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	125	0	0		Maria J. Kelly, do.	30	0	0	Females, at	
Joseph Graham Burne, Physician,	75	0	0		Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar and Chief Clerk,	110	0	0	Grange-gorman.	
					Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0		
					Edward Ternan, Gate-keeper,	65	0	0		
					Joseph Coffey, Guardsman and Messenger,	41	0	0		
Resident.										
Henry Philpotts, Acting Governor,	—									
Helena M. Worthy, Superintendent,	100	0	0		Non-resident Intern.					
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,	65	0	0		Susanna Lambe, First Class Matron,	40	0	0		
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,	60	0	0		Eliza Murphy, Reception Matron,	40	0	0		
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant Matron,	50	0	0		Maryanne Monaghan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0		
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,	50	0	0		Maria Whelan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0		
Mary Jane Larkin, School do.	40	0	0		Patk. M'Carthy, Guardsman,	40	0	0		
Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,	40	0	0							

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomann, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Miss Anne Hickey.

Miss Annie Wiseman, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Mrs. Jane Redmond.

Mrs. Sarah Gethings, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Miss Maria J. Kelly.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers from Governor downwards receive rations of bread, milk, coals, soap, and candles.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870.	From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol.	122	129
Chaplain, Established Church,	165	168
Presbyterian Chaplain,	98	116
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	327	319
Physician,	168	155
Surgeon,	259	296

Hospital.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871 (to day of inspection).
Number of prisoners in hospital,	318	341	442	—
Aggregate number of days passed by patients therein,	6,035	7,147	6,637	—
Average daily number in hospital,	23	16	16	16
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	3,669	5,491	3,815	—
Number of deaths in the gaol,	2	2	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£80	—

The hospital is a spacious and airy building, and the condition of order and cleanliness in which the hospital matron keeps this department reflects great credit upon her. Two baths have lately been put up here, and the patients appear to have every attention paid to them.

The number of prisoners treated out of hospital here as in Richmond is very large indeed, and the average daily number in hospital during the last three years was 16.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegor-
man.

The same remarks that I have made with regard to the cost of medicines in Richmond Bridewell refer with even more force to this prison, for the charge is the same, and the daily average number in hospital is less than half. Altogether the medical charges for each of these prisons is far in excess of that in any other county or borough prison in Ireland, as is shown in my report on Richmond Bridewell.

An instance of the objectionable system of having divided duties for the Medical Officers was brought before me here by a girl who was ill. She had been in prison for some days, and had not been attended by either of the Medical Officers, though both had passed her cell door. It appeared that she had not been instructed in the system practised of attracting the attention of the Medical Officer on his rounds, for which reason neither of these gentlemen had happened to question her, nor were they informed that she was ill. I therefore requested the Superintendent to adopt another system altogether in regard to prisoners who may require to see the Medical Officer. But as long as the duties of these gentlemen are divided as they are it will be impossible to fix the responsibility of visiting each prisoner requiring medical treatment on either officer. These gentlemen visit the prison daily, and are attentive to their duties, so that the remarks which I feel it my duty to make, refer altogether to the system and not to the individual officers.

Visitors.

There are three rooms in which prisoners are placed when being visited by their friends, and are permitted to speak to them through grilled windows in the presence of a matron.

Convicted prisoners may receive a visit, and a letter once in three months, and the untried twice a week. The Local Inspector and Superintendent have power on special occasions to allow a visit, but all such cases should be mentioned in the journals of these officers.

Book and
journals.

The several books of finance and registries are kept by two clerks, assisted sometimes by one of the matrons. They are all checked and supervised by the acting Governor, who is responsible for their proper keeping, and I am bound to remark that he pays every attention to this as well as his other important duties here. Several of the books, however, are not of the prescribed form, but the acting Governor promised to procure proper ones. I suggested some improvements also in the hospital books which are at present too numerous.

I do not consider the journal of the Local Inspector sufficiently full, and trust that in future he will give more attention to this matter.

The journals of the Chaplains are carefully kept; but I must draw attention to the duties of the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains, and more especially of the former being so frequently performed by deputy. The 11th sec., 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, points out clearly when and on what occasion Chaplains may appoint substitutes, and this section of the Act should be strictly adhered to, for where Chaplains are frequently being changed, there is little chance of their obtaining any influence for good over prisoners. The Roman Catholic Chaplain visits frequently, and appears to be very attentive to his duties. I was informed that the Presbyterian Chaplain was about to resign; and should this be the case it will be for the Grand Jury to consider, having regard to the very few prisoners of that persuasion committed here, whether it is necessary to appoint a successor to him, or whether all requirements might not be met under the directions laid down in circular 244.

Both Medical Officers keep full and explicit journals.

The Superintendent also keeps an excellent and carefully written up journal detailing the performance of her duties and all matters connected with the discipline and management of the establishment, and from what I observed of its discipline, order, and cleanliness, I consider that Mrs.

Worthy and her assistants are deserving of every praise for their attention to their several duties.

All officers receive a pass when going out during the day, either from the Superintendent or the Acting Governor.

I must here submit that all officers should obtain the consent of the Board for any leave of absence exceeding a day, except on very urgent matters.

The subordinate officers keep journals, which are initialed by the Superintendent daily.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females, at
Grangegorman.

General Remarks.

The wood work and galleries in the long hall have lately been stained and varnished, which is a great improvement to this part of the prison. Two gongs have been put up in the reception ward, and one in the solitary cells, and a new furnace has recently been erected in the reception class, at a cost of about £14.

The trap-doors of the cells are at present much too easily opened; but I was informed that a contract to put new latch locks on 126 cells has lately been approved of by the Board. I find by the journals of the Medical Officers that a prisoner had twice attempted, and succeeded once, in throwing herself over the banisters in the long hall, and was in consequence very much hurt. To avoid a repetition of such accidents I would recommend a strong rope netting being suspended across the hall, which could easily be made either here or at Richmond bridewell, and if it were painted white it would not disfigure the appearance of the prison.* During this year the Lunatic Asylum Board has given back that portion of the prison which had been used for some time by lunatics. Most of the large gardens formerly belonging to the Governor and the Superintendent was this year sold to the Midland Great Western Railway Company for the sum of £2,128 8s. 9d., the Railway Company having agreed to erect a new boundary wall, and to enclose that portion of the garden that is left to the prison, containing two roods and eighteen perches. The wall is now almost finished, and it is to be hoped that care will be taken not to allow any sheds or buildings to be erected against it on the outside, which has been the case at Richmond Bridewell, impairing very much the security of that prison. I understand that the purchase-money has been lodged in the Court of Chancery to the credit of the City Grand Jury Fund, and that the sum of £50 is to be granted to both the Superintendent and Governor as compensation for the loss of their gardens; but I am glad to find there is still a sufficient portion of them left to supply these officers with a considerable amount of vegetables for their own use.

I find that a dinner is given here to the prisoners on Christmas-day different from that ordered by legal authority. This is a flagrant breach of prison rule, and I trust the Board will not allow the practice to be continued.

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Joseph Cassin, esq., J.P., T.C.
John Draper, esq., T.C.
Joseph Bolger, esq., J.P., T.C.
Hugh O'Rorke, esq., J.P., T.C.

Cornelius Dennehy, esq., J.P., T.C.
John Norwood, esq., J.P., T.C.
Sir William Carroll, J.P., T.C.
Joseph Butler, esq., T.C. (died).
Robert Callow, esq., T.C.
Michael Murphy, esq., T.C.

This prison being under the same Board of Superintendence as Richmond Bridewell, it is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat the remarks that I made under this head in my report on that prison.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

* While this was passing through press I ascertained that the netting has been put up, although it was not made here or at Richmond, but was obtained from a tradesman at a cost of £25.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Four
Courts
MarshalseaFOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
27TH DECEMBER, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1870,	38	3	41
Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1871,	191	16	207
	229	19	248
Discharged from 1st January to 31st December, 1871,*	209	15	224
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1871,	20	4	24
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871,	40	6	46
Lowest number in custody for like period,	18	4	22
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870,	29	3	32
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871,	30	5	35
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	—	9	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	3	—
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	16	4	20
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1870,	22	3	25
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1871,	9	4	13

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	6	—	6	6	—	6
2.—In furnished common halls,	4	—	4	—	—	—
In unfurnished common halls,	1	—	1	5	—	5
3.—In pauper buildings,	4	4	8	—	—	—
In hospital (paupers),	5	—	5	9	4	13
Total in custody on day of Inspection,	—	—	—	20	4	24

TABLE showing the number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection,
and the average number of prisoners in the prison during the last
eight years:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection,	31	25	33	34	37	28	32	24
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto,	15	13	22	18	19	17	20	13
Average number in custody during the year,	39	34	38	31	35	34	32	35
Average number of pauper debtors ditto,	20	19	23	18	20	18	17	20

* One death included (male).

Prisoners committed to Punishment Cells from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts
Marshalsea

Date.	—	Class.	Offences.	Punishment.
Feb. 20,	One male, .	1st	Keeping his room locked against the Marshal,	4½ hours.
April 17,	One male, .	1st	Using insulting and abusive language to another prisoner, .	3½ hours.
May 5,	One male, .	3rd	Assaulting another prisoner, .	2½ hours.
Nov. 22,	One male, .	3rd	Assaulting another prisoner, .	2½ hours.

Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males, . . . 28 | Females, . . . 14

At the time of my inspection 20 males and 4 females were in custody ; 6 were first class prisoners (all males), occupying furnished rent rooms ; 5 were second class prisoners, 4 of whom, males, occupying the furnished common halls, and 1, a female, of the same class, occupying the unfurnished common halls. The remaining 13 prisoners were of the third class ; 4 males and 4 females occupied the pauper buildings, and 5 males were in hospital.

The classification is arranged as follows :—first class prisoners have the option of being supplied with an unfurnished room, for which they pay 2s. 6d. per week, or they may have furnished rooms and attendance at 8s. ; but in case that they only require this room from night to night they pay 4s. for the first night and 1s. 6d. a night for the remainder of the week. This class of prisoners support themselves entirely, but are restricted by the by-laws to one pint of porter, beer, or ale daily. The second class are the common hall prisoners ; they may have a free room without furniture, but if they choose they can be supplied with furniture and attendance, for which they are charged 4s. a week, or 1s. a night. They also support themselves and are limited under the by-laws to the same amount of liquor daily as the first class prisoners.

The third class are those who subscribe to the pauper declaration, and are entirely supported by Government. They inhabit what is termed the pauper building, and their scale of dietary is the same as that provided by Statute to the pauper prisoners in our county and borough gaols.

Upper Prison.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 5 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, 1 by the hatchmen and messenger, 1 is a kitchen for the servants, 2 have been furnished to accommodate four second class prisoners each, and are now called furnished common halls.

Lower Prison.

In the lower yard 4 rooms are common halls, and 1 is a visiting room for pauper prisoners.

The male pauper building consists of 5 rooms, 4 of them are furnished and can accommodate six prisoners each, the other room is a kitchen for the use of the pauper prisoners.

The female pauper building (letter F) in lower yard, consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is used as a dispensary, having a door leading into the hospital, another is furnished as a common hall.

It might be inferred by the foregoing distinctions and classifications

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Four
Courts
Marshalsea

that the different classes and sexes are kept separate. But this is I regret to say not the case, as all classes of prisoners are allowed to associate together, and even the sexes are not kept sufficiently apart. In my report of 1869 I drew particular attention to this subject, and the matter has been referred to in the reports of my colleague and other Inspectors-General. In 1869 I made certain arrangements in concert with the Local Inspector and Marshal for a better separation of the classes and sexes; but I now find that after a short time these arrangements were given up, and consequently unrestricted association between the classes and sexes is the result. The following is an extract from the remarks I made in my report on this prison in 1869, but, except for a short time, no attention has been paid to them, nor could I ascertain any valid reason for abandoning the means which were then enforced for carrying out a greater amount of order and discipline in the prison:—

“There is not sufficient separation of the sexes amongst the first-class debtors. This matter has before been alluded to by Inspectors-General, and I would therefore submit that means should be adopted to carry out a fitting separation of the sexes, and that the wing marked A may be entirely reserved for females.

“All classes of prisoners until lately were permitted to associate in the exercise yards, and no separation of classes in the yards was attempted, nor was the statute in this respect adhered to. The door between the two yards, however, is now kept closed, and the pauper and master prisoners are restricted to their proper quarters; but the latter, by asking leave, are permitted to proceed through the pauper debtors' yard either to the ball-alley or the chapel. So long as this association was allowed it was very difficult to maintain discipline, or to prevent prohibited articles from being introduced to pauper prisoners; and, in addition to this, a good deal of insubordination amongst these prisoners had taken place.

“In concert with the Local Inspector and Marshal, I made several arrangements by which I trust a greater amount of discipline, cleanliness, regularity, and order (which I am sorry to have to observe, were hitherto but little insisted on either among the officers or prisoners) will in future be maintained.”

Owing to some very grave irregularities which were complained of during my inspection a lengthened inquiry has been held by my colleague and myself, and a special report thereon is being made to the Lord Lieutenant. It is therefore not necessary to enter here into the details of those matters. But I am bound to state that the inquiry reveals a lamentable laxity of discipline of the whole establishment and of serious neglect of duty on the part of several of the officers.

The defects of the building have been often referred to by Inspectors-General, and the difficulty of maintaining a proper separation of the classes and sexes is certainly not to be accomplished without great care and vigilance on the part of the officers, and especially of the Marshal and Deputy. But these officers appear to consider that it is impossible to carry out the separation required, hence the grave abuses and irregularities that exist. Several of the prisoners in custody brought serious charges against the officers and other prisoners during my inspection, which have since been inquired into. There is doubtless a great deal of drinking carried on here, but although this is known to the Marshal and all the officers in the prison they do not adopt sufficiently stringent measures to detect the liquor being conveyed to the prisoners.

Such a thing is not tolerated, and is hardly known in the least well managed of our county or borough gaols, where there are often both master and pauper debtors to deal with, as well as criminal prisoners. So that there is in my opinion no reason why this breach of the law should be permitted here, if the officers were compelled to perform their duties as they should be. I find that during this year 28 male and 14 female visitors have been detected in attempting illegally to convey liquor into the prison. I would therefore submit that some of these delinquents should be prosecuted, which I have no doubt would have the effect of checking this practice. The Local Inspector should therefore report the

most serious of such cases; and endeavours could then be made by the Executive to bring the offenders to justice, for under the 34th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, this offence is punishable with a month's imprisonment, or a fine of £5.

A part of the building is in very bad repair, and some of the flooring and the window frames and sashes in particular.

There are still scribblings and writings on the walls and doors of the buildings, to which I called attention in my last report. As by-law No. 17 especially empowers the Marshal to recover from the prisoners for all wilful damage of public property, I conceive it to be his duty to carry out that by-law, and to require the subordinate officers to report any such breaches of prison rule. If a superior officer were in the habit of going round the prison, as should be the case, twice a day at least, such irregularities and misbehaviour would be detected.

A large plunge-bath, also a shower and a hot-water bath are provided in the upper yard, which prisoners can make use of as they require them.

There are five privies in the upper and the same number in the lower yard, but there is only one water-closet in the prison, which is attached to the hospital. The sewerage is said to be effective.

Gas is supplied to all the corridors and stairs, as well as in the hospital and pauper prisoners' rooms. It should also be introduced into the room of the hospital matron, as she may require to be up during the night.

There are two kitchens, one for the pauper prisoners, and the other for the first-class debtors, and in addition there is now a room given up for the cooking of the common hall prisoners' food. Both the kitchens were in a very dirty and untidy condition, and late in the afternoon on the day of my visit, the boiler in which the pauper prisoners' breakfast was cooked had not been cleaned out.

There is, I submit, no sufficient reason for two kitchens for the first and second class debtors; but I would recommend a larger fireplace to be put up with ovens attached in the first class prisoners' kitchen, as the present culinary arrangements here are very limited and imperfect. If the pauper prisoners' kitchen were kept clean and tidy it would answer all the requirements, but at the time of my inspection, and on a subsequent visit, the boiler was in a very dirty condition. Pauper prisoners do not cook their own food, but a servant paid by Government is provided for this purpose. I submit that this class of prisoners should act in turn as cook, for under the 32nd by-law it is clearly intended that some employment shall be provided for pauper prisoners. All the stores, both of bedding, furniture, and provisions, are in the charge of the store-keeper. This officer appears to keep his store in excellent order, and is responsible to the Local Inspector, who takes stock of all once a year, and sends in an annual requisition to the Board of Works for all articles required. Neither the Marshal nor Deputy appear to take any responsibility in regard to the stores. I consider that the Marshal should certainly take stock of all prison property at least twice a year, as is done by all Governors of well managed gaols throughout the country. Some of the pauper prisoners complained of their food—of the potatoes being bad, of the stir-about being ill-cooked—which were matters investigated by my colleague and myself, and I regret to report that several witnesses corroborated the complaints. But the store-keeper does not appear to have reported the matter to his superior officers, nor does it appear that either the Marshal or the Deputy were aware of the complaints of the prisoners on this head. I am bound, however, to say that the samples of the provisions that I saw appeared good. One female complained of not getting the diet ordered to her by the Doctor. This matter is also dealt with in the subsequent inquiry held by the Inspectors-General.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT
Four
Courts
Marshals

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

Hospital.

The hospital building (letter E) consists of five rooms, two are occupied by the Matron and her family, one is used as a store for spare bedding, furniture, &c., for first and second class prisoners, and two rooms are used by the patients. Great complaints were made by the prisoners in hospital of the chimney, which at times smokes so very much that they are considerably inconvenienced by it. I requested the Local Inspector to report the matter to the Board of Works. The Hospital Book is very irregularly kept, and the authorized forms are not in use, so that no correct record is preserved in this prison of the condition and treatment of the patients; and although a man is known to have died in the prison on the 18th of April, 1871, and a coroner's inquest held on the body, no record is to be found in the Doctors' Books of this case.* The Medical Officer should doubtless keep a journal such as is required by the 72nd section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. He should also keep the Hospital, Prescription, and Extra Diet Books required to be kept in all gaols, so that no mistake could then be made as to his orders, or as regards the number of patients prescribed for by him. I find from the journal of the Deputy-Governor that on some occasions he gives a prisoner brandy without the order of the Doctor if he considers the prisoner requires it.

This is in direct contravention of the 13th By-law of the prison, and is open to such gross abuse that I submit the Local Inspector should at once put a stop to this improper practice.

In the event of a prisoner being taken seriously ill the Medical Officer should be sent for, as he alone is empowered to administer such stimulants, and is further bound to state his reasons in his journal for granting the same, and to acquaint the Inspectors-General in writing in case his order for such liquor shall continue for any time exceeding one week.

The Medical Officer is now, I regret to say, a very old gentleman, and his eyesight is so much impaired that it would be unreasonable to expect him to perform all his duties in an efficient manner. His son, however, who is, I understand, fully competent, acts for him, but is of course in no way responsible, nor is he subject to the prison by-laws. I trust, therefore, that this officer will be permitted to retire on superannuation, which his long services fully entitle him to.

Female prisoners are not sent to hospital, but are treated in their rooms when they are ill. The books, as far as the classification of the prisoners on their commitments is concerned, are carefully kept. None of the officers keep proper journals, so that it is difficult to ascertain what takes place from day to day in the prison. The Marshal and Deputy-Marshal write their notes and orders in the same book. These officers should each keep separate journals, and the provisions of the 22nd by-law relating to the Marshal's journal should be strictly complied with.

The duly authorized form of Punishment Book, Extern and Intern Officers' Gate Books, and Visitors' Book should be obtained and carefully written up, and the addresses of all the visitors should be inserted as well as their names. In the course of our inquiry it was ascertained that the Visitors' Book does not contain the names of all the visitors to the prisoners, and one witness swore that visitors whose names are not entered in this book are frequently admitted. But this is, I regret to observe, only a single instance of the looseness of discipline and the disregard to the prescribed rules existing in this establishment.

If it were not for the fact that legislation in regard to imprisonment

* I have, however, obtained the deposition from the office of the Clerk of the Crown, by which it appears that the prisoner died from bronchitis and disease of the liver on the above date, and the Medical Officer has also written to say that he attended the prisoner in question.

for debt has been expected for some years, the disorders and irregularity of this prison could not be tolerated. But pending the proposed alteration in the laws of debt in this country, Inspectors-General have been reluctant to recommend such changes in this establishment as would interfere with the interests of officers of long standing. So that I trust Parliament will soon come to a conclusion on this subject, and that imprisonment for debt where no fraud is proved will be abolished in Ireland, and that the abuses now existing in many of the Marshalseas throughout this country will no longer be possible. There is a fund at the disposal of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, left by will by two charitable persons, to be given to poor debtors in the Four Courts Marshalsea yearly, namely, at Easter and at Christmas.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

The distribution of this bounty is the cause of much disorder in the prison, for prisoners are thereby enabled to procure drink, and this year there was especial reason to perceive the ill effects produced—for on the 23rd of December, one of the days on which the money was given to the prisoners, several of them are stated to have been the worse of drink. Under these circumstances I would propose that this fund be not in future handed to the prisoners, but left in the hands of the Local Inspector to be given to them at their discharge, or that it be given over to the wives and families of the poor debtors, on the written authority of the latter, or that the sums be distributed in kind to the prisoners. Some such arrangement could easily be made after consultation with the Lord Mayor and the Charitable Bequests Board, by which body the fund is now regulated.

It is also a matter worthy of consideration whether the fund should be by the terms of the wills be granted to all the prisoners in the Marshalsea, or only to those termed “poor debtors.” Many of the first and second class debtors confined here have ample means at their disposal, so that it is doubtful whether the small sum allotted to each prisoner (being last Christmas £1 15s.) should not be confined to the pauper debtors, by which means these poor people would derive some real benefit, and would be often very much assisted in obtaining their release, which no doubt was the intention of the kind benefactors.

Visitors are admitted to prisoners on certain days in the week laid down in the by-laws, but too much laxity of these, as of some of the other by-laws, has been permitted, and sufficient vigilance on the part of the searchers is evidently not exercised. These rules require to be more strictly enforced by the Marshal, who is directed by the 15th By-law to report any hatchman neglecting to observe them.

I annex a letter I have received from the Local Inspector in regard to a nuisance that has existed for some time close to the Marshalsea, and which I submit should be removed, both for the sake of the health of the inmates of the prison, and for that of the neighbourhood.

“6, Mountjoy-place, 28th June, 1872.

“SIR,—Referring to your communication relative to a quantity of manure being kept in a stable or cow-house yard immediately opposite the public entrance to the Four Courts Marshalsea and the Deputy Marshal’s house, I have the honor to report that I brought this matter under the notice of the proper authorities last year and the year before, when the same annoyance was felt, and that an inspector was sent upon those occasions to visit the yard. I cannot, however, say ‘what,’ if any, directions were then given; the annoyance or nuisance, however, still continues, as a large quantity of manure is constantly in the yard. I may, however, mention that it is removed from time to time, but that it accumulates very quickly, and the effluvia in warm weather is very offensive to the Deputy Marshal and the inmates of his house,

“I have the honor to remain, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“JOHN F. TEELING,

“Local Inspector of Four Courts Marshalsea.

“The Hon. C. Bourke, &c., &c.,

“Inspector-General of Prisons,

“The Castle, Dublin.”

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building,	100	0	0
Henry Lilburne, Hatchman,	52	0	0
John M'Carthy, do.,	52	0	0
Joseph Burke, do.,	52	0	0
James Reed, Messenger,	40	0	0
Francis Pallin, Night Watchman,	40	0	0
Catherine M'Carthy, Matron,	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and hatchmen for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; there is a further allowance of 1½lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ¼ a lb. in summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly, and a great coat, and an extra pair of trowsers every second year.

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, esq., Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
Edward Moran, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Non-Resident Officers' Visits from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

Local Inspector,	84	R. C. Chaplain,	114
Protestant Chaplain,	97	Surgeon and Physician,	161
Presbyterian Chaplain,	83		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher,	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant,	24 0 0
Anne Finnegan, do.,	21 0 0
Eliza Keogh, do.,	21 0 0
Mary Tipper, do.,	21 0 0
Catherine Shea, do.,	21 0 0

Catherine Hickey and Anne Hackett dismissed; Mary Tipper (and Catherine Shea, temporary) appointed. Ellenor Moran resigned; in whose place no person has as yet been appointed.

The servants are paid monthly; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning, and remain during the day.

All the payments connected with the prison are made by or through the Local Inspector, who is responsible to the Treasury for the correctness of his accounts.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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belonging to no religion; that the person making others. One man said he with great pertinacity. If is persuasion, as it fortu- besides the Sunday's rest day. The man referred its way into the printed then this fact was com- proceedings. another are little heeded nt. It is generally from ve an early opportunity

App. No. IV.

App. No. V.

App. No. VI.

Condition of the Premises.

Health.

Discipline.

Mark System.

Twenty-Seventh Re-
port on Prisons, p. 6.

Religious difficulty.

The Appendix

1. An and all the of the
2. Table county
3. Table of

Six years ago w the Penal Prison, a buildings, which we since that time been purposes, and in ex

The general h detention for a perio Prison. There is n

The method of It is for those under probation, the form from the 'solitary' o probation is for male

The treatment much solicitude as years, and the durati scheme of discipline period they fall to b public works. The room in the English months.

Under the Pena the female Convicts account will be found were on the old syste is desirable, since b Convicts on liberatio Prison the sums they be detrimental. Th to £4.

The Mark System good order as a resu female Convicts unde license, by doing the mistaken belief that i to their neighbours, adopted, and their ex The disposing of to which they profes fertile in discovering

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT ON

also contains—

analysis of the ages, with reference to their respective sentences, of the prisoners who were, during the year, in the Penal Department Prison.

of the number of prisoners received during the year from each in Scotland.

of the offices and emoluments of the Staff.

we completed a succession of works for isolating the four wings of and closing in the walls, so as to exclude certain straggling out-re part of the old establishment for Prisoners of War. There have no additional works, and the whole building is well adapted to its ellent order.

health of the Prisoners is still in some measure influenced by the in the local Prisons of those who are removed to the General nothing else requiring to be specially noticed under this head.

discipline, as explained in previous Reports, has not been altered. sentence of imprisonment, and for Convicts during the period of of discipline that has been called the 'separate system,' as distinct n the one hand, and the 'associated' on the other. The period of Convicts, nine months ; for female, a year.

of Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment is not an object of so that of Convicts whose sentences vary from five years to twenty on of life. We do not feel the difficulties of the adjustment of the applicable to male Convicts, since at the end of the probation e removed to England, where the bulk of them are employed in occasion when they are chiefly troublesome is when, from want of i Convict Prisons, they are detained beyond the period of nine

l Servitude Act of 1864, the arrangements for the treatment of were recast, by the adoption of the Mark System, of which an d in our Report for that year. At the end of the year 1871 there m eleven Convicts. The decrease and final cessation of this class y the system on which they were treated the gratuity given to n increased with the period of detention, and having been long in receive are on a scale which the new system has pronounced to e amount, except in peculiar cases of rare occurrence, is limited

m continues to give satisfaction as a stimulus to industry, and to ult of industry. It has been noticed that a very small number of r this system deliberately declined to compete for liberation on requisite amount of work. They appear to have been under the n the end they would participate in whatever remission was given and since they find that it is not so, they regret the course they ample is unlikely to spread.

Prisoners for religious instruction according to the denomination to belong sometimes creates difficulties. As a class, they are means of giving trouble, and they have found it in the anxiety of

for putting themselves right. The years of penal servitude is to lose

When it was found expedient the maintenance of a portion of to pass the first period of their sentence in Prison. An exception, however, is made in favour of a salaried priest of their persuasion. He is sent thither at once, by the Secretary of State, where a Convict, after having been found to belong to the religion in which she has been found that for some personal reasons she wishes to change to the other. Being Protestant, but herself Roman Catholic; or being Roman Catholic, but herself Protestant. The solution is a change of register, if the Convict can be recommended to grant her a licence for a certain number of days as a penalty for the falsehood.

Some cases, that occur very frequently, are professions of a desire for change of religion. Always is that the accomplishment of a religious impulse to be the Convict's wish. Through a full investigation of all the circumstances, on the request, and it generally has the opportunity for accomplishing the change.

A material improvement on the present system may be expected from the Act of 1852.

No. I.—A LIST

With a reference to any Declarations
defin

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen*.—The East Prison, as recently the sole Prison of Aberdeen, the West Prison, Thirtieth Report, p. 18.

Peterhead.—Legalized in 1845. Certain classes excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, days. Seventh Report, p. 10.

Huntly.—Legalized in 1847. All classes of civil Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding Report, p. 16.

Fraserburgh.—Legalized in 1848. All classes excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not Tenth Report, p. 15.

5. **ARGYLL**—*Inverary*.—Legalized as altered and enlarged Secretary of State's Order in App. II.

Campbelltown.—Legalized as altered and enlarged Secretary of State's Order in App. II.

Tobermory.—Legalized in 1865. Twenty-seven

Fort-William.—Common to the Counties of Arg Legalized in 1849. All classes of civil prisoners for convicted criminals, not exceeding 60 days. p. 15.

10. **AYR**—*Ayr*.—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, *Kilmarnock*.—Legalized as altered and enlarged ninth Report, p. 16.

BANFF—*Banff*.—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, *Keith*.—Legalized in 1844. Certain classes excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, days. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Greenlaw.—Legalized before the constitution

No. V.—TABLE showing the within which the

COUNTIES.	Sentences	
	Imprisonment.	
	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . .	11	3
Argyll, . . .	1	1
Ayr, . . .	13	1
Banff, . . .	1	...
Berwick, . . .	1	1
Bute, . . .	1	...
Caithness, . . .	3	...
Clackmannan, . . .	1	...
Dumbarton, . . .	...	...
Dumfries, . . .	4	...
Edinburgh, . . .	77	24
Elgin, . . .	2	2
Fife, . . .	12	3
Forfar, . . .	35	13
Carry forward,	162	48

No. VI.—STAFF of OFFIC

No.	
I.—MALE OFFICERS	
1	Governor,
1	Deputy Governor and Steward,....
1	Chaplain,
1	Visiting Roman Catholic Priest,
1	Visiting Episcopal Clergyman,
1	Resident Surgeon,
1	Visiting Physician,
1	Chief Clerk,
1	Assistant-Clerk,
3	Clerks in Steward's Department,
1	Clerk of Works,
1	Head Warder,
2	Trades' Warders,
1	Scripture-Reader,
5	Teachers,
30	Warders,
1	Messenger,
	Allowance to Teacher of Music (a
	Allowance to Precentor (a Warder
1	Labourer in Store,
54	
II.—FEMALE OFFICERS	

Unfurnished Lodgings, and Gas.	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	15
Uniform.	0	0	0	45
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Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0	0	0	55
Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and	0	0	0	50
Uniform.	0			

'Y-THIRD REPORT PRISONS SCOTLAND APP.

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS received into the General Prison at Perth, and the Counties
 for Offences were committed, in the Year ended 31st December 1871.**

Penal Servitude.		COUNTIES.	Sentenced to				COUNTIES.	Sentenced to			
			Imprisonment.		Penal Servitude.			Imprisonment.		Penal Servitude.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
12	1	Brt. forward,	162	48	44	18	Brt. forward,	289	120	119	51
...	...	Haddington, . .	3	1	1	...	Roxburgh, . . .	3	...	1	...
1	3	Inverness, . .	5	1	2	...	Selkirk, . . .	2	...	...	...
...	...	Kincardine, . .	...	2	2	...	Stirling, . . .	12	3	10	3
1	...	Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	...	Sutherland, . .	...	...	1	...
...	...	Kirkcudbright, .	...	1	...	...	Wigtown, . . .	3	...	...	1
...	1	Lanark, . . .	83	52	50	23	Zetland, . . .	...	1	1	...
...	...	Linlithgow, . .	...	...	...	...	Had Licenses				
2	...	Nairn, . . .	2	...	1	...	Revoked, . .	...	...	...	4
3	...	Orkney, . . .	...	...	...	...	
18	6	Peebles, . . .	...	...	...	...	
...	2	Perth, . . .	15	7	12	3					
...	...	Benfrew, . . .	17	8	7	7					
7	5	Ross & Cromarty,	2	...	...	...		
44	18	Carry forward,	289	120	119	51	TOTAL,			624	

TERS and SCALE of the SALARIES in the GENERAL PRISON for SCOTLAND at PERTH. Approved of by the Secretary of State.

JRS.	SALARIES.			ALLOWANCES.
	Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	
.....	£450 0 0	£10 0 0	£550 0 0	Residence with Gas.
.....	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
.....	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	
.....	250 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Do.
.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
.....	120 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
.....	90 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	
.....	70 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	One Residence with Gas.
.....	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
.....	75 0 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
.....	55 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	Do.
.....	100 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0	
.....	70 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	
.....	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	{ 22 House, Gas, and Uniform,
.....	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	and 8 Uniform.
Warder),.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	Uniform.
l.	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
.....	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Uniform.

No. VII.—VIEW of the OUTLAY con
for th

(No. X.
Continued.)

WORK.—

- I. To value of Stock on hand at 31st
of Prisoners thereon, viz. :—
 1. Undisposed-of Goods, . . .
 2. Material, . . .
 3. Tools and Implements, . . .
- II. To Outstanding Accounts for Sales
1870, brought from last year's ac
- III. To value of Purchase of Material and
ing Liabilities, viz. :—
 1. Material, &c., . . .
 2. Implements, . . .

CREDI

- I. By Goods returned by Purchasers a
in 1870, . . .
- II. By Receipts by the Governor, viz. :—
 1. Outstanding Accounts of
years, . . .
 2. For Sales and Work exec
and Employers during year
- III. By Current Expenses of the General
 1. By value of Material, &c., in
the Prison.

DISEAS

Brought

XI. Of Skin—

Ulcer,
Abscess,
Itch,
Favus,
Anomalous Er
Eczema,
Lepra,

XII. From Acciden
gence,—

Burns and Bru
Fracture,
Sprains,
Wounds,
Old Age, and

Deaths of Prisoners,
1842-1871.

Table showing the
years, viz., since 1842,

Year

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

the sum total makes 16,019, while the
per annum to be about 1.45 per cent.

FORTY-THIRD REPORT PRISONS SCOTLAND APP.

ES.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total.
at forward,	47	71	47	51	58	52	51	43	66	58	544
.....	2	2	...	5	...	5	2	2	8	7	33
.....	...	3	3	18	5	8	11	7	6	7	58
.....	4	6	4	6	2	1	1	1	...	1	26
.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
admission,	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
.....	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	9
.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
at and Negligence,											
.....	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	7
.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
.....	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	11
.....	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
govern-out, ..	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	2	2	15
	66	89	57	80	71	70	68	58	85	78	722

daily average population, the number and percentage of deaths during twenty-nine years when the General Prison was opened, to 1871 inclusive :—

ES.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.	Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.
2	404	5	1857	593	12
3	278	6	1858	561	10
4	217	3	1859	632	12
5	233	3	1860	675	16
6	322	7	1861	637	8
7	332	1	1862	688	5
8	301	5	1863	714	8
9	363	2	1864	692	15
0	385	3	1865	693	2
1	306	4	1866	719	9
2	434	8	1867	732	17
3	459	4	1868	737	11
	580	9	1869	744	9

12 months.	Feb. 14, 1871.	... 10, 1871.	6	27	Do.	Suicide by strangulation.	Do.			childhood.
18 months.	May 13, 1871.	Oct. 9, 1871.	4	26	Do.	Pericerebral convulsions.	After.	Brain disease.		The case was investigated as one of sudden death by the Procurator-Fiscal.
1, 1871.	Nov. 23, 1871.	Nov. 30, 1871.	0	7	Do.	Heart disease.	Before.	Fatty degeneration of heart.		Was found dead in his cell, and post-mortem by Fiscal.
1, 1871.	April 27, 1871.	Dec. 9, 1871.	7	12	Do.	Tuberculosis.	Do.	Worn out.		In bad health on admission.
8, 1854.	July 22, 1854.	... 29, 1871.	209	7	Do.	Scrophula.	Do.	Constitutional.		Has been a lunatic since admission.

before or after admission), probable cause of disease, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.
J. B. THOMSON, Surgeon.
en tried, date of sentence, sentence, date of admission, period in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that means were used to acquit the relatives
interment, if they wished to do so.
FRED. S. PARKIN, Governor.

put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association, as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, with the reasons for Associating in each case.

Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year.				REMARKS.	
						Not in Prison.		In Prison.			No.
								In Separation.	In Lunatic Department.		
rs.	Oct. 21, 1867.	Jan. 8/68.	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Before.	1	Died,	Sept. 7,	1	Here formerly—a convict.	
...	Mar. 20, 1865.	Mar. 20, ...	Imbecile.	Age.	Do.	1			2	Here formerly.	
...	June 19, 1868.	... 6/69.	Weak-minded.	Became excited.	Do.	1			8	Subject to delusions and excitement.	
...	Aug. 11, 1868.	June 24, ...	Do. and incoherent.	Congenital.	Do.	1			4	Became excited and violent—mind giving way.	
...	Aug. 16, 1869.	Apr. 6/70.	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.	1	Liberated,	Jan. 16,	5	Here formerly—now a revoked License Holder.	
rs.	May 20, 1870	May 20, ...	Epileptic.	Epileptic and Imbecile.	Do.	1			6	Weak in body and mind.	

MEDICAL

ed. April 26,				7	Weak in body and mind.
				8	Do. do.—here formerly.
		1 Moth. 20, 1 Oct. 2,		9	Here formerly—an epileptic.
				10	Here formerly—weak in body and mind.
				11	Here before—weak-minded.
May 31, Jan. 2,	1			12	Became excited about spirits entering her cell, and that she had committed murder. She improved by-association.
				13	
			1 Transferred to L. D.	14	
				15	
Aug. 23,	1			16	
				17	
July 10, June 23,	1			18	Attempted to throw herself over gallery.
			1 Do.	19	On admission reported epileptic from infamy.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS
FOR IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1871;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1872.

[C.—626.] Price 3⁴d.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,	5
Accommodation,	5
Number of Convicts,	5
Refuges,	6
MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON :	
Directors' Report,	8
Governor's Report,	9
Statistics,	10
Medical Officer's Report,	13
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	15
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	15
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	16
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	17
SPIKE ISLAND PRISON :	
Directors' Report,	19
Governor's Report,	20
Statistics,	21
Medical Superintendent's Report,	24
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	26
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	26
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	27
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	27
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	28
MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON :	
Directors' Report,	29
Superintendent's Report,	30
Statistics,	31
Medical Officer's Report,	33
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	35
Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports,	36
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	36
Schoolmistress's Report,	37

Lusk Intermediate Prison :

	Page
Directors' Report,	39
Superintendent's Report,	40
Statistics,	40
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	42
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	43
Medical Officer's Report,	43
Registrar and School Instructor's Report,	44

APPENDIX :

Statement of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1871, .	46
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859,	47
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865,	48
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871,	49, 50

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle,
June, 1872.

MY LORD,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1871.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1872, may be estimated as amounting to 2,050.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 1st January, 1872, . . .	872	323	1,195
Accommodation 1st January, 1872, . . .	1,500	550	2,050

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 1st January, 1872, . . .	4	1	5
Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,200.			

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 years,	84	29	113
7 "	49	40	89
10 "	9	2	11
14 "	2	—	2
Life,	3	1	4
Gross Total sentenced in 1871, .	147	72	219

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . . .	42
Released on Orders of Licence,	223
Total,	265

* Twelve of these are military convicts.

Subjoined is a table similar to that given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody," &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3,933	1854	710	658
3,427	1855	518	820
3,209	1856	389	1,107
2,614	1857	426	910
2,277	1858	358	946
1,773	1859	322	595
1,631	1860	331	524
1,492	1861	368	561
1,314	1862	592	317
1,575	1863	511	326
1,768	1864	407	391
1,776	1865	299	410
1,637	1866	265	439
1,431	1867	296	330
1,335	1868	246	245
1,325	1869	191	291
1,230	1870	245	253
1,228	1871	†219	265
1,209	1872	—	—

No change was made during the past year in the system of Irish convict management, and we are able to report that it worked with its usual satisfactory results.

The regulation under which women, from 1869, were permitted to gain admission to the Refuges proved, as was expected, powerful incentives to industry and good conduct, and we have reason to be satisfied with the mode in which those institutions are managed.

In our report for 1870 we drew attention to the serious injury certain to arise through the abolition, by "The Habitual Criminals Act, 1869," of the condition requiring ticket-of-licence holders to report themselves monthly to the police, and we saw with pleasure the revival of the course introduced by The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.

The latter Act, although carefully carried out in Ireland, has not tended to swell the numbers sentenced to penal servitude, a fact which may we believe be taken as a not inconsiderable proof of the decrease of serious crime in this country.

The Revocations of Licences during the year 1871 were as follow:—

Males—

Forfeited and revoked for breach of conditions,	3
„ for new offences,	5

Females—

Revoked for breach of conditions in Refuges,	12
„ for new offences,	3

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Twelve of these are military convicts.

There was no attempt at combined insubordination during the year, and corporal punishment was inflicted but in four instances.

The conduct of the subordinate officers was, with very few exceptions, worthy of commendation.

On the whole, the health of the officers and prisoners was good.

The details connected with the particular establishments will be found under the head of each Prison, supplied in the reports of the Directors, and contained in those of the responsible officers.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servants,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } *Directors.*
J. BARLOW,

**MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.**

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

*Directors'
Report.*

The conduct of the prisoners was, during the year, in all points very satisfactory.

The offences were merely for breach of prison regulations and were few in number. The punishments were light, and corporal chastisement was not inflicted.

The officers of the staff discharged their duties with great intelligence and care, its subordinate members zealously seconding the efforts of their superiors.

During the year, the entire tailoring for the convict service in Ireland was transferred from the male to the female prison, and as the tailoring class in the former establishment is thus broken up, larger numbers of convicts are available for transfer to the public works carried on at Spike Island Prison and at the Haulbowline Docks.

The shoes and boots for the entire convict service in this country are made, as in former years, in this prison.

The mats and matting for the public departments in Ireland, are, as already reported, made in this prison, and the articles supplied were approved by the Commissioners of Public Works.

As, however, the early months of convicts in probation are, in Ireland, passed at oakum picking, and as the chief portion of the matmaking is carried on by the persons of this class, only four months, out of the eight of probation, can at best be counted upon as available for this branch of industry. Under these circumstances, and owing to the limited number of hands available for the work, large orders from mercantile houses are declined through inability to execute them.

The health of the convicts and of the officers during the year was excellent, and no death took place.

Through the small number of males sentenced to penal servitude it was found possible to reduce the staff by three first-class and four second-class warders; by this reduction, and by the transfer of the tailor warder to the Female Prison, there is a saving upon the cost of staff amounting to £474 per annum.

The expenses were of the usual and necessary kind, and are set forth in the appendix under their various heads.

The buildings were kept in repair under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works.

Appended are the reports of the Governor, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Head Schoolmaster, supplying the information which it is the province of these officers to furnish annually.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, { *Directors.*
J. BARLOW, }

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Male Prison,
January, 1872.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.
—
*Governor's
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with the statistical returns for this prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that I have been cordially supported by all the officers of this prison in the carrying out of the duties connected with it, and that the system adopted here with regard to the conduct and treatment of convicts continues to work most satisfactorily.

During the past twelve months there has been a reduction of seven warders in the staff of the prison, viz:—Three first-class warders and four second-class warders.

Two first-class warders and two second-class warders were discharged with pensions owing to a reduction of the staff. One first-class warder (a tailor warder) was transferred with the office of his class to the Mountjoy Female Prison. Two second-class warders were discharged on medical grounds and received gratuities on discharge.

I am glad to be able to report favourably on the general conduct of the officers of the prison.

Amongst the prisoners no case of misconduct of an aggravated nature has occurred since my last report. One convict who came in here with a doubtful record on his transfer sheet was removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum. After a careful observation, during a period of six months, the medical authorities reported this convict to be of unsound mind, and he was treated accordingly.

No attempt at escape has been made, neither has there been any attempt at suicide, either real or feigned; on the whole the conduct of the convicts has been good, and they have shown an inclination to avail themselves of the instructions which were given to them in the manufacturing department.

During this year a new branch of industry has been introduced in the form of "ships' fend-offs." This I consider to be not only a useful but also an expedient species of prison labour, because it affords a possibility of carrying on a manufacture which in no way interferes with the separate system.

In the month of June last the tailoring class was transferred to the Female Prison, and the associated men belonging to it were sent to the Public Works at Spike Island.

Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of convicts for the past twelve months, I can with confidence refer to the statistical returns to show that there has been an increase in the amount of remuneration which has been derived from the labour of the prisoners in the manufacturing department.

New iron gates and railings have been placed at the entrance of each ward. This can in no way interfere with the due supervision of the prison, at the same time that in case of any emergency it becomes a means of security, by effectually separating each division.

**MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.**

*Governor's
Report.*

All prison buildings and fittings pertaining thereto have been kept in good repair by the officers of the Board of Public Works, and all requisitions on that department have been attended to.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with, except in such particular cases as have been specially reported to and brought under the notice of the Director.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

P. W. HACKETT, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Offences.	No.	Offences.	No.
Communicating and other minor offences, - - - -	29	Idleness, - - - -	4
Disobedience, - - - -	17	Prohibited articles in possession, - -	11
Disobedience and insolence, - - - -	5	Window breaking, - - - -	1
Disorderly conduct, - - - -	4	Bleeding himself, - - - -	2
Damaging prison property, - - - -	2		
Insolence, - - - -	7	Total, - - - -	82

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson, - - - -	3	Larceny and previous conviction, - -	16
Assault, - - - -	3	Larceny after previous conviction for felony, - - - -	8
Assault (intent to rob), - - - -	2	Murder, - - - -	2
Assault and robbery, - - - -	4	Manslaughter, - - - -	8
Assault (grievous), - - - -	3	Military offences, - - - -	9
Armed and firing at R.I.C., - - - -	1	Malicious assault, - - - -	1
Base coin in possession, - - - -	1	Malicious wounding, - - - -	1
Bigamy, - - - -	1	Malicious injury to prison property, - -	1
Burglary and larceny, - - - -	2	Obtaining money—false pretences, - -	2
Burglary, - - - -	2	Perjury, - - - -	1
Burglary and robbery, - - - -	6	Picking pockets, - - - -	5
Burglary and felony, - - - -	4	Robbery, - - - -	2
Cattle stealing, - - - -	6	Rape, - - - -	2
Child desertion, - - - -	1	Receiving stolen goods, - - - -	6
Felonious assault, - - - -	1	Sacrilege, - - - -	1
Felony, - - - -	5	Stealing post letters, - - - -	1
Forgery, - - - -	3	Sheep stealing, - - - -	4
Highway robbery, - - - -	1	Shooting at, - - - -	1
Horse-stealing, - - - -	2	Threatening letters, - - - -	2
Housebreaking, - - - -	2	Uttering counterfeit coin, - - - -	1
Housebreaking and robbery, - - - -	5	Unlawfully detaining child, - - - -	1
Indecent assaults, - - - -	2		
Larceny, - - - -	15	Total, - - - -	160
Larceny in dwelling, - - - -	2		
Larceny from person, - - - -	8		

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended
31st December, 1871.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	2
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	3
Tinsmiths, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	1
Coopers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	1
Manufacturers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	2
Labourers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1870, 43	
Total, - - - -	53

Trades.	No. Governor's Report.
Removed Tailors, - - - -	11
Shoemakers, - - - -	6
Matmakers, - - - -	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1871, 35	
Total, - - - -	53

RETURN of WORK performed in Manufacturing Departments during the year
ended 31st December, 1871.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

<i>Making.</i>	No.
Chief Warders' uniform suits, - - -	1
Principal " " " " - - -	3
Warders' top coats, - - -	32
" frock coats, - - -	65
" trousers, - - -	66
" caps, - - -	81
" cap covers, - - -	112
" serge coats, - - -	13
" " vests, - - -	13
" tweed coats, - - -	7
" " trousers, - - -	9
" " vests, - - -	8
Bolster and pillow covers, - - -	139
Mattress covers, - - -	103
Pilot coats, - - -	12
Towels, - - -	22
Badges, - - -	153
Slippers, bound, - - -	246
<i>Cutting.</i>	
Frieze jackets, - - -	160
" trousers, - - -	570
" caps, - - -	300
" braces, - - -	200
Monkey jackets, - - -	35
Flannel shirts, - - -	20
Warders' coats, - - -	19
" trousers, - - -	14
<i>Repairing.</i>	
Warders' coats, - - -	66
" trousers, - - -	102
" caps, - - -	24
" vests, - - -	3
Soutanes, - - -	2
Frieze jackets, - - -	235
" trousers, - - -	747
" vests, - - -	132
" caps, - - -	41

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT.

<i>Making.</i>	No.
Blucher boots, pairs, - - -	165
Navy " " " - - -	1
Men's shoes " " - - -	805
Women's shoes " " - - -	519
Warders' slippers " " - - -	60
Matrons' " " - - -	32
Frieze and canvas slippers, pairs, - - -	246
High heeled boot, - - -	1
Children's shoes, pairs, - - -	12
Uniform belts, - - -	50
Key straps, - - -	6
<i>Repairing.</i>	
Warders' boots, pairs, - - -	34
" slippers, " " - - -	141
Matrons' " " - - -	3
Men's shoes, " " - - -	394
Women's shoes, " " - - -	401
Strait jacket, - - -	1
Muffs, - - -	3

MAT, &C., DEPARTMENT.

Coir mats, - - -	lbs., 15,496
Bordered mats, - - -	- 2,609
Hearthrugs, - - -	- 98
Matting, - - -	yards, 5,169
Bass brooms, - - -	- 134
Deck scrubs, - - -	- 94
Hand " " - - -	- 84
Coir brushes, - - -	- 72
Mattresses, - - -	- 306
Bolsters, - - -	- 400
Ship mattresses, - - -	- 10
" fend-offs, - - -	- 101

ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS EMPLOYED during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

How employed.	Daily average No. employed 307 days.	Estimated value of the work performed.
Tailors, - - - - -	6.54	£ 123 18 1
Shoemakers, - - - - -	21.52	281 10 11
Matmakers and weavers, - - - - -	33.99	450 8 2
Brushmakers, - - - - -	.38	5 15 10
Mattressmakers, - - - - -	.76	16 9 6
Fend-offmakers, - - - - -	.53	9 6 6
Picking oakum, - - - - -	29.02	53 12 7
Carpenters, smiths, coopers, tinsmiths, and painters, - - - - -	4.	151 0 0
Labourers in the garden and fatigue work, including cooks, cleaners, &c., - - - - -	33.95	897 2 7
Totals—Average effective numbers and earnings, - - - - -	130.69	1,989 4 2
Average non-effective, - - - - -	5.07	—
Total daily average, - - - - -	135.76	—
Average earning of each prisoner, - - - - -	—	15 4 5

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

Received from—	Removed to—
County and City Gaols, - - - 136	Convict Depôts, - - - 167
Convict Depôts, - - - 9	Discharged, - - - 6
Military Barracks, - - - 8	Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, - - 1
Police Office (ticket of licence revoked), - - - 7	Died, - - - 1
Total, - - - 160	Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1871, - - - 119

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Not reported to have been in prison	
before, - - - - - 29	Eight times, - - - - - 3
Once, - - - - - 27	Nine „ - - - - - 2
Twice, - - - - - 24	Ten „ - - - - - 2
Three times, - - - - - 13	Ten and under fifteen times, - - 7
Four „ - - - - - 18	Fifteen times and over, - - - 6
Five „ - - - - - 4	Antecedents not known, - - - 9
Six „ - - - - - 9	Total, - - - - - 160
Seven „ - - - - - 7	

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Fifteen and under twenty years of age, 19	Fifty and under sixty, - - - 7
Twenty and under twenty-five, - 36	Sixty and over, - - - 2
Twenty-five and under thirty, - 39	Total, - - - - - 160
Thirty and under forty, - - - 42	
Forty and under fifty, - - - 15	

SENTENCES of PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Five years' penal servitude, - - 86	Life penal servitude, - - - 3
Seven „ „ - - 55	Life transportation, - - - 1
Ten „ „ - - 11	Total, - - - - - 160
Fourteen „ „ - - 4	
Single, 117.	Married, 43.

Roman Catholics, 134. Protestants, 23. Presbyterians, 3.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Convict Prison,
January, 1872.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of this prison, and in doing so it affords me great pleasure to say that the health of the prisoners during the year has been very satisfactory. *Medical Officer's Report.*

Notwithstanding the prevalence of epidemic and contagious diseases in the vicinity, I am gratified to state that no case has as yet occurred in the prison, and I trust that with the precautions I have adopted such a state of things will continue. At intervals during the year there was no patient in hospital, and even now such is the case, and has been so since the 16th of December last.

I believe that the gratifying sanitary state of the prison is attributable to a great extent to its extreme cleanliness and good ventilation. Impure air is apt to accumulate in the water closets of the unoccupied cells in the vacant divisions, but owing to their being regularly flushed and purified with carbolic acid, no injurious effects have arisen.

I may here also remark after another year's experience, that the introduction of earth closets is a decided improvement, as the offensive smell which heretofore frequently proceeded from the prisoners' cells, consequent upon their making use of their water closets, no longer exists.

The admissions to hospital during the year were 80 prisoners as compared with 113 the year before, and the daily average number of sick in hospital was 3·14 against 4·7 the year before. Three prisoners were sent from the Lusk establishment for treatment in hospital, and two from Spike Island, but they are not included either in the admissions, or in the daily average of sick in hospital, and the diseases under which they laboured will be found detailed in a separate table. There was only one death, from thoracic aneurism, and none of the other cases, with one or two exceptions, were of a grave character. One prisoner was removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, who was considered before his reception here to be either insane or feigning insanity, but the former opinion was however found, after a minute examination of his case, to be correct.

Eleven prisoners, as compared with twenty-one the year before, were removed to Spike Island, on medical grounds, before they had completed their term in seclusion. I find that the temporary employment of prisoners of this class, who may be suffering from the effects of close confinement, in the prison garden, where their labour is advantageous, conduces much to their recovery.

The health of the warders has been, with few exceptions, good. One death occurred from disease of the heart, that of an aged officer, who was a pensioner from the army. Two were discharged the service on medical grounds, and thirteen were treated in hospital for colds, chest affections, and dyspepsia.

I beg to mention most favourably the Hospital Warder and the assistant for the zealous and careful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The admissions to hospital, with the diseases affecting them, their termination in recovery, removal, or in death, together with the other medical statistics, will be found detailed in the following tables.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WILLIAM YOUNG, M.D., Medical Officer.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

**MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.**

*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

TABLE I.—HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1871.

Number of prisoners in custody, 1st January, 1871,	- 135	295
" " received during the year,	- 160	
patients in hospital, 1st January, 1871,	- 3	83
" " admitted during the year,	- 80	
" " discharged from hospital,	- 82	83
" " died in hospital,	- 1	
" " remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1872,	- - -	

Daily average number of sick in hospital during the year,	- 3.14
Number of times prisoners were prescribed for in the prison,	- 923
Daily average number prescribed for,	- 2.52

TABLE II.—DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
8135	J. R.,	5 Nov., 1870,	13 April, 1871,	14 June, 1871,	Thoracic aneurism.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Where convicted.	Date of conviction.	Date sent to Asylum.
8214	P. K.,	24 April, 1871,	Omagh,	12 April, 1871,	13 Nov., 1871.

TABLE IV.—PRISONERS removed to Spike Island, from probation, on Medical Grounds.

Date.	Register No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
April 19,	8141	J. B.,	Once before in lunatic asylum, and showing symptoms of eccentricity.
May 26,	8202	J. B.,	Weak intellect, nervous and irritable.
" "	8196	W. S.,	Disease of heart, morose and silent.
" "	8151	M. L.,	Weak intellect.
June 7,	8179	C. D.,	Unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison.
July 28,	8251	M. C.,	Blind.
Sept. 14,	8208	D. L.,	Epileptic.
October 31,	8200	W. P.,	Suffering from Dyspepsia.
" "	8293	S. G.,	Highly Scrofulous.
" "	8285	J. E.,	A cripple.
Novem. 14,	8288	M. P.,	Blind of one eye and nearly blind of the other.

TABLE V.—DISEASES of those admitted to HOSPITAL.

Disease of heart,	- 2	Ophthalmia,	- 5	Blind of both eyes,	- 1
Febrile attacks,	- 5	Syphilis,	- 3	Dyspepsia,	- 4
Dropsy,	- 1	Aneurism,	- 2	Colic,	- 2
Observation,	- 5	Neurosis,	- 1	Epilepsy,	- 1
Cutaneous,	- 2	Boil and carbuncle,	- 2	Fracture,	- 1
Tonsillitis,	- 2	Melancholy,	- 3	Ulcer,	- 1
Bronchitis,	- 2	Phthisis,	- 1	Abscess,	- 2
Diarrhoea,	- 8	Weak intellect,	- 1	Cripple,	- 1
Syncope,	- 2	Stricture,	- 2	Scrofula,	- 1
Rheumatism,	- 1	Ear ache,	- 1	Impaired vision,	- 1
Pleuritis,	- 2	Gum-boil,	- 1	Malingering,	- 2
Colds,	- 6	Anorexia,	- 3		

TABLE VI.—DISEASES of those received from LUEK ESTABLISHMENT for treatment in Hospital.

Onychia, . . . 1 | Otagia, . . . 1 | Bronchitis, . . . 1

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

FROM SPIKE ISLAND.

Blind, 1 | Phthisis, 1

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
Dublin, 15th January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to state that my duties as Chaplain have been regularly performed for the past year.

Divine Service has been duly celebrated, religious instruction given, and the prisoners under my charge constantly visited.

I abstain from commenting on any particular occurrences of the year. I did so twelve months ago, but my report containing certain observations was not, I understand, brought under your notice.*

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

ROBERT FLEMYNG, A.M.,
Church of Ireland Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
2nd January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1871.

I have great pleasure in reporting that the moral and religious condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners committed to my care has been very satisfactory. In receiving religious instructions and fulfilling the other religious duties they have manifested much attention, faith and devotion.

In evidence of good conduct on the part of the prisoners, during the year just terminated, might be produced the fact that the punishments recorded against them for offences committed against prison rules are, absolutely and relatively, fewer and of a lighter nature than those of any year within my experience.

This improvement in the moral condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners, I ascribe, among other causes, to the industrial works and the

* The Annual Report of the Protestant Chaplain for 1870 was duly considered, and the topics objected to were fully pointed out to him by the Visiting Director who informed him that they were not the proper subjects for an Annual Report, as contemplated by the Chaplains' Rules.—P. J. M.

**MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.**

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

industrial training of the prisoners, because a fair amount of manual labour contributes to the sound health of both body and soul, and renders men, such as are usually found in prisons, more tractable and contented.

A very important cause of this amelioration in the moral conduct of the prisoners is the humane, reasonable and Christian spirit in which the machinery of prison discipline has been worked out.

Gratefully acknowledging and highly approving the conduct of the officers in the discharge of their difficult duties, I am bound to say that I have never found the prisoners more docile and manageable than they have been for the past year.

I feel pleasure in stating that every facility has been afforded me for the exercise of my ministry, and that the Governor and all the officers, with whom my duties brought me into contact, have treated me very kindly and cordially.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, R.C.C.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

*Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Manse, 49, Great Charles-street, Dublin,
5th January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—There is little of moment calling for special notice in reference to the Presbyterian prisoners. The regular routine of the Chaplain's duty, and the small number committed to my charge, demand nothing more particularly noteworthy than the ordinary statistical statement. The number in confinement to whom I regularly minister has remained much the same during the past year as it was in 1870. The services have been conducted according to the usages of the Presbyterian Church, my duties being comprised under two heads—Sabbath ministrations and weekly visitations from cell to cell. In the conduct of the prisoners there has been a marked improvement, scarcely a solitary offence having been committed by any of them against the prison regulations during the year that is past. In the general attention to the religious instructions communicated, in the hold which the truth has often taken of the memory and, I trust, of the heart, and in the strong resolutions made to reform the life in the days that are to come, evidence is presented that "the holding forth of the word of life" has been, in some measure, acknowledged and blessed.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HANNA

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
9th January, 1872.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report for the year 1871 on Mountjoy Male Convict School.

The mode of instructing is a combination of the simultaneous and individual systems, which I believe to be best adapted to the peculiarities and habits of the learners. The simultaneous alone would not be efficient, for there are many amongst them who will not fix their attention on general instruction who are most attentive when individually taught. But the exclusive use of this system would require much time and many teachers, and hence, also, the classes must be collectively taught.

The longest school-time afforded to the first and second (or lowest) school classes, who are in most need of instruction, is six hours weekly; the classes somewhat better informed (third and fourth) are limited to three hours' school-time in the week, the industrial requirements precluding any further extension.

Those who for the performance of skilled labour are kept here longer than the eight months' probation, are permitted to attend school for an hour after work, every evening except Saturday. Amongst those are many who have acquired in prison a fair rudimentary education; and every one of them is allowed to select the subject or subjects for study which will be best adapted to enlighten him on the occupation he will be likely to pursue for his future maintenance by honest industry. As these are capable of practising self-culture the teacher's attention during the evening school is engaged by the remaining less educated portion of this prison section.

During the prisoners' dinner hour the teachers visit and teach individually in the cells for half an hour; the other half-hour being necessary for refectation. These dinner hour visits, when judiciously managed, I believe to be very beneficial, as the teachers can learn in these lonely retreats more of the dispositions and predilections of the prisoners than they could in the school, and can suit their instructions to the exigencies of the cases, always mindful of Rule 3 of the Directors—"They shall consider it a chief part of their duty to promote as far as lies in their power the moral improvement and instruction of the prisoners."

The literary and moral progress during the year has been satisfactory, except in a few instances of men with minds so uncultivated and vitiated as to be incapable of retaining instructions or good impressions.

On the 21st of December last, Edward Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National schools, visited and examined portions of the prison probation classes, the longest school attendance of any one of whom had not been more than eight months. As the other prisoners not in probation, and who are fairly educated, only attend the evening school (as before stated), they have not been included in his examination; it is, therefore, only just to observe, that his report is not of the whole, but of a part, the better part being absent. In the short period of eight months, with scarcely an hour at school daily, the visible improvement cannot be very marked in men, many of whom, on admission, did not know a letter in the alphabet, and the difficulties of imparting to them a knowledge of it are almost insurmountable. Frequently, when the teaching of spelling and reading from tablets and books fails, success is attained through the medium of writing on paper. Many who have a good hand for writing are otherwise very stupid; and it is only when they see that their

B

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. handiwork in writing appears well to the eye that they evince a desire to know what that work is, and hence they are taught to spell the written words, which gradually leads to the acquirement of spelling and reading in the lesson books.

*Head
School-
master's
Report.*

In many instances the mode of proceeding with the education of neglected uncultivated adults is the converse of that which would succeed in improving children or cultured juveniles whose retention and ability to form words from the combination of letter-sounds are so active, but almost extinct in such adults whose aspirations are in advance of monosyllabic and uninteresting lessons; it would be a mistake to keep them at them until they could spell and pronounce them. To allow the man of age to penetrate further into his book in search of more instructive information, promotes a taste, a desire, and an application which contribute much to his improvement, and which the experienced teachers in convict schools must not discourage.

On reception, about twenty-five per cent. of the prisoners are wholly illiterate, and require the application of much skill and strict attention to enable them to progress even by slow degrees. I take these illiterate persons under my own tuition, and I trust I leave nothing undone in my power for their improvement. At the end of eight months (at their removal from this) they have at least a foundation laid for future progress, and it would cast a gloom over me, did I think that my labours would be lost by the collapse of their improving exertions; but when I call to mind that Spike Island Prison is their immediate destination, these gloomy anticipations are dissipated, because I am convinced that they will there receive equal, if not superior treatment.

I have now unveiled some of the specialties and the abnormal condition of the pupils of the convict school, in order to show that to report much progress requires the exercise of more than ordinary skill, industry, and perseverance.

In the course of the year sixteen were promoted from first (lowest) class to second class, twenty-seven from second to third class, and forty from third to fourth class.

STATISTICS OF MOUNTJOY MALE PRISON SCHOOL ON the 30th December, 1871.

Reading.	No.	Writing.	No.	Arithmetic.	No.	Geography.	No.
First Book, -	17	Large letters, -	4	Making figures -	17	Map of World, -	69
Second Book, -	36	Large-hand, -	4	Four rules, -	49	Maps of Europe and Ireland, -	41
Third Book, -	16	Round-hand, -	9	Compound rules & above, -	44		
Fourth Book, -	41	Small-hand, -	93				
Total, -	110	Total, -	110	Total, -	110	Total, -	110

This report I believe to be true in every essential particular.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Little or no change has taken place in the arrangements of this prison during the past year; its management has been satisfactory, and, as reported last year, very creditable to the local staff generally. *Directors' Report.*

The conduct of the subordinate officers was generally good; in six cases, however, dismissal was recommended to, and sanctioned by, the Government; if, however, this number of dismissals should appear large, it must be borne in mind that many of the offences which in the case of a prison officer involve dismissal, would probably in other branches of the public service not bring, in the first instance, such a heavy penalty. Four warders died during the past year.

The Governor's remarks as to the selection of warders are worthy of consideration. To perform satisfactorily the duties of a warder requires peculiar qualifications; so long, therefore, as warders and matrons are appointed upon the testimonials of persons probably quite unacquainted with the working of convict prisons, it will be impossible to prevent the admission into the service of unsuitable persons, and a corresponding loss to the public, and injury to the discipline of the prison.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally good. There have been, as must always be looked for, some offences of a serious character; in four such cases corporal punishment was ordered; but it is right to remark that a very large proportion of the prison crime is caused directly and indirectly by the presence at Spike Island Prison of the weak-minded class of prisoners. Spike Island Prison is not adapted for the treatment of such a class of prisoners.

The convicts have been for the most part hardworking and industrious; they have been chiefly employed on the Haulbowline Docks, where, I understand, their labour has been contrasted favourably with that of the paid tradesmen and labourers; the employment of three extra trades warders has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that even a more favourable progress may be made during the year 1872.

Two attempts at escape occurred during the year, but neither was successful.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; an outbreak of fever, which at one time threatened to be serious, having quickly subsided.

The state of the prison buildings is good; no material alteration has taken place in them.

The school arrangements remain unchanged.

The Chaplains' reports continue to be satisfactory.

The usual Statistics are attached.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } *Directors.*
J. BARLOW,

**SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.**
—
*Governor's
Report.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I have the honour to present my annual report on this establishment for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

First, with reference to the subordinate officers, some few cases of misconduct had to be brought under the notice of the Director, and six were dismissed the service; but considering the number on the staff, and the onerous and trying nature of the duties, their conduct generally was satisfactory. Four died in the service, four resigned, and there were nineteen new appointments. The principal warders are steady, diligent, and zealous officers. The Chief Warder left the service on medical grounds, and is about to be superannuated, having had twenty-four years' service.

In a public works prison the conduct, judgment, and tact of the warders have a most important bearing on the discipline, general conduct, and tone of the convicts; and I would here humbly venture to submit that it would be greatly to the advantage of the service if candidates could be seen personally previous to their nomination by some authority whose experience would enable him to form an opinion as to whether they are possessed of the special qualifications as to tact, judgment, &c. so necessary for the efficient management of convicts.

All the available and able-bodied convicts were employed as heretofore on the new docks at Haulbowline. There has been no change in their treatment, or in the general daily routine. The respective sentences have been duly carried into execution, and the authorized earnings credited according to the classification and industry of the individuals.

The varied nature of the works in progress gives different kinds of employment, and for which selections are made according to conduct and suitability, but by far the larger number are quarrying and stone-dressing.

There are also smiths, carpenters, sawyers, and shoemakers, &c., in regular employment at their respective trades, and I have reason to believe that the industry on the works generally have given satisfaction. It is also intended to employ convict labour in building the dock wall round the basin.

The general conduct of the convicts both on and off the works has been on the whole very good. The offences (inclusive of those committed by the weak-minded and irresponsibles, and which were by far the most numerous in proportion) averaged 12·844 per cent. per month.

There were some bad individual cases of insubordination, such as refusing to work, assaults on officers; but those who committed the last named offences were, with one exception, all eccentric or weak-minded, and this class of convicts interfere greatly with the general discipline of an associated prison; the number, too, is very considerable, but they have latterly undergone a special medical inspection, and I hope with the view to their removal.

Four convicts received corporal punishment.

Daily average number on the works (prison works included),	667
Not employed (in cells and hospital),	27
Total daily average,	694

There were two attempts at escape—one by breaking out of his cell, the other on the public works at Haulbowline, but both were detected in the attempt. The prison buildings are in a fair state of repair.

The school has been carried on in the evenings after work hours as usual, and the Chaplains of the different persuasions, as a rule, availed of every opportunity to give religious and moral instructions on week days as well as on Sundays.

The usual statistical returns are herewith forwarded.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of the Inspector or the Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Irish Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SPRUE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Governor's
Report.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 697 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1871.

Murder, - - - -	19	Unlawfully assembling, breaking	
Conspiracy to murder, - - -	1	into habitation, and carrying away	
Shooting at with intent to murder, -	13	arms, - - - -	2
Administering poison, - - -	2	Unlawful assembly and attacking	
Manslaughter, - - - -	24	dwelling house, firing shots	
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding, -	4	through same, and by threats	
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and		and menaces attempt to compel	
other assaults, - - - -	26	one Michael Mollaghan to quit	
Assault and robbery, - - -	10	his farm, - - - -	4
Assault with intent to rob, -	2	Being one of an armed party who	
Indecent assault on male persons, -	2	fired on the Royal Irish Constabu-	
Rape, - - - -	12	lary, - - - -	1
Carnally knowing females under age		Receiving stolen goods, - - -	20
of twelve years, - - - -	1	Obtaining goods and money by	
Sacrilege, - - - -	2	means of false pretences, -	2
Robbery, - - - -	16	Writing and sending threatening	
Highway robbery, - - - -	6	letters, - - - -	8
Burglary and robbery, - - -	29	Uttering forged Post Office order	
Burglary and previous conviction, -	50	for money, - - - -	2
Housebreaking and robbery, -	47	Uttering forged warrant order for	
Felony and previous conviction, -	19	payment of money, - - -	1
Felony of Post letters and their		Uttering a forged £5 note, -	1
contents, - - - -	3	Coining and passing base coin, -	11
Forgery, - - - -	2	Having base coin in possession, -	4
Perjury, - - - -	2	Having coining implements in pos-	
Arson and attempts at arson, -	13	session, - - - -	1
Larceny and previous conviction, -	203	Military offences, - - - -	21
Stealing from the person, - -	60	Buggery, - - - -	1
Cattle stealing, - - - -	17	Demanding money by threats and	
Sheep stealing, - - - -	21	menaces with intent to rob, -	1
Horse stealing, - - - -	7	Malicious injury to machinery, -	2
Whiteboy offence, - - -	2		
		Total, - - - -	697

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1871.

Governor's Report.	COMMITTED.		HOW DISPOSED OF.	
	1st January, 1871—		31st December, 1871—	
	In custody, -	694	Remaining in custody, -	697
	Committed from—		Removed during the year to—	
	Mountjoy Prison, -	161	Mountjoy Prison, -	2
	Cork County Gaol, -	1	Mountjoy Prison (for Luak), -	66
			Released on licence, -	49
			Released on licence on medical grounds, -	1
			Discharged on completion of sentence, -	6
			Discharged on commutation of sentence, -	4
			Discharged on completion of periods equal to what remained of their sentences when their licences were granted, -	3
			Died, -	4
	Total, -	856	Total, -	856

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 697 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1871.

SENTENCES.		SENTENCES.	
Eighteen months (commuted from Five Years' Penal Servitude), -	1	Life transportation, -	14
Three Years (commuted from Five Years' Penal Servitude), -	2		
Five Years' Penal Servitude, -	220		
Six " " " " -	1		
Seven " " " " -	285		
Eight " " " " -	2		
Nine " " " " -	2		
Ten " " " " -	91		
Twelve " " " " -	1		
Fourteen " " " " -	25		
Fifteen " " " " -	8		
Twenty " " " " -	9		
Twenty-five " " " " -	1		
Life " " " " -	35		
	683		14
Total, 697			

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years, -	70
Twenty and under Twenty-five, -	161
Twenty-five and under Thirty, -	165
Thirty and under Thirty-five, -	122
Thirty-five and under Forty, -	79
Forty and under Fifty, -	61
Fifty and under Sixty, -	23
Sixty and under Seventy, -	13
Seventy and under Eighty, -	3
Total, -	697

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Governor's
Report.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Em- ployed for 302 days.	Estimated Value of Work per- formed.	Total.
PRISON WORKS.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors, - - - - -	11	415 5 0	
Shoemakers, - - - - -	7	264 5 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - - -	2	90 12 0	
Carpenters, - - - - -	4	151 0 0	
Painters, - - - - -	2	75 10 0	
Masons, - - - - -	2	90 12 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c., - - - - -	6	90 12 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers, - - - - -	2	60 8 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally, - - - - -	49	739 18 0	
Washing in Laundry, - - - - -	10	302 0 0	
Bakers, - - - - -	5	226 10 0	
Cooks, - - - - -	5	75 10 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Measing, &c., - - - - -	25	377 10 0	
Boatmen, - - - - -	6	90 12 0	
Oakum Picking (on wet days), - - - - -	7	26 8 6	
Do. (Invalids), - - - - -	20	25 3 4	
	163		3,101 15 10
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.			
Labourers, - - - - -	19	286 18 0	
	19		286 18 0
WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).			
Labourers, - - - - -	10	226 10 0	
	10		226 10 0
ADMIRALTY WORKS (HAULBOW- LINE).			
Stonecutters, - - - - -	32	1,288 10 8	
Do. beginners, - - - - -	42	845 12 0	
Carpenters and Sawyers, - - - - -	12	483 4 0	
Do. beginners, - - - - -	7	158 11 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - - -	6	241 12 0	
Do. beginners, - - - - -	5	113 5 0	
Shoemakers, - - - - -	5	188 15 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., - - - - -	366	7,368 16 0	
	475		10,688 5 8
Total, - - - - -	667		14,303 9 6

Daily average number employed,	-	-	-	667
" " not employed (in cells and hospital),	-	-	-	27
Total daily average,	-	-	-	694

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.Medical
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,

26th January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of the prison for the year 1871. Subjoined is a statement giving a general view of the numbers treated in hospital during the year:—

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1871,	-	-	-	16
from the preceding year,	-	-	-	-
Number admitted since, to the 31st December, inclusive,	-	-	-	218
Total under treatment during the year,	-	-	-	234
Of these there were discharged from hospital,	-	-	-	214
Died,	-	-	-	4
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	16
Total,	-	-	-	234

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted to hospital during the year were affected:—

Continued fever,	-	-	-	24	Wounds and contusions,	-	-	-	43
Paralysis,	-	-	-	2	Fractures,	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	4	Luxations and sprains,	-	-	-	4
Aphasia,	-	-	-	2	Ophthalmia,	-	-	-	4
Earache,	-	-	-	1	Abscesses,	-	-	-	5
Epistaxis—bleeding from nose,	-	-	-	1	Ulcers,	-	-	-	10
Hæmoptysis—bleeding from lungs,	-	-	-	3	Anthrax,	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	11	Paronychia,	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia,	-	-	-	1	Periostitis,	-	-	-	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	-	-	-	1	Erysipelas,	-	-	-	1
Asthma,	-	-	-	3	Rheumatism,	-	-	-	6
Syncope,	-	-	-	3	Lumbago,	-	-	-	1
Morbus Cordis—disease of heart,	-	-	-	9	Synovitis,	-	-	-	3
Dyspepsia,	-	-	-	1	Disease of knee-joint,	-	-	-	4
Colic,	-	-	-	1	Scrofula,	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea,	-	-	-	7	Urticaria,	-	-	-	1
Constipation,	-	-	-	3	Observation,	-	-	-	30
Hepatitis—liver disease,	-	-	-	1					
Diabetes,	-	-	-	1	Total,	-	-	-	218
Debility,	-	-	-	19					

The following table shows the ages, dates of conviction, reception at Spike Island prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1871.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
9,385	M. H.	46	1855. 23rd Mar.	1856. 10th June	1871. 12th Feb.	1871. 16th Feb.	Paralysis.
13,212	J. G.	61	1868. 9th June.	1869. 20th Feb.	1871. 22nd July.	1871. 18th Aug.	Asthma and Bronchitis.
12,899	J. W.	51	1866. 22nd Oct.	1869. 14th Feb.	1871. 1st Nov.	1871. 2nd Nov.	Epilepsy.
12,493	P. F.	37	1864. 11th April.	1864. 23rd Dec.	1871. 20th Nov.	1871. 30th Nov.	Typhus Fever.

Number of prisoners at Spike Island Prison, 1st January, 1871,	694
" " received from Mountjoy Prison during the year,	161
Received for Cork County Gaol,	1
Total,	856

Removed to other prisons or discharged during the year,	-	155	SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.
Died during the year, - - - -	-	4	
Total, - - - -	-	159	
Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year,	-	694.832	<i>Medical Superinten- dent's Report.</i>
Number of applicants for extern treatment during the year, -	-	13,959	
Number that received treatment, - - - -	-	12,539	
Daily average of sick treated as externs during the year, -	-	34	
" " " for 1870, - - - -	-	50	
" " " in hospital during the year, -	-	11.434	
" " " for 1870, - - - -	-	15.046	
Number of prisoners treated in punishment cells, - - - -	-	155	
Number in custody on the 31st December, 1871, - - - -	-	697	

On examination of the foregoing returns I feel myself warranted in stating that the health of the prisoners generally has been as good as in former years.

The admissions to hospital were less by 100 than in the year 1870, and during more than three-fourths of the period the prison may be said to have been free from any disease of a contagious or infectious nature.

Four deaths occurred within the year, a mortality considerably below one per cent. of a prison population, comprising invalids as well as able-bodied men.

Between the 6th November and the 1st December, one-third of the twenty-four cases registered under the head of "Continued Fever" were admitted to hospital; these were decidedly of an infectious character, and presented the symptoms of low typhus and typhoid fever in equal numbers; but as nearly two months have now elapsed since the reception of the last case, I think myself justified in regarding the outbreak as past.

I have anxiously sought for the cause of the appearance of diseases which I had never before seen amongst the *prisoners* during the sixteen years that I have had medical charge of the establishment. I could find nothing either in the quality or quantity of the articles of diet to account for it. I frequently inspected the bread, milk, meat, &c., and I am satisfied they were as good as those supplied in preceding years. The ventilation also is good.

In the early part of the summer the water in the main tank became polluted, but I could not attribute it to this cause, as the fact of its impurity was immediately observed, a stop put to its further use at once, and an abundant supply of pure water procured from the springs and other tanks on the island. It is extremely difficult, therefore, to offer any certain solution of the matter, but it is not possible that, whilst efforts were being made to get at the cause of the "water pollution," and the several sewers were being inspected for leakages, some foul gases may have been evolved with injurious results.

The cases admitted under the head "Observation" were those principally of the weak-minded class. These men are at all times most difficult of management, but more especially in a "public works" prison where strict discipline must be kept in view. They are constantly committing breaches of it, and they are unfit subjects in many instances for any punishment. For my opinion with reference to these prisoners, I would refer you to my report of the year 1862, being that in which their transfer took place, together with all the invalids, from Philipstown to Spike Island.

Twenty-two convicts were removed from Mountjoy Prison to Spike Island during the year *on medical grounds*, and fifteen of these were invalids.

**SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.**

**Medical
Superintendent's
Report.**

Fifty-nine officers of the prison staff were treated during the year; 6 of them were in hospital twice, and 1 on three occasions. I regret to be obliged to add that 3 cases terminated fatally, viz., those of Warder Sullivan, Mooney, and Cotter. The first-named died of fever terminating in acute bronchitis of a phthisical character. Warder Mooney suffered from a head affection, and I have been informed by Doctor Lafebuer, who was acting as my substitute during leave, that Warder Cotter's death was caused by congestion of the lungs.

The Resident Apothecary has been attentive and zealous in the performance of his duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

**Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.**

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 11th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

Within that period Divine service was celebrated fifty-five times, Lord's Supper administered on four occasions, prisoners catechised forty-one times, hospital visited on ninety occasions, also solitary cells when necessary.

I have nothing particular to communicate, as everything goes on with the strictest regularity, and the prisoners' conduct has been on the whole most satisfactory; their religious duties being also engaged in with becoming attention and reverence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER.

Directors of Government Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

**Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.**

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 1st January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st December, 1871, which is my twenty-third annual report as the R. C. Chaplain of this prison.

I beg to state that my experience of the past year enables me to vary in no important feature the statements in my report of the preceding year. I feel pleasure, however, in renewing the expression of my satisfaction at the conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual care. I can bear testimony to their having diligently availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them to approach the holy sacraments regularly, and to their having assiduously discharged their other religious obligations. Their demeanour in chapel was always reverential and edifying, and their conduct in the wards and on the public works was generally submissive and satisfactory. I speak of them as a body, for there were some exceptions, as usual; but, I am happy to say, that they were few among so large a number of persons of their class. On the whole I am

convinced that the religious teaching and services, and the general discipline of the prison, have been as successful during the past year as during any former year. At all events I feel bound to say that nothing could exceed the anxious vigilance and unceasing labours of the Inspector and Governor, and of all the disciplined officers, in order to produce that happy result.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

[This report is not printed, it contains irrelevant matters.]

Assistant
Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 6th January, 1872.

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to lay before you my report for the year 1871.

The year just ended has passed over in the regular and uninterrupted discharge of my duties from week to week, and in no year have they been more agreeable to me or more encouraging. While paying due attention to all the prisoners of my charge, there are some in which I take a hopeful interest, and I have the knowledge of more than one now earning an honest livelihood as peaceable and useful subjects of the realm, who once occupied the same seats, and to whom I have alluded in former reports as then giving promise of better things in time to come. In the pleasing anticipation of similar results, I continue the work assigned to me, striving to carry it on with the considerateness on the one hand, and the caution on the other, which that of my fellow-creatures committed to my teaching so peculiarly require.

I earnestly endeavour to put simply before them the wonderful mercy and love set forth in the glorious Gospel of the blessed Saviour, and it is on the power of this I found the hope that, as almost all of them listen to it with docile attention, the Divine blessing will make it effectual to the eternal safety of some, and to enable them to bring forth the proper fruits of their renewal in a sober and honest life.

I have regularly visited the prisoners in the punishment cells, and those sick in hospital.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

W. J. KERTLAND, LL.D.,

Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1871.

At the close of the past year the number on the school roll was 199, of whom 17 were in the first or lowest class, 74 in the second, and 108 in the third or highest, all of whom were writing on paper. As usual such prisoners as are able to read and write sufficiently well for all practical purposes, with people in their station of life, are exempt from school attendance; and according as the other convicts respectively attain the necessary qualifications, they are promoted to the exempt class.

During the past year, fewer applications have been made by prisoners attending school to get exempted from further attendance, and there has been a large increase in the number of applicants belonging to the exempt class for permission to again attend school. These opposite desires arise in some part from the love of change, which is known to exist so universally amongst convicts. But on the part of the great majority of those apparently anxious to attend, the desire to improve is doubtless the principal motive. The applications from prisoners in the exempt class being so numerous, and having been complied with to the greatest possible extent (all the schools being now, and for a considerable time past fully occupied), that many of the applicants have been unavoidably kept waiting for vacancies to occur; and so strong is the desire to possess the privilege, that week after week the applications are again and again renewed.

The prisoners of the exempt class attending school seem in general very fond of writing, and take the greatest pains to improve their penmanship. No facility for writing being allowed in the cells, the opportunity afforded in the school-room for this purpose would appear to be the chief attraction. But their efforts in the work of self-improvement are not confined to this particular branch. Upon the four or five evenings in the week that they have no opportunity of going to school, I have reason to believe that they utilize their leisure, after their hard day's work, at profitable reading and study in their respective cells, where every requisite is furnished to them, except, as has been mentioned, materials for writing on paper. In the school-room, while every reasonable assistance is given them, the schoolmaster regards the instruction of the prisoners learning to read and write as of paramount importance; these convicts constitute the regular school classes, and require his almost exclusive care, attention, and instruction.

The prisoners in general, I am happy to report, conduct themselves in a very becoming manner at school—evincing a desire to learn, co-operating with the schoolmaster, diligently applying themselves to their lessons, and patiently and perseveringly endeavouring to overcome the difficulties before them. Their progress is very satisfactory.

Library books continue to be issued, as usual on Saturdays, to the prisoners capable of reading them. Two volumes have been recently added to the library, which being inadequate of itself to the growing requirements of the prison—the advance of education gradually swelling the numbers able to read—it continues to be supplemented by such of the excellent school books as partake of the character of a library book.

In conclusion, I feel bound in justice to my colleague, Mr. Ryan, to testify that he discharges his difficult duties as hitherto, with his usual zeal and efficiency.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Directors'
Report.

Had it not been for the persistent misconduct of a small body of prisoners whose violent and mischievous behaviour, not only brought punishment upon themselves, but in some instances induced other prisoners to commit themselves, the conduct of the convicts might have been stated to have been satisfactory. As remarked last year, it will be quite impossible in a Female Prison to put a stop to the practices of destroying clothing, bedding, glass, and other public property, until the prisoners are aware that such conduct will certainly entail a long additional imprisonment upon them; at present a very light punishment could be legally inflicted. The cost to the public of this destruction of clothing, &c., is very considerable in the Female Prison.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory. One was dismissed, one died, and four were discharged upon abolition of office. It is right to remark here that the present system of appointing the officers is far from satisfactory. It is impossible for the Directors to decide merely from written testimonials—testimonials generally given by persons quite unacquainted with prison arrangements—whether the applicants are suitable or not for prison officers; far more than a good character is necessary to make a suitable prison officer—good temper, firmness, and some desire, at least, to influence the convicts for their good, should be pursued by prison matrons. Until some change is made in the system of appointing the officers of the Female Prison, there will be very great difficulty in working it satisfactorily.

During the past year the tailoring for the entire convict service, including officers' uniforms, has been done at the Female Prison. The introduction of the Tailoring Class is beneficial to the convicts, as it teaches them a lucrative trade (in most cases also the use of the sewing-machine), and results in some saving to the public, the male convicts hitherto employed as tailors being placed in the Public Works. Probably it might be worthy of attention whether

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

—
Directors'
Report.

tailoring work for the Public Service, now done by contract, might not, to some extent, be done in the Female Convict Prison; the prices paid by contractors for needlework at present being almost unremunerative.

Shoemaking has been discontinued in this Prison; it was found unsuitable to the Female convicts, besides on discharge women could not obtain employment as shoemakers in Ireland.

No change in the dietary has taken place since the last Report.

The arrangements as to convicts proceeding to Refuges, remain unchanged. The Golden-bridge Refuge has been as hitherto a most valuable assistance; and without undervaluing the assistance given at the Shelter, Harcourt-road, it is much to be regretted that a somewhat similar institution to Golden-bridge, is not available for the Protestant and Presbyterian Convicts.

The Prison buildings remain unchanged.

The usual Reports and Statistics, from the Superintendent, Medical Officer, the Chaplains, and the Head Schoolmistress are attached.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } Directors.
J. BARLOW,

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
31st January, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my annual report of this establishment for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

There has been many changes in the staff during the past year. Principal Matron, Mrs. Spence, has been obliged to leave the service from ill health. I regret the loss of an intelligent and efficient officer, so well suited for the onerous post she held here. Four matrons were discharged on abolition of office; one died, whose vacancy was not filled up; one resigned, and one was dismissed.

The weak-minded and invalid classes continue to be treated as heretofore, and I am happy to say, with equal success.

The nursery has again been opened, but is very much more limited than formerly; there are at present eleven children there who will be removed from the prison, and sent to be nursed, when at the proper age for doing so.

During the past year shoemaking has been discontinued, and tailoring on a very large scale has been established. The male officers' uniform and clothing for all the male prisoners is now made by the female convicts. The addition to the staff of a master tailor, and the introduction of sewing-machines, enables us to turn out a large quantity of work in a most creditable manner. The prisoners show a great desire to learn this branch of industry, and many hope to earn an honest living by it on discharge.

The prisoners again wear the classification badges on their arm; these were discontinued for some time, but I am of opinion the resumption of them is calculated to have a very good effect on their conduct.

The school continues to be worked in a satisfactory manner. The teachers are zealous and efficient, and the School Inspector reports favourably of it. The assistant school matron was discharged on the 31st March, on the abolition of her office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of the Directors.

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

Capt. Barlow,
Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS received and disposed of during the year 1871.

	Convicts.	Children.
In custody, 1st January, 1871,	333	7
Received during the year,	93	4
Born in the prison,	-	2
Total,	426	13
Discharged, sentence completed,	18	-
Discharged, sentence commuted,	2	-
Discharged on completion of period of imprisonment equal to that portion of their sentences that remained unexpired when they were released on licence,	3	-
Discharged by order of Court of Queen's Bench,	1	-
Discharged on licence,	16	-
Transferred to Refuges, viz.:—Roman Catholic, 48; Protestant, 8,	56	-
Transferred to lunatic asylum,	2	-
Died,	5	-
Sent to nurse,	-	2
Total disposed of,	103	2
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1871,	323	11

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation—Life,	4	Penal Servitude—7 years,	191
Penal Servitude—Life,	3	„ 5 „	102
„ 15 years,	1		
„ 14 „	2	Total,	323
„ 10 „	20		

MOUNTJOY AGES OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.			
FEMALE	15 years and under 20 years,	-	8
CONVICT	20 " 25 "	-	28
PRISON.	25 " 30 "	-	70
	30 " 35 "	-	67
Superinten-	35 " 40 "	-	61
dent's	40 " 45 "	-	35
Report.	45 years and upwards,	-	54
Total,			323

Age on conviction of youngest prisoner,
16 years and 9 months.
Age on conviction of oldest prisoner, 68
years.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY WHO WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.			
In the year, 1851,	-	-	1
" 1853,	-	-	1
" 1856,	-	-	1
" 1857,	-	-	1
" 1862,	-	-	2
" 1863,	-	-	2
" 1864,	-	-	2
" 1865,	-	-	20
" 1866,	-	-	27
" 1867,	-	-	30
" 1868,	-	-	63
" 1869,	-	-	47
" 1870,	-	-	55
" 1871,	-	-	71
Total,			323

CRIMES OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.

Administering poison with intent to murder,	-	1	Larceny after previous conviction for felony,	-	35
Arson,	-	1	Larceny from the person,	-	59
Assault and robbery,	-	4	Malicious assault,	-	3
Burglary,	-	4	Manslaughter,	-	4
Burglary and robbery,	-	4	Murder,	-	6
By force and fraud detaining a child under 14 years of age,	-	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences,	-	3
Child stealing,	-	1	Receiving stolen goods,	-	8
Coining,	-	1	Robbery,	-	6
Felony, and previous conviction,	-	3	Stealing from the person,	-	20
Feloniously receiving stolen goods,	-	2	Subsequent felony,	-	4
Having coining tools in possession,	-	1	Uttering base coin,	-	1
Highway robbery,	-	2	Writing threatening letters,	-	1
Larceny,	-	99	Total,		
Larceny after previous conviction,	-	49	-		

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed.
Sewing and knitting prison materials,	183.34	£ s. d.
Sewing for customers, 46,616 shirts made,		178 2 10
Shoemaking,	9.30	430 2 5
Tailoring,	23.10	11 17 3
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c.,	27.53	219 7 6
" for Mountjoy Male Prison,		428 16 5
" for Lusk Prison,		125 2 9
" for Government Prisons' Office,		18 5 10
" for prison officers,		8 16 7
" for Royal Irish Constabulary Depot,	58.83	34 18 3
Cooking, nursing, cleaning, picking fibre, monitresses in school, bone breaking, for 302 working days, at 8d. per day,		126 9 0
Total,	302.10	592 4 4
		2,174 3 2

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year, - 333.720
 Per-centage on prison population working, - 90.557
 " " in punishment, - 2.522
 " " sick or infirm, - 6.921

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison,
January, 1872.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting the medical report of this prison for the past year; and in doing so it affords me great pleasure to state that, on the whole, the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

Although various epidemics and contagious diseases have prevailed in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison, and in the metropolis, I am happy to say no case has occurred among the prisoners. I have adopted all the precautionary measures within my power to protect the prison from the introduction of any of these epidemics; and I have also had recourse to vaccination and to re-vaccination where it appeared to me to be necessary. The principal prevailing complaints were catarrhal affections caused by atmospheric influences, and some severe cases of chronic bronchitis were treated in hospital; and although the admissions to hospital have been considerably less than in the preceding year, or than the three previous years, and the complaining sick have also somewhat diminished in number, yet, owing to the protracted nature of chronic bronchitis, and of its tendency to recur after subsidence for a time, I am obliged to retain the prisoners suffering from this troublesome disease in hospital, most of them nearly the whole year round, which has increased the daily average number of sick in hospital to eighteen, against twelve last year.

There were five deaths during the year, two from cancer, two from consumption, and one from disease of the heart.

There were only two cases of insanity requiring removal to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum—one, convict H. G., 1,526, received from Galway Gaol on the 31st March, 1866, was brought into hospital early on the morning of the 26th March last, evidently in a fearful state of perturbation, and in a severe shivering fit. Next day she appeared quite well; but on the following day she was observed to be strange in her manner, which daily increased until she became violent and mischievous. Her delusions took a religious turn, such as fancying herself to be an archangel, whom we should not touch with our polluted hands, and that all her acts were done under divine inspiration. She was removed to the Asylum on the 17th of May following.

The other—convict E. H., 1,061, was received from Ennis Gaol on the 20th November, 1862. She was of a very sullen disposition. For some months previous to her removal I had her placed in the open class for invalids and weak-minded; but as she became very insubordinate, and laboured under the delusion that she was an object of persecution by her fellow-prisoners, and the subject of plots formed against her life, it was found necessary to remove her to the Asylum for treatment on the 10th of November last.

In this, as in my former report, I have to remark on the unavoidable existence of a class of women in the prison, who, although not fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, are, nevertheless, from mental affections, unfit to be subjected to the strict rules and discipline of the prison. I have, therefore, in every case of this kind which has come under my observation during the past year, caused her to be removed to the class which has been established to meet the peculiar circumstances of such cases, and which are certainly very embarrassing to the medical officer.

Independently of this class to which I have alluded, I regret to say

C

that there are a few women in the prison of violent, turbulent, and incorrigible dispositions, upon whom neither punishment, kindness, nor moral influence of any kind appears to have the slightest effect. They break out into acts of violence, as if impelled by an irresistible impulse to do all the mischief they can; and as they thus subject themselves to so much punishment by reduction of diet and close confinement, it is not a little difficult for the medical officer, bearing in mind "the peculiar irritability and almost morbid excitability attendant on the menstrual periods," to preserve their health, due regard had at the same time for the maintenance of discipline.

Two attempts at suicide were made by two of the prisoners, which, in my opinion, were only feigned and intended to excite sympathy as well as to cause anxiety to those who had them in charge.

One death occurred among the matrons from congestion of the lungs, and one was discontinued in the service on medical grounds. Although several have been treated both in the hospital and on the sick list, yet the health of the staff generally has been satisfactory.

I beg to mention most favourably the hospital matron and the assistant, for the careful and efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

The number of prisoners treated both in and out of hospital, the diseases affecting the former, with their termination in recovery, removal to the lunatic asylum, or in death, will be found in the tables under each head.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WILLIAM YOUNG, M.D., Medical Officer.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE 1.—HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1871.

Number of Prisoners in custody, 1st January, 1871,	-	-	-	-	333	} 496
" " received during the year,	-	-	-	-	93	
" Patients in hospital, 1st January, 1871,	-	-	-	-	22	} 196
" " admitted during the year,	-	-	-	-	174	
" " discharged from hospital,	-	-	-	-	171	} 196
" " died in hospital,	-	-	-	-	5	
" " remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	-	20	
Daily average number of sick in hospital during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	18
Number of times prisoners were prescribed for in the prison,	-	-	-	-	-	2,556
Daily average number prescribed for,	-	-	-	-	-	7

TABLE No. 2.—DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1646	B. M'D	16 July, 1867.	21 April, 1871,	7 June, 1871,	Phthisis, acute.
1771	M. B.	5 April, 1869,	19 Oct., 1869,	13 June, 1871,	Phthisis, chronic.
1898	C. P.	13 Jan., 1871,	16 Jan., 1871,	14 July, 1871,	Cancer uteri.
1536	M. R.	20 April, 1866,	17 Dec., 1870,	16 Sept., 1871,	Disease of Heart.
1479	B. M.	4 Nov., 1865,	28 Sept., 1870,	5 Nov., 1871,	Cancer of Stomach.

TABLE No. 3.

Convicts transferred to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Where convicted.	Date of conviction.	Date sent to Asylum.	Medical Officer's Report.
1526	H. G.	31 Mar., 1866,	Galway,	21 Mar., 1866,	17 May, 1871.	
1061	E. H.	20 Nov., 1862,	Ennis,	17 Oct., 1862,	11 Oct., 1871.	

TABLE No. 4.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Ophthalmia,	-	-	-	3	Diarrhoea,	-	-	-	5
Debility,	-	-	-	4	Influenza,	-	-	-	4
Rheumatism,	-	-	-	7	Piles,	-	-	-	2
Catarrh,	-	-	-	33	Asthma,	-	-	-	3
Febrile,	-	-	-	17	Gastrodynia,	-	-	-	4
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	16	Scabies	-	-	-	2
Abscess,	-	-	-	5	Inflamed bursa of knee joint,	-	-	-	1
Parulis,	-	-	-	7	Pneumonia,	-	-	-	2
Dementia,	-	-	-	4	Thread-worms,	-	-	-	1
Syphilis,	-	-	-	4	Tonsillitis,	-	-	-	4
Colic,	-	-	-	2	Obstipation,	-	-	-	1
Bilious attacks,	-	-	-	8	Contusion,	-	-	-	1
Whitlow,	-	-	-	7	Epilepsy,	-	-	-	1
Observation, for,	-	-	-	7	Wry neck,	-	-	-	1
Neuralgia,	-	-	-	5	Pleuritis,	-	-	-	1
Ulcers,	-	-	-	3	Jaundice,	-	-	-	1
Earache,	-	-	-	1	Disease of heart,	-	-	-	1
Uterine,	-	-	-	3	Dropsy,	-	-	-	1
Anthrax,	-	-	-	2					

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.Mountjoy Female Prison,
January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—During the year just passed away, the duties of my chaplaincy have been discharged with the attentive care which is necessary to the due performance of them.

The lady visitors have continued to give their valuable assistance in the effort to promote the moral and spiritual improvement of the women, and in the endeavour to induce them to profit by the prison discipline. The Superintendent and her officers have aided us in every way in which they were required.

I have to acknowledge your accustomed courtesies at all times in which I have had occasion to make application to you.

I remain your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison.

February 8th, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting the report of our chaplaincy for 1871, we are happy to give expression to our convictions that our labours—notably increased by morning instructions, public prayers, and solemn funeral services—have improved the moral and religious condition of the prisoners. The close of the year was especially satisfactory, when all having been exhorted to approach the Holy Sacraments, eagerly availed themselves, with but few exceptions, of the opportunity offered them, and fifty celebrated Christmas Day by an edifying general Communion.

The Christmas festival was a time of exceptional tranquillity in the prison, the kind pardon extended by the Directors to those undergoing punishment contributing efficaciously to the general contentment. A like exercise of clemency on a former occasion, produced even better and more lasting results. We cannot, indeed, but be convinced by reason and experience, that mercy and gentleness shown to officers and prisoners, will assuredly promote that efficiency in the former and that reform in the latter which severity and harshness will never obtain.

We are much indebted to the Sisters of Mercy for their continued visits and instructions, and much more for the great work going on in their Refuge.

Our best thanks are due to the courteous attention of the Directors, as also to the Superintendent and other officials, especially to those who have charge of our vestry, sacred chant, and hospital visits.

We desire, in fine, to testify our gratitude to the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, late chaplain, for the good dispositions bequeathed by him to the officers and prisoners, none of whom are likely to forget the hearty earnestness with which he ever cared for them.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

GEO. BUCKERIDGE, } Catholic Chaplains.
BARTH. FITZPATRICK, }

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

12, Mountpelier-hill,

January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that during the past year I have conducted 105 services, all of which were attended by all the prisoners under my care.

At the beginning of the year I had seven prisoners, but during the year four were discharged, and there are at present but two under my charge.

This fact that there are but two convicts out of the entire female Presbyterian population of Ireland, is, I assure you, very gratifying to me, and I am sure is equally so to you, and must be to the country in general.

I have not had a single complaint to make against any prisoner; all have conducted themselves with propriety, and received gratefully the instruction that I was enabled to give them.

Nothing could exceed the attention that has been paid me by the Superintendent and all the officers of the Institution.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

S. G. MORRISON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
25th January, 1872.

School-
mistress's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions I have the honour of presenting my report on the educational department of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

In April last, owing to a reduction in the staff, the services of one of the teachers (Mrs. Bright) were discontinued. This necessitated a slight change in the school arrangements, which change was, upon my recommendation, approved of by Captain Barlow.

Prior to the reduction of the teaching staff, all the prisoners in the lock-up classes, that is all in the probation, second, and third classes, attended school simultaneously for two and a half hours each day, viz: from two to half-past four, P.M. In order to suit the diminished teaching power it was considered advisable to sub-divide this large division into two smaller ones, the first consisting of all the prisoners in the second and third discipline classes, to attend from two to three, and the second consisting of those prisoners in the probation class, to attend from three to half-past four o'clock each day.

The present arrangement has worked very satisfactorily since its adoption in May last. In the former arrangement, besides the inevitable noise caused by so many prisoners assembled at the same time, I found that they generally became listless and inattentive towards the end of the two and a half hours, and did not appear to take so lively an interest in the subjects which engaged their attention, as they now take when they are only half the time in school. Discipline and good order are much more easily maintained by the present arrangement, and the teachers are enabled to render their instructions more effective, and to exercise a stricter surveillance over the prisoners under their respective charges.

The highest number on the roll during the year was 304, and the daily average attendance during the same period was 167.

The number newly admitted during the year was 78, and of these 46 were wholly illiterate. The remainder, though able to read, were able to do so only very imperfectly, and not at all with ease or correctness.

During the year 21 prisoners were promoted from the First to the Second Book, 28 from the Second to the Third, and 22 from the Third to the Fourth or highest book. These numbers indicate the actual pro-

motions from one book to the other, but they do not show the proficiency made by the prisoners not promoted, which was very considerable, though not sufficient to warrant their removal to a higher class. On the 31st December there were 18 prisoners able to read the First Book fairly, but not so well as to qualify for removal to the Second Book. These prisoners all entered the prison wholly illiterate as well as those who were promoted to the Second Book as above stated. From this it will be seen that 39 prisoners who did not know a letter on the 1st January were able to read on the 31st December, 1871. The proficiency of the prisoners in the other subjects taught, viz, writing, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and geography, was very satisfactory.

As a general rule prisoners manifest a great desire to learn to write, and accordingly their progress in this important subject has been very considerable. Visitors to the school from time to time have expressed their admiration of the prisoner's writing. On the other hand female prisoners evince a strong dislike for arithmetic. It appears to them dry, uninviting, and difficult, and the teachers experience great difficulty in inducing them to apply themselves to this subject. However, when they see the importance and utility of a knowledge of arithmetic in the everyday affairs of life, their prejudices gradually disappear, and once they take an interest in the subject they make fair progress afterwards.

All the prisoners, even those who cannot read, are taught to calculate mentally. Geography, though second in importance to reading, writing, and arithmetic, is a subject in which prisoners take a great interest. All, down to the second class, are taught the geography of Ireland, and those in the higher classes are very familiar with it, as well as with the outlines and general features of the map of the world.

The prisoners are regularly exercised in writing from dictation as a good means of enabling them to express their ideas intelligibly, and of spelling correctly. I should be able to report greater progress in this and the other subjects were it not that those prisoners who can read and write fairly, and express their ideas with tolerable correctness, are not allowed to attend school after they have attained that degree of proficiency.

The regulation that each prisoner should be able to read and write in order to be eligible for removal to the Refuges has been adhered to during the year. This regulation since its introduction has had a very good effect, and has afforded the strongest inducement to exertion on the part of the prisoners. Those removed to the Refuges during the year were all fully up to the standard, except a few who were mentally or physically incapacitated, and whose cases were specially brought under the notice of Captain Barlow. These latter were allowed to join upon my showing Captain Barlow that their disqualification was not owing to neglect or inattention on their part, but to causes over which they had no control.

The conduct of the prisoners in school has been very good during the year. I am glad to be able to report that I had had occasion to report only one prisoner for misconduct during that time. This, gentlemen, is satisfactory, and affords strong evidence that the prisoners appreciate the advantages which the school holds out, and that they are most careful not to forfeit such advantages by misconduct.

In addition to the instruction of the prisoners in the subjects already enumerated, the teachers deem it an important part of their duty to take every opportunity of impressing on the prisoner's minds the necessity of subordination to the authority of those placed over them, of submission

to the rules and regulations of the prison, and the benefits they may realize by steady and persevering industry in the different stages of their prison career. Such instruction I have reason to believe, gentlemen, has had a very marked effect, and has, I am glad to say, been always received with eager thankfulness by the prisoners.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

School-
mistress's
Report.

In conclusion I feel bound to bear my testimony to the exertions, zeal, and attention of the other teachers during the year. They have co-operated with me in every way to promote the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,

Dublin Castle.

LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISON.

The arrangements of this prison have remained unchanged. During the past year the daily average number of prisoners has been 61; there were released on licence 97.

Directors'
Report.

The manner in which the prisoners have been dealt with has been satisfactory, and the results as shown by the prisoners' conduct and industry, are very creditable to the Superintendent and the staff.

It was necessary during the year to remove but two prisoners for misconduct; one prisoner escaped during the year, but was retaken on the evening of the same day.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The prisoners have been chiefly employed in agricultural labour, tradesmen excepted, who have been employed at their trades; some few also were employed in building a lodge for the Superintendent.

Owing to the prevalence of distemper, it was decided to reduce the stock of cattle on the farm, as much as possible, a few cows only being kept to provide the milk issued to the prisoners. This has, of course, to some extent diminished the profits of the farm.

The usual reports from the Chaplains, Medical Officer, Superintendent, and Schoolmaster are attached.

During the year, the agent for discharged convicts, Mr. Crowe, has given every assistance to any convicts on licence or discharge who needed his services.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, }
J. BARLOW, } Directors.

Lusk Intermediate Prison,
26th January, 1872.

Superintend-
ent's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my annual report on the Lusk Convict Prison, for 1871.

The warders have discharged their duties very satisfactorily.

Warder Clinton retired from the service through ill health.

The industry and moral conduct of the convicts have been very good, and many reformed men have passed through during the year. The open field employment on the farm, with absence of artificial prison treatment, have contributed much to the above results; and it is pleasing to witness the best feeling of the convict heart brought out by kind treatment.

The daily average number here for the year has been 61, and the only complaints for any misconduct have been two, and of one who absconded from his work, and was retaken by the police a few miles from the prison huts the same night. The Chaplains have very zealously attended to the instruction and spiritual wants of the convicts.

The Medical Officer attends, assisted by Dr. Mahoney when necessary, on any of the convicts who may be unwell.

The school is attended to by Mr. Daly, as usual, after working hours.

The works of the farm have been all done by convict labour; the prison huts and farm buildings kept in good repair. A new gate-lodge has been built by convict labour, and the clothing kept in repair by the convicts who have learned trades while passing through the other Convict Prisons.

I regret to have to report that some loss in cattle, by lung distemper, has taken place here, and the usual stock of horn cattle has been replaced by sheep.

The breeding and rearing of pigs has been continued during the year, and a large number kept here.

The usual statistics are annexed.

I certify that the rules of the prison have been complied with, and every infringement brought under the notice of the visiting Director.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. GUNNING, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN showing the Number of Convicts in custody during the year ended 31st December, 1871, and how they have been disposed of.

In custody 1st January, 1871,	-	-	-	67
Received from Spike Island <i>via</i> Mountjoy,	-	-	-	88
„ from Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	4
Total,	-	-	-	159
Released on licence,	-	-	-	97
Discharged unconditionally,	-	-	-	1
Absconded,	-	-	-	1
Removed to Spike Island <i>via</i> Mountjoy, for misconduct,	-	-	-	2
„ to Mountjoy Male Prison Hospital,	-	-	-	2
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1871,	-	-	-	56
Total,	-	-	-	159

SENTENCES of 92 Convicts received during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

5 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	-	-	47
7 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	31
8 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	2
10 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	6
14 " " "	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	92

LUSK
INTERME
DIATE
PRISON.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

AGES on reception of 92 Convicts received during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Under 20 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 years and under 30,	-	-	-	-	-	47
30 " " 40,	-	-	-	-	-	39
40 " " 50,	-	-	-	-	-	4
50 " " 60,	-	-	-	-	-	2
60 years and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	92

CRIMES of 92 Convicts received in 1871.

Arson and attempt at arson,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Feloniously setting fire to a dwelling, a person being therein,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" and highway robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" under Statute,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" with intent to commit a felony,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cattle-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felony and receiving,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" and subsequent felony,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Housebreaking,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	5
" and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Horse-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	23
" from person,	-	-	-	-	-	3
" and former convictions,	-	-	-	-	-	10
" in dwelling, the inmates being put in bodily fear,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Military offences,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pig-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stealing from the person,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" money from the person,	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " by threats and menaces,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" from dwelling,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" a watch, and former conviction,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheep-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	92

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners at Lusk for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Superintendent's
Report.

Trades.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
Tailors, - - -	23 0 0	
Shoemakers. - - -	73 0 0	
Carpenters, - - -	58 10 0	
Coopers, - - -	30 15 0	
Tinkers, - - -	19 10 0	
Smiths, - - -	23 10 0	Daily average number, - - - 61·56
Masons and stone-cutters,	117 0 0	Less sick, - - - 0·22
	345 5 0	61·36
Forty-eight prisoners employed at general farm work for fifty-two weeks, at 9s. a week, - - -	1,123 4 0	Average earning of each effective prisoner, £23 18s. 8d.
Total, - - -	1,468 9 0	

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Lusk Vicarage,

1st January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellent manner in which the arrangements of Lusk Prison have been carried out during the past year. I have found the prisoners placed under my charge uniformly attentive to my spiritual instructions delivered once a week in the prison; and whatever may be the relative degrees of religious knowledge which I find them to possess, they are always diligent in improvement, attentive, orderly, and respectful. Several, but I am sorry to add not all, have been communicants at Lusk Church, where they attend Divine Service on Sundays. It is true that without the influence of God's grace we can do little, but I trust and pray that in the hearts of some a good foundation has been laid which may open them to receive those saving influences, and walk hereafter in the holy commandments of our Blessed Redeemer, who willeth not that any sinner should perish, but that he should turn from his sins and repent unto life everlasting.

In the discharge of my duties as chaplain, particularly in regard to my intercourse with the men, there is one difficulty with which I have constantly to contend, and which indeed is not peculiar to Lusk Prison. I mean the great difficulty of gaining an insight into the real sentiments of the men. Guarded, suspicious, and disposed to regard their Chaplain rather in the light of an official who has a certain perfunctory duty to perform, they are inclined to disguise their views and motives of action, but occasionally they reveal their real ways of thinking, as it were taken by surprise. I rejoice in such rare opportunities, for then I believe, my work of combating prejudice, and placing matters in a true light, is most useful, and our conversation turns on the stereotyped arguments about social tyranny, the injustice and

inequality of human institutions, &c., each seeking to cast the blame of his fall upon everything and everybody else except himself.

I need not add to my report further than to state that my thanks are due to Mr. Gunning, the pious and excellent Superintendent of the Prison, and the other officials, who are always most attentive to me.

LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISON.
—
*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

I have honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. WRIGHTSON, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

Lusk, 29th January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me great pleasure to have again to bear testimony to the excellent manner in which the duties of the prison have been carried on during the past year.

The officials, one and all, are kind, courteous, and attentive. It is cheering to see the good-will with which the prisoners enter upon their allotted tasks; as also to observe the order and regularity which reign in the prison, and which would contrast favourably with any establishment in the kingdom.

The system, at least so far as this prison is concerned, is, I consider, a great success, and I hope that success may be permanent. Indeed I see no reason why it should not be so as long as the duties of the prison are intrusted to such a staff of good officers, and presided over by such an excellent Superintendent as Mr. Gunning, there can be no room to apprehend a failure.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. O'FARRELL, P.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

Lusk, Government Prison,

1st January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the usual report of the sanitary condition of this prison during the past year.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent; there was no death, nor any case of serious illness.

There were only two cases of removal to the Mountjoy Hospital during the year. They were—

A. Edward Kirwan, 2,009.

B. John Young, 2,001.

The huts have been kept in a clean, neat, and wholesome condition, and the diet and clothing of the prisoners have been carefully supervised by Mr. Gunning and the other officers. It is to these circumstances, as well as to your judicious practice of not sending delicate or infirm prisoners here, that I attribute the very satisfactory sanitary condition of the establishment during the period reported upon.

The health of the officers and their families has been good.
I have again to tender my sincere acknowledgments to my friend Dr. Mahony, for his prompt co-operation on all occasions when his services were required.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

Registrar
and School
Instructor's
Report.

REGISTRAR AND SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Lusk Convict Prison,
27th January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—It has again become my duty to furnish a report on the educational department of this prison, and accordingly I beg leave to submit the following remarks for the year ended 31st December, 1871. On the 1st January, 1871, the number of convicts in this prison—all of whom attended school—was 67. There were admitted during the year 92, making a total of 159 inmates within that period. Of these 98 have gone to their liberty, 2 were removed to Spike Island *via* Mountjoy, for breaches of prison rules, 2 removed to Mountjoy Prison Hospital, and 1 absconded, leaving 56 in the various school classes on the 31st December, 1871.

Each evening, as it has been from the opening of this prison, when done with the labours of the day, the prisoners assemble in school, the hours the same as formerly, the routine the same, and, as characterizes everything connected with this prison, the subject simple and with a view to ulterior usefulness. The attention of the men to my simple instruction is really encouraging, and the progress they make repays one for his trouble. It has not been the practice to forward school statistics from this prison, but I may remark that of the 159 prisoners confined in this prison during the year 1871, almost all could read and write. There were a few exceptions of the ordinary class, such as old men and one or two exceedingly dull ones, who defeated the efforts made for their advancement by experienced and practical teachers in the other prisons. I, too, made every effort to make them read and write, and failed also. Some very intelligent men passed through this prison during the year, and as in former years, voluntarily rendered me very good assistance in instructing their less favoured companions, evincing as much care and showing as great a desire for their improvement as if they were to be gainers by their progress. There is one subject connected with education which the men of this prison have always had a particular fancy for acquiring, and that is, to be able to write their own letters. I have always encouraged this, and when at all practicable, I recommend them to try, and it is remarkable what pleasure they manifest when they find it no longer necessary to ask the aid of another to communicate their thoughts and their wishes to their friends, and in many such letters I have seen the boast, "I wrote this letter myself." For fourteen years I have been an officer of this prison, and during that long period I have never known the prisoners to conduct themselves better than during the year that has just gone by. When I consider their former unfortunate circumstances and vicious habits, it is

really wonderful how admirably they conduct themselves here; and I am persuaded that the lessons in obedience, self-control, and self-respect they have received in this and the other prisons, will have the effect of making them wiser and better men in future. I accompany the prisoners to the Roman Catholic place of worship in the village of Lusk on the Sabbath, &c. I have done so for fourteen years. I have been a close observer of their demeanour, and I have never known one irreverent act to occur in the House of God, nor has there ever been one single complaint on the part of the inhabitants against them. The respectful manner in which the prisoners speak of their chaplains proves their teachings are well received. Ninety-eight have gone to their liberty during the year. With each of these I had a conversation from time to time as to his future intentions, and the determined resolution of almost all was to break up old connexions and keep out of the line of temptation in future. The inmates of this prison feel and know that from the highest official down to the humblest officer, each and all have no other desire than their future well-doing.

After an experience of fourteen years, I have never known the intermediate system to have gone on better both in its workings and results than during the year 1871.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES DALY,

Registrar and School Instructor.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISON.

—
*Registrar
and School
Instructor's
Report.*

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1871.

Heads of Service.	Mountjoy (Males).	Mountjoy (Females).	Lusk.	Spike Island.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and wages, - - -	3,517 18 1	2,859 17 5	733 7 2	7,128 5 5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu of rations and quarters, -	376 15 6	433 6 5	81 19 6	818 14 10
Uniforms for officers, - - -	198 19 6	135 7 11	75 7 6	507 9 4
Victualling for convicts, (including extras for the sick,) - - -	1,403 9 4	2,681 2 8	774 14 10	5,932 8 4
Clothing for convicts, including clothing on liberation, - - -	462 6 2	614 18 8	300 12 1	1,684 9 7
Bedding for convicts, - - -	17 5 1	130 15 9	0 0 11	130 0 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., -	46 11 9	77 12 6	11 1 11	93 0 9
Gratuities to convicts, - - -	45 2 3	706 3 10	*751 3 4	388 18 9
Kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., -	8 1 8	22 12 11	0 11 0	3 0 0
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles,	93 6 0	307 6 4	11 4 2	148 14 11
Escort and conveyance of convicts on removal and liberation, - -	14 15 6	33 0 5	45 8 9	46 7 5
Incidental expenses, - - -	176 18 5	166 4 1	61 5 9	169 9 2
Total, - - -	6,361 9 3	8,168 8 11	2,846 16 11	17,050 18 10

* The great majority of the convicts have been discharged from Lusk Prison, and the gratuities which have accumulated in other prisons are paid from this establishment, which accounts for this heavy expenditure.

The payments for furniture and fittings, fuel and light, buildings and repairs, and rents, rates, and taxes have been transferred to the Board of Works since 31st March, 1868.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.

Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	1854.						1855.					
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grae-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.		Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grae-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.	
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628		1,777	488	430	452	3,147	
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	276	25	46	21	368		203	36	65	17	321	
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289		101	8	31	9	149	
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·		5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7	
	1856.						1857.					
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grae-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.		Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grae-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.	
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852		1,329	686	70	357	2,442	
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	101	42	35	16	194		67	37	6	16	126	
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54		34	6	2	3	45	
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9		2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8	
	1858.						1859.					
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prison.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.		Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.	
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013		837	464	99	293	1,693	
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	41	41	4	12	98		32	14	3	13	62	
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33		11	3	-	1	15	
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6		1·3	0·6	-	0·3	0·9	

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	783	460	75	370	1,688
Average daily No. of Sick, .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	290	1,806	901	486	105	221	1,713
Average daily No. of Sick, .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	2	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7	1·1	2	1·9	·9	1·4

• Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.
 Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years
 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

1866.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1866.
No. of Prisoners,	799	462	96	191	1,548
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	28	3	10	48
No. of Deaths,	12	5	—	6	23
Per-centage on prison population,	1·5	1·	—	3·1	1·4

1867.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1867.
No. of Prisoners,	722	426	80	159	1,387
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	24	3	8	47
No. of Deaths,	9	3	—	1	13
Per-centage on prison population,	1·2	·7	—	·6	·9

1868.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1868.
No. of Prisoners,	696	409	74	154	1,333
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	24	3	3	42
No. of Deaths,	8	5	—	1	14
Per-centage on prison population,	1·1	1·2	—	·6	1

1869.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield* and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1869.
No. of Prisoners,	682	389	81	144	1,296
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	22	3	3	40
No. of Deaths,	3	7	—	1	11
Per-centage on prison population,	·4	1·7	—	·6	·8

1870.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1870.
No. of Prisoners,	675	340	61	157	1,233
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	15	19	·6	4	38·6
No. of Deaths,	2	6	1	—	9
Per-centage on prison population,	·2	1·7	1·5	—	·7

* Smithfield Prison was closed and the Prisoners transferred to Lusk on 15th June, 1870.

D

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the year 1871.

1871.					
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Luak.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1871.
No. of Prisoners,	694	333	61	135	1,223
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	11	22	2	3	36.2
No. of Deaths,	4	5	—	1	10
Per-centage on prison population, .	.5	1.4	—	.7	.8

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

R E P O R T
ON THE
DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE
MILITARY PRISONS
1871.

By MAJOR E. F. DU CANE,
Inspector General of Military Prisons,

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command



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1872.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY PRISONS,

1871.

By MAJOR E. F. DU CANE, R.E.,
Inspector General of Military Prisons.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR WAR, &c.

44, Parliament Street,
August 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report on the
Military Prisons for 1871. †

The prisons for military offenders in Great Britain and Ireland
during the year 1871 were the same as in the latter part of
the previous year, viz. :

	ACCOMMODATION.		TOTAL.
	Separation.	Association	
Gosport	150	39	189
Millbank	688	.	688
Greenlaw	48	12	60
Cork	104	.	104
Dublin	108	.	108
Limerick	82	.	82
TOTAL	1,180	51	1,231

In my last Report I mentioned an increase in the number of prisoners, which took place in the early part of 1871, and I referred to an opinion which had been expressed that the system of weekly payments of soldiers, by giving them the command of larger sums of money which they might expend in drink, had some effect in this direction, but I also ventured notwithstanding to express an opinion in favour of the continuance of weekly payments. Subsequent investigations, I am informed, have shown that that system is not the cause of the increase in the number of defaulters, and the compilation of the statistics for the year shows that the increase is no more than is due to the increased number of the Army at home, for the per-centage of defaulters is but little more than in the year 1870, and compares favourably with that of previous years.

It will be readily imagined that the introduction of a large number of recruits into the Service is almost certain to increase disproportionately the amount of crime in the Army, and the returns would in all probability have shown an increase in the number of inmates of Military Prisons, if a number of bad characters, the habitual offenders against military law, had not been discharged from the Army in 1870 and 1871.

In enlisting a large number of men it is impossible to avoid taking many who turn out afterwards to be worthless characters, and who, so long as they remain in the Army, are likely to be habitual inmates of Military Prisons and Provost Cells; but even among the better class of the young soldiers, there are many who do not adapt themselves to the requirements of military discipline until they have received many stern lessons in the punishment they incur by breaches of military law.

The truth of this view is proved by the Return of the Services of Prisoners received into Millbank during 1871, which shows that out of 2,239 prisoners received in that prison, 788 had served less than one year, the number who had served more than one year, but less than two, being only 285. The observations of the Governor of Cork Military Prison also confirm this view.

The following compilation of Returns from all Military Prisons, including Millbank, shows what a large proportion the men who have served only a short term bear to the other military offenders, and how much that proportion has increased in 1871.

Year.	2 Years Service and under.	Total Number admitted.	Per-centage of 2 Years Service and under to whole Number.
1868 - - -	2,070	7,553	27·4
1869 - - -	1,435	5,285	27·4
1870 - - -	948	3,481	27·6
1871 - - -	1,876	4,298	43·7

If the Army in future is to be composed principally of short service men, it must be expected that this cause will lead to an increased amount of crime (so called) in the Army, and if the same cause leads to the Non-commissioned Officer being as a class younger and less judicious and experienced, it is not unlikely that the number of punishments for insubordination may increase.

In the year 1871 the crime of insubordination increased somewhat, no doubt from the cause I just have called attention to, but the present year (1872), so far as the Returns have been made, shows a comparative decrease in this crime. The following are the statistics of this crime as regards men admitted to the Military Prisons since 1868.

INSUBORDINATION.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Average Strength of Home Force.	Per-centage to Force per Annum.
1868 - - -	608	84,979	·71
1869 - - -	680	81,542	·83
1870 - - -	686	84,848	·81
1871 - - -	918	100,877	·91
1872 - - -	273 Up to 21st May.	100,877	·70

From the following Return of Desertions in the Army since 1867, affording means of comparison with the number of recruits and with the average number in the Army, it is probable that while the large increase to the Army in 1870 will account for an increase in this crime, it is not nearly so great as it would have been under the old system of recruiting.

Year.	Average Effectives.	Number of Recruits.	Number of Desertions.	Number tried for Desertion.	Number of Desertions per 1,000 Men in the Army.	
1861	-	212,295	8,188	4,559	2,618	21
1862	-	212,718	4,642	2,895	2,087	13
1863	-	208,797	6,924	2,971	1,988	14
1864	-	204,057	11,234	3,079	1,734	15
1865	-	198,048	10,444	3,519	1,914	18
1866	-	190,919	10,663	3,583	1,884	19
1867	-	189,781	13,941	3,449	2,035	18
1868	-	186,508	10,782	3,011	2,148	16
1869	-	176,459	8,183	3,241	1,855	18
1870	-	170,817	14,927	3,171	1,521	18
1871	-	183,471	22,326	4,558	—	24

The practice of discharging from the Army incorrigible and ill-conducted men will do much to raise the tone of the Army and its estimation among the respectable classes. The number discharged for this cause including those discharged summarily and after conviction by court-martial was—

From 1 April 1869 to 31st March 1871 - - 2,842
 „ 1 April 1871 to 31st March 1872 - - 1,174

Extracts are given from the Reports of the Governors and Medical Officers giving interesting observations on the crimes according to their opinion most prevalent among the men committed to their prisons and very just remarks as to the causes of them.

There can be little doubt that punishment alone cannot be made to effect very much more towards the object of decreasing and keeping down crime. Military offence (to which it is a misnomer to apply the word crime, which is generally understood as implying some offence of a disgraceful nature, such as most of the offences committed by soldiers are not) has its origin in many and various causes, and it is to these that we must look to make any considerable impression on it.

Among other causes of such crime, no doubt drink is one of the most fruitful, and if there is any case in which the number of public houses might advantageously be restricted and put under more complete supervision, it is in the case of garrison towns.

I venture to think that it would not be too much to give the military and naval authorities in such localities, a very powerful voice in the matter of the issue of licenses within their immediate vicinity, and perhaps an absolute veto on an increase beyond a limited number, and also a power of inspection and control of these places.

Another cause of crime among a limited number of men is utter dissatisfaction with the Service, and a determination to do

everything to escape from it, and be worse than useless while in it.

This feeling prevails chiefly among men who have been accustomed to earn high wages compared with the pay of a soldier. These, no doubt, feel that their life is being wasted in the Army, and they resist the rules and restrictions in every way, and become frequent inmates of Military Prisons, producing an impression on observers that they do not fear the punishment; the true cause being in reality that they cannot reconcile themselves to the career they have entered on.

Punishing these men will not deter them from crime, but their sufferings, no doubt, deter others from following their example.

Experience shows that the extension to the Military Prisons of the system of employing prisoners at hard penal labour in strict separation has been a considerable improvement as a mode of increasing the deterrent effect of the punishment over the system of labour in association. In order that the severe labour of the crank may be brought under strict regulation, the following scale has been formed to lay down the amount of work each prisoner should perform every day, and to fix a scale by which the degree of force to be applied can be regulated according to the physical capability of each man by the Medical Officer.

CRANK LABOUR.

Prisoners will be required to perform tasks on the under-mentioned scale according to their ability.

Crank Task.	Resistance at the Handle expressed in Lbs. Appold's Machine.	Number of Revolutions.	Time in which to be completed.	Additional Labour at Coir and Oakum-picking or such other Labour as the Governor may direct.
A.	14 lbs.	14,500	8 hours	{ Junk - 11 oz. in 2½ hours. Coir - 4½ oz. „
B.	12 lbs.	12,500	9 hours	{ Junk - 6 oz. in 1½ hours. Coir - 2½ oz. „
C.	10 lbs.	10,500	10 hours	

Prisoners employed at crank labour for any smaller number of hours in one day will perform a proportional number of revolutions.

The other labour at which the military prisoners at Millbank are employed is also measured, and prisoners who do not perform the required quantity are reported for it. Idleness at labour is at Millbank the cause of a large proportion of the punishments in prison.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good as shown by the Reports and Returns. The latter do not afford complete

information on this head in one point of view, because military prisoners who are seriously ill, are, except in the case of Millbank, sent to be treated in the regimental hospital. Millbank, however, having ample means of treating prisoners, the men who are sent there do not by being ill escape the imprisonment they are sentenced to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

E. F. DU CANE, Major, R.E.

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

No. 1.

	NAMES OF PRISONS.						Total by Court-Martials.
	Georgetown.	Millbank.	Greenlaw.	Cork.	Dublin.	Limerick.	
Accommodation* { Separation Association	150 39	688 —	46 12	104 —	108 —	82 —	1,180 51
Greatest number and date	170 18 Mar.	698 31 Oct.	52 28 Oct.	103 15 Au.	108 20 Feb. to 20 June	84 28 July	1,210
Least number and date	109 16 Aug.	296 6 Jan.	28 6 Mar.	32 10 Jan.	85 11 Apr.	17 21 Feb.	565
Daily average number	132.1	499	39.3	70	98.5	47	884
Aggregate number received	766	2,239	201	294	438	255	4,293
Number in prison on 1st January 1871	141	310	42	40	91	25	649
Number disposed of—							
Expiration of sentence	681	1,884	186	318	347	198	3,009
Remissions	18	59	7	38	18	2	142
Removed to other prisons	84	1	11	21	4	14	135
Other causes	—	1	—	—	58	—	59
Totals	783	1,945	204	377	427	209	3,945
Number on 31 December 1871	124	604	39	57	102	71	997

* Punishment, cells, and infirmary accommodation excluded.

No 2.

RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS in the ARMY from 1868 to 1871.

YEAR.	Average Strength of the Army at Home.	Number of Sentences by Court-Martials.	Per-centages.	Minor Punishments by Commanding Officers.	Per-centages.
1868	84,979	12,492	14.7	150,771	177.4
1869	81,542	8,448	10.3	130,455	159.9
1870	84,848	6,905	8.1	130,939	154.3
1871	100,877	9,310	9.2	179,764	178.2

No. 3.

NUMBER of SOLDIERS under punishment on 31st December of each year.

YEAR.	Average Strength of the Army at Home.	Number in District Military Prisons.	Number in Millbank.	Number in County and Borough Prisons.	Number in Barrack Cells.	Total.	Proportion to Strength of the Army.
1868	84,979	1,252	..	470	334	2,056	1 in 41
1869	81,542	803	..	585	168	1,556	1 in 52
1870	84,848	339	310	490	149	1,288	1 in 66
1871	100,877	649		617	228	1,842	1 in 55
		398	604				
		997					

CRIMES and SENTENCES.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES.									Description of Imprisonment.			
	Length of Imprisonment.									Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	Solitary Confinement.	Mixed (Hard and Solitary).
	Under 30 days.	30 to 60 days.	60 to 90 days.	90 to 120 days.	120 to 180 days.	180 to 270 days.	12 months.	Upwards of 18 months.	Total.				
1. Absence without Leave	134	254	90	37	31	3	4	.	543	538	1	.	14
2. Breaking out of Barracks	57	182	73	24	19	.	1	.	306	296	.	.	10
3. Desertion	1	675	542	168	160	10	16	6	1,587	1,563	.	.	24
4. Drunkenness	34	188	117	31	33	4	5	7	418	406	.	.	4
5. Disgraceful Conduct . . . . .	.	28	67	34	56	10	9	7	211	201	.	.	10
6. Insubordination	12	189	251	107	211	15	88	45	918	885	.	.	23
7. Crimes not included in the foregoing	26	127	62	23	23	4	2	2	316	300	.	.	16
Total	256	1,003	1,222	423	552	46	131	60	4,293	4,161	1	.	131

No. 5.

CRIMES and PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

		Number of times previously tried (a) for any Crime, (b) for this Crime.															
		Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	9 times.	10 times.	11 times.	12 times.	13 times.	14 times and above.	Total previously tried by Court-Martial.	Total previously tried for this Crime.
1. Absence without Leave	(a) 126 (b) 127	80 37	46 22	34 8	21 5	16 1	8 ..	8 ..	5 ..	4 ..	.	.	.	1	349	..	210
2. Breaking out of Barracks	(a) 83 (b) 51	33 10	30 1	30 2	11 ..	4 ..	5 ..	5 ..	2 ..	..	.	1	.	1	205	..	64
3. Desertion	(a) 346 (b) 203	127 19	65 5	34 ..	18 ..	5 ..	6 ..	3 ..	3 ..	..	.	.	.	.	607	..	227
4. Drunkenness	(a) 86 (b) 87	65 55	60 40	39 21	23 15	17 3	7 5	3 2	7 2	5 1	1 1	2 .	.	.	315	..	232
5. Disgraceful Conduct	(a) 47 (b) 8	22 1	15 ..	7 ..	1 ..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	.	.	.	.	98	..	9
6. Insubordination	(a) 234 (b) 132	93 25	69 6	40 1	20 .	17 1	5 ..	3 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3 .	1 .	1 .	.	489	..	165
7. Crimes not included in the foregoing	(a) 86 (b) 39	38 9	20 4	12 2	5 ..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	..	.	.	.	1	178	..	54
TOTAL	(a) 1,008 (b) 647	458 166	314 78	196 34	99 20	65 5	35 5	24 2	19 2	11 1	4 1	4 .	1 .	3	2,241	..	961

No. 6.—CRIMES, SERVICES, AGES, COUNTRY, RELIGION, and EDUCATION.

CRIMES.	SERVICES.							AGES.				COUNTRY.				RELIGION.			Could		Could not
	Under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	2 years and under 5 years.	Under 7 years.	7 to 14 years.	14 to 21 years.	Above 21 years.	Under 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	Above 40 years.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Church of England, Protestant.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Read.	Write.	
1. Absence without leave .	53	56	35	200	166	39	..	53	356	136	3	371	27	143	3	333	33	167	443	427	101
2. Breaking out of Barracks	37	33	28	115	70	13	..	55	163	63	1	137	23	96	..	171	21	114	247	243	59
3. Desertion . . .	261	354	235	494	175	13	..	419	979	133	7	1,171	163	250	4	1,043	136	403	1,333	1,355	255
4. Drunkenness . .	15	40	33	114	149	63	..	30	211	164	7	313	33	160	1	195	40	177	343	333	69
5. Disgraceful Conduct .	23	36	23	46	63	20	1	41	116	33	3	134	16	61	..	133	15	63	164	176	27
6. Insubordination . .	129	215	94	233	179	43	1	234	541	136	4	633	51	243	3	551	56	311	743	739	170
7. Crimes not included in the foregoing . . .	35	54	34	85	90	17	1	63	163	35	1	193	13	105	1	175	27	114	264	266	53
TOTAL . . .	533	793	531	1,313	886	316	3	899	2,563	897	25	12,390	335	1,057	11	2,601	333	1,359	3,560	3,447	733

No. 7.

PUNISHMENTS.

	Prison Punishments.					
	Corporal Punish- ment.	Close Confinement, Punishment Diet.		Irons used.	Minor Punish- ments.	Admoni- tions.
		Dark Cell.	Light Cell.			
By visitors	13	17	9	—	—	—
By governors	—	284	2,064	—	4,184	44
Total	13	301	2,063	—	4,184	44

NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED.

Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	9 times.	10 times.	11 times.	12 times.	13 times.	14 times and above.	Total number punished.	Number not punished.	TOTAL.
1,271	460	227	119	64	62	27	33	24	20	18	14	10	37	2,392	2,550	4,942

No. 8.

RETURN OF SICKNESS.

	PRISONS.					
	Millbank.	Georport.	Greenlaw.	Cork.	Dublin.	Limerick.
Aggregate number in prison	2,540	907	243	434	539	280
Aggregate number of cases of sick (new cases only)	600	89	53	126	35	17
Per-centage	23.5	9.8	21.4	29.	6.6	6.0
Average daily number	409	133	40	70	96.5	47
Average daily sick (new and old cases)	32	3.79	1.3	3.2	1.3	.7
Per-centage	4.4	2.8	3.3	4.6	1.4	1.5

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major CAMPBELL.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year has been much in excess of those admitted during 1870.

Admissions.

During the year 1870	-	-	-	265.		
"	"	1871	-	-	-	394.

This is partly owing to a portion of the Military Prison, Dublin, having been in the hands of the Royal Engineer Department for some time, which rendered it necessary to send prisoners from the Dublin district to this prison.

The number from this district, however, was much in excess of last year; a very large proportion of the admissions were under 2 years service; 65 even under 6 months service.

The greater number of cases of desertion and insubordination have occurred amongst the very young soldiers, namely, under 2 years service. Considering the class of men of very short service who have been admitted, men not knowing the meaning of discipline, the number of prison punishments has been small.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MILLER.

"Desertion," "absence without leave," and "insubordination" form the majority of the crimes for which soldiers have been admitted.

The health of the prisoners has been good; the loss of weight, however, is more than it ought to be;—out of 301 prisoners who lost weight, no less than 83 lost weight varying from 8 lbs. up to 17 lbs. I was prepared for a greater loss here than I was accustomed to at Aldershot, the imprisonment carried out there having been on the associated system, whilst here it is cellular. I am confident that cellular imprisonment produces amongst the prisoners a greater amount of depression of spirits than when carried out on the associated system, consequently a greater loss of flesh.

The prisoners now admitted are of much shorter service than in former years, and, being growing lads, I have no doubt imprisonment and restricted diet must have a greater effect upon them in producing loss of weight than it would on soldiers of longer standing.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good; during the latter part of the year, a very few insubordinate men were admitted who gave considerable trouble, and I was on several occasions obliged to call in the aid of a visitor.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Governor, Colonel WELLESLEY.

Amongst the offences for which imprisonment has been awarded, that of "breaking out of barracks" has been greatly on the increase, the proportion of that crime being double that of the previous year. "Absence without leave" shows also a greater number.

Several regiments having landed from India with considerable sums of money in their possession, will account for the prevalence of this default, amidst the temptations of a town like Portsmouth, Insubordination, which hitherto maintained a steady increase, has during the last twelvemonth shown a slight diminution.

For the first time, no instance of corporal punishment has taken place in this prison, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory; this may seem to be in contradiction to the fact of an increase of minor punishments, but the latter have been principally awarded for idleness in oakum-picking; in one instance, the same man having been brought before me 38 times.

GREENLAW.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain ALLEN.

There has been a slight increase in the number of prisoners admitted during the year, and I have again to bring to notice that the crime of insubordination is still conspicuous. The number of punishments awarded for prison offences appears very large, but I must mention that they were for the most part for minor offences.

LIMERICK.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in charge,
Mr. FORSYTH.

It will be observed, that desertion and insubordination are still the prevalent offences; 95 of the former and 68 of the latter.

MILLBANK.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Governor, Mr. MORRISH.

The only change which I have to notice in the treatment of military prisoners as compared with that referred to in my last year's report, is the introduction of shot drill in the month of September, as the number of prisoners had increased beyond that originally intended to be sent to Millbank, thus affording additional means to that which previously existed of carrying out more fully the sentence of hard labour which had been passed upon them by their courts-martial; in all other

respects their treatment remains unchanged. As a hard labour test, it seems to me a doubtful means of producing any beneficial results, it gives the prisoner open air exercise for three hours a day in the association of those whose society he most covets, it is a great relaxation from confinement in a separate cell, and but few reports occur for misbehaviour; indeed, it not unfrequently happens that prisoners after having passed through the first and second stages of their imprisonment make a request to revert to shot drill rather than continue the less attractive employment in the solitude of their cells. If separate confinement has anything deterring in it, and to the military prisoner, I believe it has, it seems to be a matter of regret that so large a proportion of the sentence should be passed in association; he gets through his three hours a day under the shot drill warder with apparently as much ease as he would get through his ordinary drill on the barrack parade ground, and at the expiration of his morning and afternoon drill, he retires to his solitary cell to fill up the day's work by picking a given quantity of coir or oakum, a task infinitely more irksome to him than his associated shot drill.

At the end of this Report is appended a Return showing that of 2,239 prisoners received during the year, not less than 788 had been brought to court-martial and committed to this prison in the first year of their enlistment and 285 in the second year.

These men appear to be under an antagonism to accept the constraint of military discipline; they admit, having enlisted because times were bad, the drill and constraint are distasteful and irksome, and so far as I can judge, the prospect is small of their setting down to a military life with any advantage to the Service; others again admit that drink and a general neglect of work to which they had been brought up have induced them to enlist to save them from poverty and misery, a step which they would not have taken but for the "cursed" drink. Idleness is, I fear, the characteristic of the majority of military prisoners and ordinary punishments appear inadequate to correct this evil habit, and it is not easy to determine what primitive measures would be likely to conquer the predisposition which the military prisoner has to idleness. It is difficult to state definitely what class of punishment will successfully meet the case of military prisoners under a short term of imprisonment, time is inadequate either for reformation or intimidation, and I think it will be found, as in the case with criminals under short sentences, "that hard labour, a hard bed, and hard fare in separation," you have the most effective means of repression. In the year no less than 2,075 cases of misconduct have occurred, 1,972 having been subjected to punishment, and 103 admonished, and of those punished the large number of 989 has been for idleness, and 6 have received corporal punishment for insubordinate conduct and using threatening language towards the officers.

RETURN showing that from 1st January to 31st December 1871, of 2,239 MILITARY PRISONERS who have been received 1,073 have served two years and under in the Army, as stated below.

Service.	No.	Service.	No.
4 days - - -	2	13 months - - -	52
6 " - - -	1	14 " - - -	36
11 " - - -	1	15 " - - -	24
12 " - - -	1	16 " - - -	16
14 " - - -	1	17 " - - -	24
19 " - - -	1	18 " - - -	19
23 " - - -	1	19 " - - -	17
1 month - - -	24	20 " - - -	18
2 months - - -	39	21 " - - -	14
3 " - - -	47	22 " - - -	21
4 " - - -	54	23 " - - -	23
5 " - - -	72	24 " - - -	21
6 " - - -	82		
7 " - - -	69		285
8 " - - -	94		
9 " - - -	87	Total of those who have	
10 " - - -	72	served one year and under	788
11 " - - -	78	Total of those who have	
12 " - - -	68	served from one to two	
	788	years - - -	285
		Grand Total -	1,073

CORK.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Surgeon Major
Dr. J. W. JOHNSTON.

Although a considerable increase in the number undergoing punishment in this prison took place during the past year, the same immunity from serious disease, as in former years, has been experienced by the prisoners.

No case of preventible disease has occurred in the prison, nor has a single instance been known of any prisoner being in the slightest degree injured in health in consequence of the dietary, duties, or discipline of the prison.

This immunity from serious disease is evidently owing to the combined influence of enforced temperance, consequent on imprisonment, regular habits, constant exercise in the open air, and personal cleanliness of the prisoners; the equable temperature and excellent ventilation of the prison cells, the moderate amount of work exacted from each prisoner, and the dietary being ample in quantity and sufficiently nutritive as not only to preserve the soldiers in health while in prison, but to enable them to perform their regimental duties efficiently immediately on rejoining their corps.

In almost every instance, prisoners on discharge, report to me, that they are in as good, if not better health, than they were on admission. This is almost invariably the case, as regards men of intemperate habits.

It is extremely satisfactory to be able to add that although scarlatina and small-pox have prevailed amongst the civil population of Cork, the former for several weeks in the barracks immediately adjoining the prison, no case of either disease has occurred amongst the prisoners, and the officials of the prison with their wives and children have been equally fortunate in escaping both diseases.

Only 12 prisoners convicted of desertion were marked with the letter "D" in consequence of this punishment having been discontinued since April last. Loss of weight has been frequently alluded to in previous reports, but on each occasion it was distinctly stated, as the result of experience in this prison, that this loss, when not excessive, and unaccompanied by any organic disease, was not injurious to the prisoners, and that the general health of those men who lost weight, to the extent of ten or twelve pounds during the two, three, or four months' imprisonment, was as good on discharge as on admission. Last year's experience confirms the opinion previously expressed on this subject.

The case of "mania" was not sent to the garrison hospital until the expiration of the term of imprisonment. This soldier, a man of the 68th Regiment, was a printer and well educated; he was admitted into prison on the 25th October, with the usual medical certificate. His manner then attracted attention, and he was immediately taken on the sick list and relieved from all labour and prison duty. His conduct throughout the period he was in prison under observation was characterised by outbreaks of excitement, issuing on two or three occasions in the committal of assaults on the warders. He was evidently maniacal, or *simulating mania*. I am inclined to entertain the latter opinion, for the following reasons. He had no special delusion, his memory was so defective, *he stated*, that he could not recollect where he was while in prison, whether it was day or night, what military crime he had committed, &c., and on no occasion, although asked daily, could he be induced to state whether he had breakfasted or not, he slept well and was constantly on his guard against remembering anything, and he never answered the simplest question correctly, assigning as a reason his total want of memory. When alone in his cell he was generally quiet, but whenever any of the prison officials came within hearing he spoke loudly and became apparently excited. He never recognised anyone by name or office while in prison.

His treatment included the application of cold lotions to the head, purgatives, bromide of potassium, exemption from all prison labour, quietude in his cell, with daily exercise in the prison yard as long as he conducted himself properly there. His general health was very good.

One case of supposed epilepsy was under treatment for a short time. The man was frequently attacked with apparent unconsciousness, and suddenly fell to the ground, but, having seen him in one of these "fits," and finding that he was a malingerer, he was sent to duty, and warned that should he again have a similar "fit" he would be surely punished. He remains still in prison, *but a perfect cure was effected.*

DUBLIN.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major
TUFFELL.

Febrile tendency (in some instances extending to fever itself,) of enteric character set in for a while, and one prisoner died in the general hospital of this disease, whilst the number of men upon the daily sick reports have amounted to 394, as compared with 190 in the twelve-months before.

Every inquiry and investigation into the cause of this febrile tendency has failed to elicit a result, and I can only repeat what I stated in the report called for by the local authorities at the time of its occurrence: "That I can refer it only to some atmospheric change, "inappreciable to the senses, but to the influence of which certain "individuals are more particularly susceptible, and to the consequences "of which they readily succumb."

One case of very unusual character has occurred, namely, an attack of measles in a man who had been admitted into prison upon the 16th of May, and in whom the characteristic symptoms of measles did not appear until the morning of the 1st of July, a period of 45 days, during which time he could have had no intercourse with any source of infection, for no other prisoner was ill with this complaint, neither were any of the warders nor their children. This man was transferred at once to the general hospital, where, although he had the disease very severely, he did well, and no second case occurred in the prison.

Not a year passes but I receive communications relative to bad characters then in prison, and am called upon to state whether these men bear any scars or marks that will prevent their re-enlisting if discharged, and I am obliged to reply that there is nothing to prevent their re-entering the Service whenever they feel inclined to do so. Commanding Officers, too, often speak of the injury these men inflict upon the other soldiers, and the wish they have that the letters B.C. should be placed upon those worthless individuals, and their regiments relieved of their presence and bad example.

Certainly the class of individuals that come into prison now are in many instances the very reverse of what may be considered as efficient soldiers for service, and the remarks "miserable," "weakly," "delicate," &c., I find frequently appended in the column of observations that I fill in after each one's admission who calls for any remark or comment.

A sudden and urgent demand for numbers may necessitate the enlisting of those who would not be taken under other circumstances, but many such must now exist in every regiment of infantry, judging from what come from the various corps into prison.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer,
Dr. C. COWEN, D.L.G.H.

The prisoners have been very healthy during the past year, there have been 83 cases treated, most of which were of a trifling description, many of them slight injuries received at shot drill, or to the fingers from picking oakum.

GREENLAW.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Medical Officer,
Dr. GRANT, D.I.G.H.

I have not observed that the prison diet, the hard labour, the confinement, or the climate have had any appreciable effect of a prejudicial nature on the health of the prisoners.

The average loss of weight has been 4 lbs. 6 oz., differing but little from that of previous years. Only 5 men have been permanently exempted from shot exercise, and in no instance has the exemption arisen from a tendency to rupture.

MILLBANK.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Mr. R. M. GOVER.

A loss in weight tends to indicate that the sentences of the courts-martial are carried out with rigour, but this consideration is satisfactory only in a disciplinary point of view. On other grounds it is to be desired that some means could be found of inflicting punishment without reducing the weight to a considerable extent. Admitting that variation in weight fails as a test of the condition of health, it is nevertheless desirable, according to my experience, that prisoners should gain rather than lose. Of the various influences which may combine to render the military prisoners more liable to lose weight than the convicts may be mentioned, first, the fact that on the average they are men of greater bulk, and secondly, that the labour required of them is more severe. Here I may remark that the forms of hard labour most disliked by the military prisoners are the cell, crank, and oakum-picking; and of the varieties of hard labour now in operation in this prison, these happen to be the least objectionable in a medical point of view. To a military prisoner no punishment appears to be so great as confinement to his cell; for him hard labour in association has few terrors.

MILLBANK.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chaplain, Rev. J. B. DE RENZI.

The question as to the effects of the discipline on the military prisoners who now form so important a portion of our charge, is one of supreme interest, inasmuch as the Army now looks to Millbank alone to deal with its most serious crime. In the case of the great majority of these prisoners the sentence is for the very limited term of 84 days or even 56 days only, and it is obvious that under these circumstances the chief reliance must be placed on the deterrent element of discipline; not that there is any necessary antagonism between what deters and what reforms, but that for the working of the latter there is comparatively little opportunity, except the imprisonment be somewhat lengthened.

What are the means most likely to operate in the way of deterring and to make a short term of imprisonment really exemplary in its character. My own opinion, based upon the experience I have gathered from daily intercourse with the prisoners, is that nothing is dreaded

by the short attendance at chapel and the necessary daily exercise. Of course it is understood that the separate confinement has its proper accompaniments of hard bed, hard fare, and a set task of work of a disagreeable sort, requiring the prisoner to put forth all his energy to accomplish it.

Speaking of the prisoners in general, and from my impression as derived from conversation with them, I feel satisfied that the oakum-picking as now enforced, involving the other conditions of complete isolation, &c., is regarded with more dislike than any other form of punishment, and therefore is the best calculated to make short imprisonment effective.

Holding this view, I am inclined to regard the shot drill as a mistake, carried on as it is in the open air, and by a large number at the same time, who thus have what, to prisoners, is the great boon of even a sight of each other, it is a pleasant break on the monotony of the cell, nor has it any compensating advantage in the greater severity of the work; for though at the first some men suffer a great deal from it, the feeling of discomfort wears off as they get used to it, after which it ceases to be viewed as anything more than somewhat sharp exercise.

That the discipline, however, on the whole is beneficial in its operation I have not the slightest doubt. Not a few instances have come under my observation of men who have been seriously impressed and of whom we have a good hope not only that they will never come back to prison, but that they will walk as Christian men for the time to come. And even of those in whom we have not discovered any working of religious thoughts and feelings the number who are likely to prove incorrigible seems by no means large. As I pointed out in my last report, there are some upon whom no punishment will make any impression, whose one object is to effect their discharge from the Army, and who will stop at no means to attain their end. When one comes to investigate the cases of such men it is often found that this strong desire to be released from their military obligations is very natural, that in fact the inducements to misconduct are sufficiently powerful to overwhelm any considerations arising from the mere dread of punishments, if only they can see their discharge at the end of all. Such are the cases of men having trades, they enlisted not for any particular liking for a soldier's life, but either work was slack at the time, or there was something unpleasant in their relations with their family. A little experience, however, soon satisfies them that they have made a mistake. Compared with their accustomed earnings a soldier's pay seems a mere pittance, and the restrictions to which they are subject constitute a bondage of the most galling nature after the freedom to which they have been accustomed. I might mention other cases similar in their operation, but this is sufficient to illustrate the powerful inducements which, in not a few instances, exist to tempt men to misconduct. Men of this sort, and they constitute a considerable proportion of those who come back to the prison a second time and oftener, will never make good soldiers.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE
OF
DUBLIN HOSPITALS,
WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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1872.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	3
Westmoreland Lock Hospital,	4
Steevens' Hospital,	4
Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary,	4
Cork-street Fever Hospital,	4
House of Industry Hospitals,	5
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,	6
Coombe Lying-in Hospital,	6
Hospital for Incurables,	6
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital,	7

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ EARL SPENCER,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
13th February, 1872.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, have the honour to submit to Your Excellency this our Thirteenth Report, being for the year ended 31st March, 1871. Owing to the loss of papers and returns consequent on the long illness and death of the late Secretary, no report for the year ended 31st March, 1870, was printed, as any return of the statistics for that year would necessarily be imperfect and unsatisfactory.

During the past year we have carefully inspected the several Dublin Hospitals which receive grants from Parliament. These are:—

1. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.
2. Steevens' Hospital.
3. The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.
4. The Cork-street Fever Hospital.
5. The House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:—
 - a. The Hardwicke Fever Hospital.
 - b. The Whitworth Medical Hospital.
 - c. The Richmond Surgical Hospital.
6. The Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.
7. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
8. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and
9. The Hospital for Incurables, which receives a portion of the Concordatum Fund.

On making these inspections we carefully inquired respecting the state and condition of each institution, to ascertain that the wards were clean and well ventilated; that every necessary provision was made for the treatment and comforts of the patients; and that the several buildings were kept in good repair. We have since issued the Circular (Appendix No. 1) requesting any information or suggestions which the Governors of each hospital might wish to offer in respect to its funds or management. We give their replies in the Appendix (No. 2).

*The West-
moreland
Lock
Hospital.*

WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

108 patients remained in the Lock Hospital on the 1st of April, 1870; 943 were admitted; 962 were discharged; 15 died in the year ended the 31st March, 1871, and 74 then remained.

The average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 79.14. The time spent by each patient in the hospital averaged 27.48 days. The mortality was 1.54 per cent.

The hospital when inspected was in a satisfactory condition.

*Steevens'
Hospital.*

STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.

143 patients remained in the hospital on the 1st April, 1870; 2,045 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1871; 1,980 were discharged; 58 died, and 150 remained at that period.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 151.4; the highest numbers in August and February, and the lowest in May and June.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 25.25 days.

The mortality was 2.85 per cent. on the number treated to a termination.

Of the admissions, 65 were fever cases, of which 2 died, or 3 per cent.

The maternity staff of this hospital attended in the year 185 external labour cases.

We found this institution in a very satisfactory condition. The museum and library have been improved.

*The Meath
Hospital.*

MEATH HOSPITAL.

101 patients were in this institution on the 1st April, 1870; 1,058 were admitted; 997 discharged; 69 died during the year ended 31st March 1871, and 93 then remained.

Of the admissions, 124 were fever, and 28 scarlatina patients; of the former 17 died, or 13.71 per cent., and of the latter 1 died or 3.57 per cent.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 91.58; the highest numbers in May and July, the lowest in December and January.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 28.84 days.

There was but one case of small-pox treated in the hospital.

The mortality was 6.47 per cent. on the total number of cases treated to a termination.

*The Cork-
street Fever
Hospital.*

THE CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL.

76 patients remained in the hospital on the 1st of April, 1870; 1,357 were admitted; 1,249 discharged; 118 died in the year ended 31st March, 1871; and 66 remained at that period.

The mortality was 8.63 on the total number treated to a termination.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 18·6 days.

The daily average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 73; the highest numbers in November and February, the lowest in August and March. Of the 1,357 admissions, there are marked—47, typhoid fever; 510, simple fever; 339, typhus, fever; 77, typhus, complicated with other diseases, and 384 other cases not included in foregoing heads.

Of the first class 6 died, or 12·77 per cent; of the second class 1 died; 34 or 10·03 per cent. of the third class; and 19 or 24·68 of the fourth class died.

3 cases of small-pox were treated during the year, of which 2 died.

This institution continues in a very satisfactory condition.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS.

Hardwicke Fever Hospital.

*The House
of Industry
Hospitals.*

60 patients remained in this hospital on the 1st April, 1870; 986 were admitted; 883 were discharged; 101 died in the year ended 31st March 1871, and 62 then remained. Three cases of small-pox were treated during the year, none of which died.

The daily average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 60·50; the highest numbers in June and October, the lowest in July and March.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 21·12 days.

The mortality was 10·26 per cent.

The Whitworth Medical Hospital.

72 patients remained on the 1st of April, 1870, in the Whitworth Medical Hospital; 879 were admitted; 823 were discharged; 53 died in the year ended 31st March, 1871, and 75 remained at that period.

The daily average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 62·20.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 23·76 days.

The mortality was 6·05 per cent.

Richmond Hospital.

96 patients were in the Richmond Hospital on the 1st April, 1870; 1,212 were admitted; 1,172 discharged; and 34 died in the year ended 31st March, 1871; 102 then remained.

The average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 97.

The time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 26·77 days.

The mortality was 2·82 per cent. on the number treated to a termination.

We found these hospitals in good order, and the patients well attended to.

*The
Rotunda
Lying-in
Hospital.*

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

35 patients were in the labour wards on the 1st April, 1870; 1,258 were admitted; 1,241 discharged (including 130 that were not in labour); 27 died, and 25 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

Of the chronic cases 6 remained at the beginning of the year; 227 were admitted; 217 discharged; 5 died, and 11 remained on the 31st March, 1871.

The time spent in hospital by the labour cases averaged 8 days; that by the chronic patients 21 days.

The daily average number of beds occupied throughout the year by the labour cases was 27·50; by the chronic 13·17.

The mortality in the labour cases was 2·37 per. cent; that of chronic 2·25 per cent.

At the dispensary attached to the hospital 4,380 cases received advice and medicine during the year, and 217 external labour cases were attended.

The hospital was clean, well ventilated, and in a satisfactory condition when inspected.

*The
Coombe
Lying-in
Hospital.*

THE COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

15 labour cases remained in this hospital on the 1st April, 1870; 447 were admitted; 455 were discharged, (of which 47 were not in labour); 4 died in the year, and 3 remained in hospital on 31st March, 1871.

7 patients of the chronic class remained at the commencement of the year; 58 were admitted; 61 discharged, and 4 remained at that period.

The mortality of the labour cases was 0·97 per cent. There was no death in the chronic wards.

The average daily number of beds occupied in the labour wards throughout the year was 10·93; in the chronic wards 5·51.

The time spent in hospital by labour cases averaged 8·63 days; by chronic cases 30·95 days.

1,151 external labour cases were attended at their respective residences.

The institution was in a satisfactory state.

*The Hos-
pital for In-
curables.*

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

153 patients remained in this institution on the 1st April, 1870; 62 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1871; 14 were discharged; 46 died, and 155 remained at that period.

The mortality on the number under treatment was 21·40 per cent.; on the number treated to a termination 76·67 per cent.

The average time spent by patients in hospital was 248·5 days, and the daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 146·41.

The comforts of the sick appeared to be well attended to.

ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

*St. Mark's
Ophthalmic
Hospital.*

12 patients remained in this institution on the 1st April, 1870; 360 were admitted; 346 were discharged in the year ended 31st March, 1871; 26 then remained.

The average time spent in hospital by each patient was 17·67 days.

The number of beds occupied daily throughout the year averaged 18.

No death occurred.

This institution continues to be in a very satisfactory state.

Classified lists of the patients treated in each hospital, and of the diseases of which patients died in each, during the year ended 31st of March, 1871, are given in the Appendix (No. 3).

We append Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which show in detail the average annual cost per bed in each institution, the number of patients treated, the mortality in each hospital; and the daily number of beds occupied throughout the year.

POWERSCOURT, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM STOKES.

DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN, BART.

FRANCIS W. BRADY, BART.

WILLIAM COLLES.

J. W. MURLAND.

CHRISTOPHER FLEMING.

JOHN LENTAIGNE.

LAURENCE WALDRON.

SAMUEL BOYD.

A. H. M'CLINTOCK.

ARTHUR E. GUINNESS, BART.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
15th December, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to request that the Governors of the () Hospital will supply them with any information or suggestions which they deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of that Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, &c.,

WM. J. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

The Registrar of the
—— Hospital.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Westmorland Lock Hospital, Dublin,
6th January, 1872.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Governors of the Westmorland Lock Hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars of the 15th and 21st ultimo, which I have laid before them; and in reply to the request of the Board of Superintendence, to be supplied with any information or suggestions which the Governors may deem it necessary to afford with reference to the condition, &c. of this Hospital; I am to state that from year to year the Governors have called the attention of the Board of Superintendence, and of the Government, to the inadequacy of the Parliamentary grant, to meet the requirements of an Institution, having no aid or means of support whatever from any other source. The grant has been insufficient from the commencement of the revised scale of allowances dating as far back as 1855, and is short by £400 per annum of the sum reported by the Parliamentary Committee of 1854, as necessary to maintain the Westmorland Lock Hospital on a proper footing of efficiency.

The increased cost of provisions and other necessities for maintenance of patients and establishment, without any corresponding increase in the Government grant, has added to already existing embarrassments, and compelled the Governors to overdraw their bank account to a large amount, as shown on the face of the accounts of income and expenditure rendered to the Board of Superintendence for the year ended 31st March, 1871.

Regarding the general condition of the Institution, it is to be regretted that many repairs and improvements urgently required have had to be held over for want of the necessary funds, to meet the expenditure which such repairs and improvements would necessarily entail.

In conclusion, I am to express the hope of the Governors, that the Board of Superintendence will urge on the Government the expediency and reasonableness of increasing the grant to the Westmorland Lock

Hospital, to an extent commensurate with the important services which the Institution has rendered to the community, and to the State in arresting the spread of a terrible disease in a garrison and seaport so extensive as that of Dublin, services which it must be allowed give this Hospital a paramount claim to a larger share of public support than it has hitherto received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON HUGHES, *Registrar.*

William J. Martin, esq., M.D.,
Secretary to the Board of Superintendence of
Dublin Hospitals, 35, Dawson-street.

Doctor Steevens' Hospital, Dublin,
19th December, 1871.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to state that they have not any information to communicate respecting the state of the Institution, in addition to that conveyed by the annual returns already forwarded.

I am, sir, yours very obediently,

ROBERT B. M'VITTIE.

Dr. J. W. Martin, &c.

Meath Hospital, Dublin,
27th December, 1871.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th inst., relative to the report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, and beg to state that the Governors of this Hospital have not any suggestions to offer. They however wish to remark, that during the past year a suitably situated apartment has been fitted up, without expense to the Hospital, as a physical laboratory, where researches are made which bear upon the diseases and treatment of the patients, and the educational advantages conferred upon the students are thereby increased, as they have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the application to practical medicine of the spectroscope and microscope, and of witnessing the use of volumetric analysis, as applied to the secretions of the body. The expenses of the physical laboratory are borne by the physicians, aided by the donations of some friends, and the students are free to it, without any fee or condition, other than an anxiety to learn their profession thoroughly.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD B. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

W. J. Martin, esq., M.D., Secretary,
Hospital Board of Superintendence.

Cork-street Fever Hospital, &c.,
Dublin, December 28, 1871.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed to state, for the information of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, that during the year ended 31st March, 1871, there occurred

nothing in the affairs of this hospital requiring special notice. The year was, in most respects, a normal one, the average number of patients having been about that which the income of the institution can maintain.

The Governors, however, think it right to state that there still remains a debt of over £500 on the hospital, the balance of a large liability incurred in the years of epidemic, 1865-6, in treating a much greater than usual number of patients.

They also desire to take the present opportunity of stating that, with a view to the proper treatment of small-pox, they, at once on the appearance of that disease, established a separate and isolated hospital and nursing staff for that purpose, a step which has been fully justified by its valuable results, but which, necessitating much extra expenditure, together with the very expensive treatment of the disease prescribed by the physicians (both as to nourishment and stimulants) have so reduced the funds at the disposal of the Governors, that they contemplate issuing an appeal to the public to enable them to continue their present exertions to endeavour to check the spread of this fearful disease, by still keeping open the wards which they have allocated for the reception of small-pox patients, and which they cannot continue to do unless more funds are placed at their disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. EUSTACE, *Registrar.*

W. J. Martin, esq.,

Secretary to Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals.

House of Industry Hospitals,

Dublin, 4th January, 1872.

SIR,—I received and laid before the Board of Governors of the House of Industry Hospitals your circulars of the 15th and 21st ultimo, and, in reply, am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Superintendence, that the condition of these Hospitals is satisfactory, and that their reputation for efficiency and usefulness continues to be well maintained.

Of the number of intern patients treated in the several Hospitals of the House of Industry within the year ended 31st March, 1871, you have already been supplied with returns. In now forwarding a return of the number of extern or dispensary patients, I am to state that 17,609 patients of this class were prescribed for and relieved during same period—namely, surgical cases, 13,005; medical cases, 4,154; ruptured poor persons supplied gratuitously with trusses, 450.

The want of a suitable building for the more convenient examination of extern cases has been long experienced at these Hospitals, and the Governors are taking steps to remedy this defect, by the erection of a commodious dispensary, which, it is believed, will prove to be, when completed, a valuable auxiliary in promoting medical education and knowledge, and in alleviating the sufferings of the sick poor.

During the past year these Hospitals were honoured with a State visit of inspection by the Lord Lieutenant, who was accompanied by the Countess Spencer and by members of their Excellencies' household and staff. In the subjoined communication, forwarded at His Excellency's command by the Right Honorable the Earl of Meath, will be observed

very gratifying testimony that the condition in which the Lord Lieutenant found the entire institution was such as to elicit the marked approbation of His Excellency.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON HUGHES, *Secretary.*

William J. Martin, esq., M.D.,

Secretary to the Board of Superintendence
of Dublin Hospitals, 35 Dawson-street.

[Copy of communication above referred to.]

“ Killruddery, October 28.

“ SIR,—I have received from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant a letter, in which he expresses his approbation of the management and state of the House of Industry Hospitals, and desires me to convey to the Governors, the Physicians, the Surgeons, and to the other officers generally the satisfaction he experienced at finding these establishments in such efficient and good order, and his thanks to those gentlemen who attended to show him and Lady Spencer through the various departments of the institution.

“ You will send a copy of this letter to all the gentlemen who were present on the occasion.

“ Yours, faithfully,

“ (Signed) MEATH.

“ Mr. Hughes,

“ Secretary, House of Industry Hospitals,
“ Brunswick-street, North, Dublin.”

The Lying-in Hospital,

Dublin, 20th December, 1871.

SIR,—Having laid your letter of the 15th instant before the Board of Governors of the Lying-in Hospital, I am directed, in reply, to inform you that they have not any suggestions to make to the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals respecting this institution, which is at present, and has been for the past year, in a very satisfactory state.

A considerable expenditure has recently been incurred in re-flooring several of the labour wards, which were in much need of this improvement.

The number of patients in the labour and chronic wards, and those attended to at the dispensary, is very large, and there has been no outbreak of any epidemic disease during the year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. STRICKLAND, *Secretary.*

William J. Martin, esq., M.D.,

Board of Superintendence, &c.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin,

1st January, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letter recently addressed to the Registrar of this Hospital, asking for any information or suggestions from the Board of Guardians and Directors, I am instructed to say, for the information of the Board of Superintendence, that the “ Guinness Dispensary ” in

connexion with the Hospital is now complete, and that it will be opened in a few days.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

J. W. Martin, esq., M.D.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence,
Dublin Hospitals.

Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road,
22nd December, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting that the Governors of this Hospital would supply the Board of Superintendence with any information or suggestions which they may deem necessary to give, respecting the state and condition of the Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; and in reply thereto am directed to inform you the Governors have no suggestions to offer, but are happy to state that the Hospital is at present in a most efficient and satisfactory condition and maintained in every respect with the greatest economy possible.

During the past year the Governors erected a new Mortuary House, which was long required for the health of the Institution.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. A. GARRATT, *Secretary.*

W. J. Martin, esq.,
&c., &c.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital,
26th December, 1871.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 15th December, I am directed to state that this Institution is in full working order, and its sanitary condition excellent; and that the epidemic ophthalmia, which was prevalent in the House for some years, has been completely eradicated.

The Governors deplore, however, that this freedom from epidemic ophthalmia has been necessarily purchased by the sacrifice of a certain amount of usefulness of the Hospital; for in order to obtain immunity from this ophthalmia, which is of an infectious and contagious character, and therefore communicable to the House, it was found essentially necessary to exclude from the wards altogether patients suffering from it.

The disadvantage of this exclusion of a certain class of patients has no doubt been counterbalanced by the largely increased number of admissions of other acute diseases and of operation cases, as is manifest from the tables sent you in the accompanying Report, but still the deplorable fact remains that, owing to want of separate accommodation, the suffering poor labouring under this disease, so prevalent in Ireland, have to be refused admission to the Hospital.

Under these circumstances, the Governors would impress upon your Board the necessity of recommending to the Government that increased accommodation should be provided, where such patients could be treated apart from the other patients.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. MACKEY, Alderman,
Honorary Secretary.

To Dr. Martin,
Board of Superintendence,
35, Dawson-street.

CLASSIFIED RETURNS* of the DISEASES treated in the several INSTITUTIONS under the Supervision of the BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1871, and of the Number that died of any particular Disease.

Hardwicke
Fever
Hospital.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS.

THE HARDWICKE FEVER HOSPITAL.

*Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abscess, Fœtid of Lung, .	1	1	Fever, Typhus, .	157	35
Albuminuria, .	4	-	" " & Bronchitis, .	2	-
Amenorrhœa, .	1	-	" " and Capillary Bronchitis, .	1	1
Anasarca, Scarlatinal, .	4	1	" Intermittent, .	5	-
Anæmia, .	2	-	" Puerperal, .	3	3
Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta, .	1	1	" " followed by Scarlatina, .	1	1
Asthma, .	1	-	Gangrene of Lung, .	1	1
Atrophy, Muscular, .	1	-	Gastritis, .	5	-
Bronchitis, Acute, .	11	-	Hæmorrhage, in Scarlatina, .	1	1
" Chronic, .	3	2	Heart, Disease of, .	2	-
" Capillary, .	2	1	Hepatitis, .	1	-
" Emphysematous .	1	-	Hysteria, .	2	-
Caries of Temporal Bone, .	1	1	Icterus, Acute, .	1	-
Cerebritis, .	1	1	Inflammation of Lower Jaw, .	1	-
Chlorosis, .	3	-	" Lymphatics .	1	-
Cholera, .	9	3	Laryngitis, .	1	1
Chorea, .	1	-	Mania, .	2	-
Cirrhosis of Liver, .	1	-	Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal, .	5	3
Colica Pictonum, .	1	-	" Spinal, .	2	2
Congestion of Brain, .	1	-	Necrosis of Temporal Bone, .		
Constipation, .	1	-	with Abscesses of Lungs and Liver, .	1	1
Convulsions, .	1	1	Neuralgia, .	3	-
Cynanche, .	1	-	Otorrhœa, .	1	-
Delirium Tremens, .	18	3	Paralysis, .	1	1
" " with Pneu- monia, .	1	1	Peritonitis, .	2	2
Diarrhœa, Chronic, .	1	1	Pertussis, .	2	-
Diphtheria, .	1	-	Phthisis Pulmonalis, .	5	3
Dothinerterea, .	4	-	Pleuritis, .	3	-
Dropsy, Pneumonic, .	1	1	Pleuro-pneumonia, .	3	-
Dysentery, Acute, .	2	-	Pneumonia, .	25	-
Dyspepsia, .	2	-	" Typhoid, .	1	-
Erysipelas, .	8	1	Psoriasis, .	1	-
Fever, Simple, .	298	-	Purpura, .	1	-
" " followed by Bronchitis, .	1	1	Pyæmia, .	2	2
" " followed by Paralysis, .	1	-	Rectum, Disease of, .	1	-
" " & Pneumonia, .	2	-	Rheumatism, Acute, .	21	-
" " and Herpes, .	1	-	" Chronic, .	1	-
" Typhoid, .	169	6	Rubeola, .	5	1
" " followed by Bronchitis, .	1	1	Scarlatina, .	107	11
" " followed by Hemiplegia, .	1	1	" and Albuminuria, .	1	-
" " followed by Peritonitis, .	4	4	" and Measles, .	1	-
			Stomach, Disease of, .	1	-
			" " Malignant, .	1	-
			" Ulcer of, .	1	-

[continued.]

* The name of the disease is given as returned by the Hospital Registrars.

No. 3.
Hardwicke
Fever
Hospital.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Strumous Knee, . . .	1	—	Fever and Debility, . . .	—	1
Synovitis of Knee, . . .	1	—	Meningitis, . . .	—	1
Syphilis, Secondary, . . .	1	—	Pneumonia, . . .	—	1
Tonsillitis, . . .	14	—	Scarlatina Maligna, and Diffuse Inflammation, . . .	—	1
Tuberculosis, Acute, . . .	1	1			
Urticaria, . . .	2	—			
Variola, . . .	3	—			
Special Attendants upon Children, . . .	8	—	Total, . . .	986	108
Born in Hospital, . . .	1	—			
Total, . . .	986	102			
Add for Cases Admitted on or prior to 31st March, 1870, but which Died dur- ing the year ended 31st March, 1871, viz.—			Deduct for Cases Ad- mitted during the year ended 31st March, 1871, but which Died after that date, and are included in this Return, viz.—		
Cancrum Oria, after Fever, . . .	—	1	Fever, Typhus, . . .	—	2
Debility, Senile, after Apoplexy, . . .	—	1	Paralysis, . . .	—	1
			Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . .	—	1
			Total, . . .	986	104

Whitworth
Medical
Hospital.

WHITWORTH MEDICAL HOSPITAL.

Abscess, Anal, from Disease of Liver, . . .	1	—	Ataxia Locomotor, . . .	6	1
„ after Fever, . . .	1	—	Atrophy, Progressive Mus- cular, . . .	8	—
„ of Lower Jaw, . . .	1	—	Bright's Disease of Kidneys, . . .	7	1
„ Hepatic, . . .	1	—	Bronchitis, Chronic, . . .	129	4
„ in Sigmoid Flex- ure of Colon, . . .	1	—	„ Emphysematous, . . .	2	—
„ Mammary, . . .	1	—	Bronchocele, . . .	2	—
„ Strumous in Para- tid Gland, . . .	1	—	Calculus in Kidney, . . .	1	—
Ague, . . .	1	—	Cancer of Breast, . . .	1	—
„ Quotidian, . . .	1	—	„ Rectum, . . .	1	—
Albuminuria, . . .	6	1	„ Stomach, . . .	1	1
Amenorrhœa, . . .	14	—	„ Uterus, . . .	1	—
Anasarca, . . .	5	—	„ Unspecified, . . .	1	—
Anæmia, . . .	9	—	Carcinoma, . . .	1	1
Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta, . . .	4	2	Carditis, . . .	1	—
„ Abdominal, . . .	1	—	Catarrh, . . .	4	—
Angina Pectoris, . . .	1	—	Cephalalgia, . . .	1	—
Ankle Joint, Chronic En- largement, with Incipient Phthisis, . . .	1	—	Chlorosis, . . .	16	—
Aortic Patency, . . .	10	—	Chorea, . . .	2	—
„ Regurgitation, . . .	1	—	Cirrhosis of Liver, . . .	5	4
„ Valve Disease, . . .	2	—	„ Lung, . . .	1	—
Aphonia, . . .	1	—	Colic, . . .	2	—
Apoplexy, . . .	5	4	Colica Pictorum, . . .	7	—
Arthritis, Chronic Rheu- matic, . . .	6	—	Conjunctivitis, . . .	1	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides, . . .	1	—	Constipation, . . .	4	—
Ascites, . . .	7	—	Cynanche Tonsillaris, . . .	2	—
Asthma, . . .	5	—	Cystitis, . . .	1	—
			Debility, . . .	7	—
			Delirium Tremens, . . .	22	2
			Diabetes, . . .	2	—
			„ Mellitis, . . .	1	—
			Diarrhœa, . . .	5	—
			Dropsy, . . .	13	4

[continued.]

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Dysentery, Chronic, . . .	4	-	Leucorrhœa, . . .	2	-
Dyspepsia, . . .	51	-	Lumbago, . . .	2	-
„ and Amenorrhœa . . .	1	-	„ Malingering, . . .	1	-
„ with Rheumatism, . . .	1	-	„ Mania, . . .	5	-
„ and Spinal Curva- ture, . . .	1	-	„ Morbus Coxæ, . . .	1	1
Ectopia and Scrofula, . . .	1	-	„ Meningitis, from Inflam- mation of Ear, . . .	1	-
Eczema, . . .	1	-	„ Tubercular, with tendency to Hydrocephalus, „ . . .	1	-
Emphysema of Lungs, . . .	4	1	„ Mitral Valve, Disease of, . . .	15	3
„ Vesicular, . . .	2	-	„ „ Insufficiency of, . . .	1	1
Enteritis, . . .	2	-	„ Mollities Cerebri, . . .	2	1
Epilepsy, . . .	11	-	„ „ Vertebræ, . . .	1	-
Epistaxis, . . .	2	-	„ Necrosis of Lower Maxilla, . . .	1	-
Epulis, . . .	1	-	„ Nephritis and Chlorosis, . . .	1	-
Erysipelas, . . .	3	-	„ „ Acute desquama- tive, . . .	3	1
Fever, Simple, . . .	3	-	„ „ Chronic, . . .	1	-
„ Typhoid, . . .	1	-	„ Neuralgia, . . .	3	-
„ „ with Perito- nitis, . . .	1	-	„ Oedema of Ankle, . . .	1	-
„ Typhus, . . .	5	-	„ Ophthalmia, Purulent, . . .	1	-
„ Intermittent, . . .	2	-	„ Orchitis, . . .	2	-
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal, . . .	1	-	„ Otitis, . . .	1	-
Gangrene of Leg and Ana- sarca, from Mitral Valve Disease, . . .	1	1	„ Otorrhœa, . . .	1	-
Gastralgia, . . .	4	-	„ Palpitation Cordis, . . .	1	-
Gastritis, . . .	10	-	„ Paralysis, Agitans, . . .	1	-
Glands of Neck enlarged, . . .	4	-	„ „ of Arm, . . .	3	-
Gonorrhœa, . . .	2	-	„ „ Facial, . . .	2	-
Gout, . . .	1	-	„ „ Lead, . . .	2	-
„ Rheumatic, . . .	1	-	„ „ of Tongue, . . .	1	-
Hæmoptysis, . . .	1	-	„ „ Unspecified, . . .	6	1
Hæmorrhage from Bowels, . . .	1	-	„ Paraplegia, . . .	5	1
„ Uterine, . . .	1	-	„ Paronychia, . . .	1	-
Hæmorrhoids, . . .	1	-	„ Pericarditis, . . .	2	-
Heart, Dilation of Left Ventricle of, . . .	1	-	„ Peritonitis, . . .	3	-
„ Fatty Degeneration of, . . .	1	-	„ Phlebitis of Leg, . . .	1	-
„ Functional Derange- ment of, . . .	1	1	„ Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . .	66	12
„ Disease of, Unspecified . . .	8	1	„ „ Laryngea, . . .	2	1
„ and Liver, Disease of, . . .	1	-	„ Pleuritis, . . .	15	-
Hemiplegia, . . .	9	-	„ Pleurodynia, . . .	4	-
Hepatic Disease, . . .	12	-	„ Pneumonia, . . .	12	-
Hernia, Strangulated, and Colic, . . .	1	-	„ „ and Ovarian Dropsy, . . .	1	1
Herpes Circinatus, . . .	1	-	„ Poisoning by Tobacco, . . .	1	-
Hypochondriasis, . . .	7	-	„ Psoriasis, . . .	4	-
Hysteria, . . .	9	-	„ Purpura, . . .	2	-
Ichthyosis, . . .	1	-	„ „ Hæmorrhagica, . . .	1	-
Icterus, . . .	3	-	„ Pyæmia, . . .	2	1
„ with Chronic Ulcers on Leg, . . .	1	-	„ Pylorus, Disease of, . . .	1	-
„ from Inflammation of the Pylorus, . . .	1	-	„ Rectum, Disease of, . . .	1	-
Impaction of Fæces, . . .	2	-	„ Rheumatism, Acute, . . .	24	-
Inflammation of Cæcum, . . .	1	-	„ „ with Pericarditis & Endocarditis, . . .	1	-
„ Colon, . . .	2	-	„ „ Chronic, . . .	46	1
„ Knee Joint, . . .	1	-	„ „ Muscular, . . .	1	-
Keratitis, . . .	1	-	„ „ Syphilitic, . . .	2	-
Laryngitis, Syphilitic, . . .	1	-	„ Scabies, . . .	3	-
			„ Scarlatina, . . .	5	-
			„ Sciatica, . . .	4	-
			„ Scirrhus of Uterus, . . .	1	-
			„ Scleroderma, . . .	1	-
			„ Scrofula, . . .	1	-

[continued.]

No. 3.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
<i>Whitworth Medical Hospital.</i>	Spanœmia,	1	-	Uterus, Retroflexion of,	1	-
	Spasmodis,	1	-	Unascertained,	2	-
	Spine, Curvature of,	1	-			
	Spinal Cord, Chronic Disease of,	2	-	Total,	879	55
	Stricture of the Oesophagus,	2	-	Add for Cases Admitted on or prior to 31st March, 1870, but which Died during the year ended 31st March, 1871, viz.—		
	" Colon,	4	-	Cirrhosis of Liver,	-	1
	" Intestines,	1	-	Mitral Valve Disease,	-	1
	" Urethra,	1	-	Pleuritis,	-	1
	Strumous Lip,	1	-			
	Synovitis,	5	-	Total,	879	59
	Syphilis, Hereditary,	1	-	Deduct for Cases Admitted during the year ended 31st March, 1871, but which Died after that date, and are included in this Return, viz.—		
	" Primary,	2	-	Dropsy,	-	2
	" Secondary,	3	-	Mitral Valve Disease,	-	1
	" Tertiary,	3	-	Morbus Coxæ,	-	1
	Tabes Mesenterica,	2	1	Paralysis,	-	1
	Tænia Solium,	1	-	Paraplegia,	-	1
	Tonsillitis,	21	-			
	Torpor Intestinorum,	1	-	Total,	879	53
	Tumour, Abdominal,	1	-			
	" Cancerous, of Abdomen,	1	1			
	" Fibrous,	1	-			
	" Malignant, of Epigastrium,	1	-			
	" on Tibia,	1	-			
	Ulcer, Chronic,	1	-			
	" of Cornea,	2	-			
	" of Leg,	1	-			
	" of Throat,	1	-			

Richmond Surgical Hospital.

RICHMOND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Abscess, Abdominal,	1	-	Amputation of Thigh, and		
" Axillary,	10	-	Phthisis,	1	1
" Cervical,	5	-	Aneurism, Popliteal,	3	1
" Ileo-cæcal,	1	-	Anthrax,	10	1
" Iliac,	1	-	Ankylosis of Knee Joint,	1	-
" Ischio Rectal,	1	-	Ankle, Loose Cartilage in,	1	-
" Maxillary,	8	-	Anus, Fistula in,	1	-
" Palmar,	1	-	" Imperforate,	1	-
" Phlegmonous of Breast,	1	-	Arthritis, Chronic Rheumatic,	10	-
" Phlegmonous of Orbit,	1	1	Asphyxia, threatened from drink,	1	-
" Popliteal,	1	-	Atrophy, Muscular,	1	-
" Parotid,	3	-	Bladder, Fungus growth in,	1	-
" Psoas,	2	-	Blood Poisoning,	1	1
" of Cooper's Glands,	1	-	Bronchitis, after operation for Hare Lip,	1	1
" Cornea,	1	-	" Chronic,	1	-
" under Eye,	1	-	Boulimia,	1	-
" over Deltoid,	1	-	Bubo,	13	-
" of Patella,	2	-	Burns and Scalds of various parts,	16	1
" Septum of Nose,	1	-	" Neck and Chest,	4	1
" Testicle,	1	-	" Thighs,		
" on Tibia,	1	-	" Legs, &c.,	5	1
" of Walls of Uterus,	1	-	Bursitis,	22	-
" various other parts,	41	-	Calculus in Bladder,	1	-
Amputation of Fingers,	1	-	" Urethra,	1	-
" Thigh, followed by Enlargement of Liver,	1	-	" Vesical,	1	1

[continued.]

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	No. 3.
Cancer of Breast, . . .	3	—	Fissure, Anal, . . .	1	—	Richmond Surgical Hospital.
„ Breast and Spine, . .	1	1	Fistula in Ano, . . .	8	—	
„ Face, . . .	3	—	„ Penile, . . .	1	—	
„ Lower Jaw, . . .	1	—	„ in Perinæo, . . .	1	—	
„ Penis and Groin, . . .	1	—	„ Scrofulous and Lach-			
„ Rectum, . . .	1	—	rymal, . . .	1	—	
„ Tongue, . . .	5	—	„ Vesico-Vaginal, . .	1	—	
„ Chimney Sweep's, . .	1	—	Fracture of Clavicle, .	8	—	
Carcinoma, . . .	2	1	„ Clavicle Com-			
Caries of Cervical Vertebrae,	2	—	minuted, . . .	1	—	
„ Hard Palate, . . .	1	—	„ Colles', of Radius, .	12	—	
„ Temporal Bone, . . .	1	—	„ of Ethmoid and			
Cataract, . . .	4	—	Sphenoid Bones, . . .	1	1	
„ Double, . . .	1	—	„ Femur, . . .	2	—	
Cellulitis of Forearm, . .	1	—	„ „ Extra			
Cervical Vertebrae, Potts'			„ Capsular,	2	—	
Curvature of, . . .	1	—	„ and In-			
Chancre, . . .	3	—	ferior Maxilla,			
Coccydynia, . . .	1	—	with Hæmatu-			
Collapse from Drink, . . .	3	—	ria, . . .	1	—	
„ after attempted			„ Fibula, . . .	10	—	
Drowning, . . .	1	—	„ Fingers, . . .	3	—	
Coma, from Drink and Ex-			„ „ Com-			
posure to Cold, . . .	2	—	pound Com-			
Concussion of Brain, . . .	3	—	minuted, . . .	1	—	
„ Spine, . . .	2	—	„ Forearm, both			
„ Unspecified, . . .	1	—	Bones, . . .	1	—	
Condylomata, . . .	2	—	„ Humerus, . . .	6	—	
Conjunctivitis, Diphtheritic	1	—	„ „ Anatomic-			
„ Lymphatica, . . .	1	—	cal Neck of, . . .	1	—	
„ Blennorrhœal, . . .	1	—	„ „ Surgical			
„ Unspecified, . . .	6	—	Neck of, . . .	2	—	
Contraction, Cicatricial,			„ Jaws (Double), . .	1	—	
from Burn, . . .	1	—	„ Jaw, . . .	2	—	
„ of Hamstring			„ Leg, both			
Tendons, . . .	1	—	Bones, . . .	11	—	
Contusion of Abdomen, . .	3	—	„ „ Compound			
„ Chest, with			Comminuted,			
Pleurisy, . . .	1	1	with diffuse			
„ over Kidney, . . .	1	—	Inflammation			
„ „ Pubes, . . .	2	—	and Trauma-			
„ of various other			tic Delirium, . . .	1	1	
parts, . . .	87	—	„ Metatarsal			
Cornea, Opacity of, . . .	1	—	Bones, . . .	1	—	
Corneitis, and Inflamma-			„ Nasal „ . . .	1	—	
tion and Ulceration of			„ Olecranon, . . .	1	—	
Cornea, . . .	15	—	„ Potts', . . .	4	—	
Cystitis, . . .	1	—	„ of Ribs, . . .	10	—	
Deafness, Nervous, . . .	1	—	„ Skull, Com-			
Dyspepsia, . . .	2	—	pound Com-			
„ and Varicose Veins,	1	—	minuted, . . .			
Ecchymosis, Acute, and			Depressed, . . .	1	1	
Contusion over Scapula,	1	—	„ „ with Abscess			
Ectropium, . . .	2	—	in Brain, . . .	1	1	
Eczema, . . .	11	—	„ Tibia, . . .	10	—	
Entropium, . . .	2	—	„ Ulna, and			
„ Double, . . .	1	—	Punctured			
Entropium, . . .	1	—	Wound of			
Epilepsy, . . .	1	—	Forearm, . . .	1	—	
Epistaxis, . . .	1	—	Frost Bite, . . .	1	—	
Epithelioma of Lip, . . .	4	—	„ Ganglion on Wrist, .	1	—	
„ Foot, . . .	1	—	„ Gangrene of Leg, . .	1	—	
„ „ Nose, . . .	1	—	„ „ Fingers, . . .	1	—	
Erysipelas, . . .	11	—	„ „ Potts', of Foot, .	1	—	

[continued.

B

No. 3.
Richmond
Surgical
Hospital.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Glands, Enlarged and Suppurating,	4	1	Lipoma Testis,	1	1
Gonorrhœa,	9	—	Lippitudo,	1	—
Granular Lids,	1	—	Lithic Acid Diathesis,	1	—
Hæmatocle,	2	—	Lumbago,	1	—
Hæmaturia,	1	—	Lupus of Ankle,	2	—
Hæmorrhage from Rectum,	1	—	" Coccyx,	1	—
" Varicose Veins,	1	—	" Face,	5	—
Hæmorrhagic Diathesis,	1	—	" Foot,	2	—
Hæmorrhoids,	5	—	" Hand,	1	—
Hare Lip,	2	—	" Knee,	3	—
Heart, Disease of, Organic,	1	—	" Leg,	9	—
Hernia, Strangulated Femoral,	1	—	" Nose,	5	—
" Strangulated Femoral & Pneumonia,	1	1	" " and Palate,	1	—
" Inguinal,	3	—	" Scalp,	1	1
" Umbilical,	1	—	" Thigh,	1	—
" Unspecified,	5	1	" Thumb,	1	—
Herpes of Breast,	1	—	" Uvula and Tonsils	1	—
" Penis,	1	—	" Unspecified,	2	—
Hydrocele,	3	—	Luxation of Elbow,	1	—
" of Cord,	3	—	" Fingers, Com- pound,	1	—
Hypertrophy of Femur,	1	—	" Humerus,	5	—
Hypochondriasis,	4	—	" " into axilla,	1	—
Hysteria,	5	—	" Shoulder,	1	—
Inflammation, Acute, of Sublingual and Submaxillary Glands,	1	—	" Thumb,	3	—
" Diffuse, of Hand and Forearm, from Bite,	1	—	" Toe,	1	—
" Erysipelatous of Abdomen, with Fever,	1	—	" Ulna,	1	—
" of Tendons of Ankle,	1	—	Morbus Cerebri,	2	—
" under Fascia, near Knee,	1	—	" Cordis,	1	—
" of Joints,	6	—	" Coxæ,	17	2
" various other parts,	12	—	Menstruation Vicarious,	1	—
Influenza,	1	—	Mollities Cerebri,	3	1
Iridodensis,	1	—	Nævus,	1	—
Iritis, and Fever,	1	—	Necrosis of Femur,	1	—
" Syphilitic,	2	—	" Finger,	2	—
" Traumatic,	1	—	" Humerus,	1	—
Irritability of Bladder,	1	—	" Jaw, with Catarrh	1	1
" Uterus,	2	—	" Lower Jaw,	1	—
Joints, Diseases of—			" Nasal Bones,	1	—
Ankle, Unspecified,	4	—	" Tibia,	5	—
Knee, Chronic,	3	—	" Tibia & Phthisis,	1	—
" Pulpary Degeneration of Synovial Membrane,	1	—	Needle in Plantar Fascia,	1	—
Shoulder, Unspecified,	4	—	Nephritis, Acute Desquamative,	1	—
Wrist,	2	—	Nervous Affection of Hip,	1	—
Keratitis, Strumous,	2	—	Neuralgia, Sciatica,	1	—
" Suppurative,	1	—	" of Leg,	1	—
Laryngitis, Chronic,	1	—	Neurosis,	1	—
Leucoma,	1	—	Obscure Head Symptoms, the result of a Scalp Wound,	1	—
Leucorrhœa,	1	—	Onychia, Maligna,	1	—
			Onychia,	5	—
			Onyxia,	3	—
			Ophthalmia, Purulent,	1	—
			" Strumous,	2	—
			Optic Nerve, Athrophy of, Lesion of,	1	—
			Orchitis,	11	—
			Otitis,	1	—
			Ozæna and Rheumatism,	1	—
			Pain, Obstinate, in Heel,	1	—
			Pannus,	3	—
			" and Cataract,	1	—

[continued.]

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	T
Paralysis, Partial, of Deltoid	1	-	Synovitis of Ankle Joint,	
Paraphymosis, . . .	3	-	" Knee Joint, .	
" and Gonorrhœa, .	1	-	" Rheumatic, .	
Paronychia, . . .	3	-	" of Shoulder, .	
Periostitis, . . .	2	-	" Unspecified, .	
" and Ostitis of Ulna, .	1	-	Syphilis, Primary, .	
Peritonitis, Acute/Traumatic	1	1	" Secondary, .	
Phimosis, Congenital, .	1	-	" Tertiary, .	
" Traumatic, .	1	-	" and Gonorrhœa, .	
" and Gonorrhœa, .	1	-	" with Laryngitis, .	
" and Retention of			" Ozena, .	
Urine, .	1	-	" and Phthisis, .	
" Unspecified, .	4	-	" Phimosis, .	
Phlebitis, . . .	2	-	Syphilophobia, .	
Phlegmasia dolens, .	1	1	Talipes Equinus Valgus, .	
Phlegmon, . . .	1	-	Testitis, from Stricture, .	
Phthisis and Rheumatism, .	1	-	Tetanus, . . .	
" Pulmonalis, .	1	-	Tonsillitis, . . .	
Pityriasis Versicolor, .	1	-	Tumour, Adenoid of Breast, .	
Pleuritis, Traumatic, .	1	-	" on Lower Jaw, .	
Polypus Nasi, . . .	2	-	" Malignant, of Rec-	
" Fibrous, .	1	-	tum, . . .	
Prostate, Enlarged, .	7	-	" Vascular, on Ab-	
" and Ex-			domen, . . .	
travasation of Urine, .	1	1	" of various other	
Psoriasis, . . .	6	-	parts, . . .	
Rectum, Organic Disease of, .	1	-	Ulcer, Jacob's, . . .	
" Ulceration of, .	2	-	" of various other parts,	
" " and			Ulceration of Cartilage of	
Profuse Sanguinous Dis-			Knee Joint, .	
charge from Vagina, .	1	-	" Nates, . . .	
Rheumatism, Acute, .	1	-	Urine, Retention of, .	
" Chronic, .	10	-	" Incontinence of, .	
" Gonorrhœal, .	3	-	" from	
" Muscular, .	1	-	Softening of Spinal Cord,	
" Syphilitic, .	2	-	Uterus, Inflammation of, .	
Rupture of Frœnum, .	1	-	" Ulceration of, .	
" Liver, and other			Varix, . . .	
Internal Injuries, .	1	1	Varicose Veins, with	
Sarcocoele, Strumous, .	1	-	Edema, . . .	
" Tubercular Sy-			Wound of Elbow, . . .	
philitic, .	1	-	" Eye, . . .	
Scabies, . . .	4	-	" Gunshot of Forearm, .	
" Pustular, . . .	1	-	" of Knee, . . .	
Sciatica, . . .	2	-	" Bursa Patella, .	
Scrofula, . . .	13	-	" Temple and Tem-	
" of Knee, . . .	2	1	poral Artery, .	
Spina Bifida, . . .	1	-	" Thigh, . . .	
Sprain of Ankle, . . .	18	-	" Tongue, . . .	
" Knee, . . .	1	-	" Punctured in Ab-	
" Wrist, . . .	1	-	domen, . . .	
Spinal Cord, Softening of, .	1	-	" " Thigh, . . .	
Spine, Potts' Curvature of, .	3	-	" " with Varicose	
Strain, Muscular, . . .	1	-	Aneurism, . . .	
Stricture of Œsophagus, .	1	-	" " of Vagina, .	
" Urethra, .	23	-	" of various other parts,	
" " Organic, .	1	-	Unascertained Cases, .	
" " with			Special Attendants on In-	
Chronic Abscess of Pus-			fants and young children,	
tate, . . .	1	-	Infants Admitted in order	
Staphyloma of Cornea, .	1	-	to be nursed by their mo-	
Suppuration of Eyeball, .	1	-	thers, who were Patients,	
Synovitis, Acute, . . .	2	-		
" Chronic, . . .	3	-	Total, . . .	1

MEATH HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Appendix.

No. 3.

Meath
Hospital.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abcess, various, . . .	41	1	Glossitis, . . .	2	-
" of Brain, . . .	1	1	Gonorrhœa, . . .	3	-
Albuminuria, . . .	6	-	Hæmatemesis, . . .	2	-
Amenorrhœa, . . .	2	-	Hematocele, . . .	1	-
Anæmia, . . .	9	-	Hæmoptysis, . . .	4	1
Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta, . . .	6	-	Hernia, Strangulated Fe-		
" Abdominal Aorta, . . .	1	1	moral, . . .	1	-
Anthrax, . . .	3	-	" Inguinal, . . .	6	4
Aortic Patency, . . .	4	-	" Umbilical, . . .	1	-
Arachnitis, . . .	4	-	Hæmorrhoids, . . .	6	-
Ascites, Ovarian, . . .	1	1	Hare Lip, . . .	3	-
Bronchitis, Acute, . . .	22	4	Heart, Disease of, . . .	14	3
" Chronic, . . .	48	4	Hemicrania, . . .	2	-
Bubo, . . .	1	-	Hepatitis, . . .	1	-
Burns and Scalds, . . .	17	6	Hydrothorax, . . .	2	-
Bursitis, . . .	11	-	Hysteria, . . .	8	-
Calculus in Bladder, . . .	2	1	Icterus, . . .	1	-
Cancer of Breast, . . .	12	1	Impetigo, . . .	1	-
" Lip, . . .	15	-	Iritis, . . .	5	-
" Stomach, . . .	6	3	Laryngitis, . . .	5	1
" Lung, . . .	3	-	Lepra, . . .	1	-
" Penis, . . .	2	-	Lumbago, . . .	2	-
" Hand, . . .	2	-	Lupus, . . .	11	-
Carcinoma, . . .	4	-	Luxation of Humerus, . . .	3	-
Caries of Carpus, . . .	1	-	" Thumb, . . .	1	-
" Metatarsus, . . .	2	-	" Ulna, . . .	2	-
Cicatrices, . . .	2	-	Mania, . . .	1	-
Cataract, . . .	2	-	Morbus Coxæ, . . .	11	1
Catarrh, . . .	12	-	" Pedicularia, . . .	1	-
Child-birth, . . .	1	-	Menorrhagia, . . .	3	-
Cirrhosis of Liver, . . .	8	3	Mitral Valve, Disease of, . . .	6	-
" Lung, . . .	2	-	Necrosis of Femur, . . .	1	-
Colica Pictorum, . . .	4	-	" Tibia, . . .	1	-
Concussion of Brain, . . .	2	-	Nephritis, . . .	2	1
" Spine, . . .	3	-	Neuralgia, . . .	2	-
Conjunctivitis, . . .	2	-	Onychia, . . .	1	-
Contusion, . . .	41	-	Orchitis, . . .	9	-
Convulsions, . . .	4	-	Otorrhœa, . . .	3	-
Corneitis, . . .	2	-	Palate Cleft, . . .	3	-
Cystitis, . . .	6	-	Paralysis, . . .	11	-
Delirium Tremens, . . .	3	1	Periostitis, . . .	1	-
Diarrhœa, . . .	2	-	Pertussis, . . .	1	-
Dropsy, . . .	23	5	Phimosis, . . .	1	-
Dysentery, Chronic, . . .	1	-	Phlegmasia Dolens, . . .	2	-
Dyspepsia, . . .	23	-	Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . .	33	5
Ectropium, . . .	5	-	" Laryngea, . . .	6	-
Entropium, . . .	4	-	Pleuritis, . . .	6	-
Epilepsy, . . .	4	1	Pneumonia, . . .	7	-
Epistaxis, . . .	4	-	Poisoning by Laudanum, . . .	1	-
Epulis, . . .	3	-	Polypus Nasi, . . .	1	-
Erysipelas, . . .	12	-	" Auri, . . .	3	-
Erythema Nodosum, . . .	4	-	Prostate Enlarged, . . .	5	-
Fever, . . .	124	17	Psoriasis, . . .	2	-
Fistula in Ano, . . .	2	-	Purpura Hæmorrhagica, . . .	2	-
Fracture of Forearm, . . .	6	-	Rachitis, . . .	1	-
" Femur, . . .	2	-	Rectum, Ulcer of, . . .	2	-
" Clavicle, . . .	3	-	" Tumour of, . . .	2	-
" Patella, . . .	1	-	" Prolapsus of, . . .	1	-
" Base of Skull, . . .	2	2	Rheumatism, Acute, . . .	18	-
" Various, . . .	30	-	" Chronic, . . .	20	-
Gangrene of Great Toe, . . .	2	-	Rubeola, . . .	3	-
" Lung, . . .	1	-	Sciatica, . . .	5	-
Gastritis, . . .	2	-	Scarlatina, . . .	28	1
Gastro-enteritis, . . .	1	-	Scrofula, . . .	4	-

[continued.]

MEATH HOSPITAL—continued.

Appendix.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	No. 3.
Spermatorrhœa, . . .	1	-	Tumour, . . .	7	-	Meath Hospital.
Sprain, . . .	9	-	Urine, Retention of, . . .	10	-	
Spine, Disease of, . . .	9	-	„ Incontinence of, . . .	3	-	
Stricture of the Oesophagus, . . .	2	-	Uterus, Disease of, . . .	3	-	
„ Urethra, . . .	9	-	Ulcer, . . .	49	-	
Staphyloma, . . .	1	-	Variola, . . .	1	-	
Sycoais, . . .	2	-	Varix, . . .	9	-	
Synovitis, . . .	13	-	Varicocele, . . .	1	-	
Syphilis, . . .	15	-	Wound, . . .	36	-	
Talipes, . . .	3	-	Wry Neck, . . .	1	-	
Tetanus, . . .	1	-				
Tonsillitis, . . .	3	-	Total, . . .	1,066	69	

STEEVENS' HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Steevens'
Hospital.

Abcess, . . .	25	-	Dislocation, . . .	9	-
Ague, . . .	3	-	Dysentery, Acute, . . .	4	-
Acne, . . .	2	-	Dyspepsia, . . .	46	-
Albuminuria, . . .	4	-	Eczema, . . .	9	-
Amaurosis, . . .	2	-	Emphysema, . . .	1	-
Amenorrhœa, . . .	8	-	Entropion, . . .	1	-
Anæmia, . . .	4	-	Embolus, . . .	1	1
Aneurism, . . .	6	1	Epilepsy, . . .	5	-
Angina Pectoris, . . .	3	-	Epistaxis, . . .	2	-
Anthrax, . . .	2	-	Erysipelas, . . .	4	-
Aphasia, . . .	2	-	Erythema, . . .	3	-
Asthénia, . . .	1	1	Extravasation, . . .	1	-
Asthma, . . .	4	-	Fever, . . .	65	2
Bronchitis, Acute, . . .	75	3	Fistula, . . .	11	-
„ Chronic, . . .	16	-	Foreign Body in Knee, . . .	1	-
Bubo, . . .	7	-	Fracture, . . .	42	1
Burns and Scalds, . . .	13	4	Furuncle, . . .	2	-
Brain Softening, . . .	1	-	Granular Lids, . . .	7	-
Bright's Disease, . . .	2	2	Gastritis, . . .	8	-
Bunion, . . .	4	-	Gonorrhœa, . . .	18	-
Balenitis, . . .	1	-	Hæmoptysis, . . .	4	-
Bursitis, . . .	5	-	Hæmorrhage, . . .	5	-
Cancer, . . .	26	6	Hernia, . . .	6	1
Caries, . . .	2	-	Hare Lip, . . .	3	-
Chest, Disease of, . . .	4	-	Hepatic, . . .	17	1
Cardiac, . . .	15	1	Herpes, . . .	2	-
Cataract, . . .	1	-	Hydrocele, . . .	7	-
Catarrh, . . .	207	-	Hydrothorax, . . .	2	-
Cephalalgia, . . .	17	-	Hysteria, . . .	8	-
Chancre, . . .	15	-	Icterus, . . .	8	-
Chlorosis, . . .	9	-	Inflammation, . . .	1	-
Chorea, . . .	2	-	Irritable Bladder, . . .	1	-
Colic, . . .	3	-	Injury of Toe Nail, . . .	2	-
Concussion, . . .	2	-	Injuries, . . .	151	1
Club Feet, . . .	2	-	Iritis, . . .	5	-
Coryza, . . .	1	-	Knee Joint, . . .	6	-
Coup de Soliel, . . .	1	-	Laryngitis, . . .	2	-
Constipation, . . .	10	1	Leucorrhœa, . . .	3	-
Convulsions, . . .	1	-	Lumbago, . . .	8	-
Coxitis, . . .	2	-	Lupus, . . .	2	-
Cystitis, . . .	4	-	Mumps, . . .	1	-
Delirium Tremens, . . .	5	-	Measles, . . .	32	-
Debility, . . .	69	-	Meningitis, . . .	4	-
Diarrhœa, . . .	14	-	Marasmus, . . .	1	-
Dropsy, . . .	16	3	Menorrhagia, . . .	2	-
Diaphoresis, . . .	1	-	Nœvus, . . .	2	-

[continued.]

STEEVENS' HOSPITAL—continued.

Appendix.

No. 2.

Steevens'
Hospital.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Necrosis,	7	-	Rheumatism, Acute,	160	-
Nausea,	5	-	Scabies,	11	-
Nephritis,	1	-	Sore Foot,	1	-
Neuralgia,	8	-	Sciatica,	2	-
Ondontalgia,	2	-	Scarlatina,	8	-
Ophthalmia,	14	-	Sprain,	37	-
Orchitis,	11	-	Strumous,	12	-
Otorrhœa,	3	-	Scurvy,	1	-
Otalgia,	1	-	Stone,	1	-
Palpitation Cordis,	9	-	Skin,	1	-
Paralysis,	26	-	Stricture,	25	-
Parturition,	1	-	" of the Oesophagus,	1	1
Pains,	21	-	Staphyloma,	1	-
Paraphymosis,	1	-	Synovitis,	6	1
Paraplegia,	3	1	Syphilis,	168	3
Paronychia,	7	-	Suicide, Attempt,	1	-
Periostitis,	3	-	Tænia Lata,	1	-
Peritonitis,	1	1	Tonsillitis,	108	-
Phagedæna,	1	-	Tumour,	17	-
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	51	14	Testicle, Swelled,	2	-
Pleuritis,	20	-	Tinnitus,	1	-
Pleurodynia,	12	-	Urine, Retention of,	2	1
Pneumonia,	18	2	Ulcers,	76	2
Poisoning,	2	-	Varix,	6	-
Polypus Nasi,	5	-	Vertigo,	5	-
Porrigio,	1	-	Volvulus,	1	1
Prostatitis,	1	-	Wounds,	141	-
Pyæmia,	2	2	Worms,	2	-
Pruritis,	1	-	White Swelling,	1	-
Renal,	10	-			
Retention,	2	-	Total,	2,038	58

Rotunda
Lying-in
Hospital.

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Chronic Patients.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abortion,	2	-	Gastritis Hepatitis,	2	1
Amenorrhœa,	6	-	Hæmorrhage,	6	-
Abscess, Pelvic,	2	-	" Accidental,	2	-
Ascites,	1	-	Hysteria,	7	-
Bronchitis, Acute,	3	-	Hæmiplegia,	1	-
Bright's Disease,	1	-	Hæmoptysis,	1	-
Cellulitis, Pelvic,	6	-	Housemaid's Knee,	1	-
Carcinoma of Cervix Uteri, and both Mammæ,	7	1	Irritable Bladder,	2	-
" " " " "	1	-	Leucorrhœa,	4	-
Cystitis,	3	-	Laceration of Perinæum,	6	-
Cardiac,	1	-	Mania, Puerperal,	2	1
Constriction of Vagina,	1	-	Menorrhagia,	8	-
Delicacy before Confinement " after Confinement	4	-	Metritis,	2	-
" " " " "	30	-	Milk Fever,	1	-
Dyspepsia,	4	-	Nephritis,	1	-
Disease of Mitral Valve,	1	1	Ovarian Disease,	3	-
Dysmenorrhœa,	4	-	Pregnancy,	2	-
Erysipelas of Head,	1	-	Pruritis,	2	-
Glandular Ulceration of Neck,	1	-	Polypus,	8	-
			Procidentia Recti,	2	-

[continued.]

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL—continued.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.
Procidencia Uteri, .	4	-	Tumour, Meatus, .
Prolapse of the Uterus, .	12	-	" Ovarian, .
Pyæmia, .	2	1	Ulceration of Os Uteri, .
Retention of Urine, .	3	-	" Labia, .
Retroversion of Uterus, .	2	-	" Vagina, .
Sloughing of Vagina, .	2	-	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, .
Sore Breast, .	1	-	Vaginitis, .
Tumour, Fibroid, of Uterus, .	11	-	
" Abdominal, .	2	-	Total, .

Diseases of which Labour Patients Died.

Apoplectic Convulsions, .	-	1	Sloughing of Perinæum and Vagina, .
Accidental Hæmorrhage, from Exhaustion, .	-	1	Phthisis, .
Clot in Heart (Sudden), .	-	1	Pulmonary Congestion, .
Bronchitis, .	-	2	Pyæmia, .
Diarrhœa and Bronchitis, Dysentery, .	-	1	Rupture of Ovarian Vein, Scarlatina, .
Hæmorrhage (Unavoidable)	-	1	
Peritonitis, .	-	6	Total Died, .
Placenta Prævia, .	-	1	

CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1881.

Arachnitis, Cerebro-Spinal, .	9	2	Fever, Simple, and Hydro- cephalus, .
Bronchitis, Acute, .	16	6	" " " Tonsillitis, .
Delirium Tremens, .	15	-	" " " Acute Mania
Erysipelas, .	5	-	" " " Jaundice,
" " " Faucium, .	2	-	" " " Peritonitis,
Fever, Typhus, .	339	34	" Gastric, .
" " " and Bronchitis	28	11	" Puerperal, .
" " " " Diarrhœa,	28	1	" Brain, .
" " " Typhoid, .	4	-	" Rheumatic, .
" " " Dysentery	2	2	" " and Icterus,
" " " Pneumonia,	8	2	" Intermittent,
" " " Parotitis,	5	1	Influenza, .
" " " Phthisis, .	2	2	Meningitis, Tubercular, .
Typhoid Fever, .	47	6	Morbili, .
" " and Pneumonia, .	2	2	Nil, .
Fever, Simple, .	510	1	Pleuritis and Albuminuria,
" " " with Morbus Cordis, .	3	-	Pneumonia, .
" " " and Bronchitis,	88	14	Rubeola, .
" " " Pneumonia	22	2	Scarlatina, .
" " " Phthisis, .	14	7	Variola, .
" " " Gangrene of Lung, .	1	1	Total, .

1,

No. 3.

Hospital
for
Incurables.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Dis
Asthma,	6	—	
Bronchitis, Chronic,	15	3	
Bladder, Disease of,	2	1	
Cancer of Breast,	8	2	
" Uterus,	9	2	
" Stomach,	4	—	
" Face,	5	3	
Dropsy, Ovarian,	1	1	
Fracture of Femur, Intra Capsular,	4	—	
Heart, Disease of,	7	2	
Liver, Disease of,	1	1	
Lupus,	10	—	
Paralysis,	52	10	
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	42	19	
" Laryngea,	2	—	
Muscular Atrophy,	2	—	
Locomotor Ataxy,	1	—	
Hip Joint, Disease of,	3	—	
Paralysis from Lead Poison,	2	—	
Rheumatism, Chronic,	18	1	
Ovarian Tumour,	5	—	
Scrofula,	3	1	
Spine, Disease of,	13	—	
Total,	215	46	

Westmore-
land Lock
Hospital.

LOCK HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.
Abscess of Liver,	1	1	Syphilis, Primary,
Bronchitis, Acute,	1	—	" Secondary,
Convulsions,	2	2	" Tertiary,
Diarrhœa, Chronic,	1	1	" Infantile,
Ecthyma,	2	—	" " Jaundice,
Eczema,	2	—	
Fever, Puerperal,	1	1	Total,
Gonorrhœa,	315	—	
Hæmaturia,	1	1	
Laryngitis, Syphilitic,	4	1	
Leucorrhœa,	3	—	ANALYSIS.
Peritonitis,	8	1	
Phthisis, Syphilitic,	4	4	Adults,
Prolapsus Uteri,	2	—	Children,
Rupia,	2	—	
Synovitis,	4	—	Total for Year 1870-1,

Coombe
Lying-in
Hospital.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1871.

Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	7	—	Intra-Mural Tumour,
Ovarian Tumour,	4	—	General Irritation of Pelvic
Sub-Peritoneal Tumour,	3	—	Viscera,
Pinhole Os,	9	—	Vaginitis,
Congestion of Uterus,	3	—	Ulceration,
Cervicitis,	3	—	Subinvolution,
Cellulitis,	8	—	
Polypus,	7	—	

COUNTIES from which PATIENTS were ADMITTED in 1870-71 :—

*St. Mark's
Ophthalmic
Hospital.*

LOCALITIES.	M.	F.	Tot.	LOCALITIES.	M.	F.	Tot.
County Antrim,	4	—	4	County Longford,	3	2	5
„ Armagh,	2	—	2	„ Louth,	13	4	17
„ Carlow,	4	1	5	„ Mayo,	3	—	3
„ Cavan,	5	4	9	„ Meath,	21	4	25
„ Clare,	5	4	9	„ Monaghan,	2	2	4
„ Cork,	11	—	11	„ Queen's,	4	—	4
„ Donegal,	3	—	3	„ Roscommon,	8	3	11
„ Down,	2	6	8	„ Sligo,	3	—	3
„ Dublin,	16	8	24	„ Tipperary,	9	8	17
City of Dublin,	42	26	68	„ Tyrone,	5	1	6
County Fermanagh,	3	—	3	„ Waterford,	9	6	15
„ Galway,	7	1	8	„ Westmeath,	5	4	9
„ Kerry,	4	2	6	„ Wexford,	3	3	6
„ Kildare,	15	6	21	„ Wicklow,	3	1	4
„ Kilkenny,	4	4	8				
„ King's,	1	2	3	England and Wales,	4	1	5
„ Leitrim,	3	1	4				
„ Limerick,	16	12	28				
„ Londonderry,	2	—	2				
				Total,	244	116	360

ADMISSIONS into ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, from 1ST APRIL, 1870,
to 31ST MARCH, 1871.

DISEASES.	Sexes.		
	M.	F.	Total.
Cataract, Acquired,	46	25	71
Do., Congenital,	6	4	10
Do., Traumatic, and Dislocation of Lens,	16	3	19
Ophthalmia, including Pannus and Granular Lids,	16	8	24
Injuries of Eyes,	41	2	43
Keratitis,	3	5	8
Ulcer of Cornea,	20	10	30
Staphyloma,	4	9	13
Iritis, and Internal Ophthalmia,	10	2	12
Closed Pupil,	17	8	25
Glaucoma,	2	—	2
Cerebral Amaurosis,	4	—	4
Entropium,	14	14	28
Ectropium,	2	1	3
Leucoma, with Synechia,	7	4	11
Pterygium,	—	1	1
Malignant Diseases,	1	—	1
Affections of Choroid,	7	6	13
Do. of Retina and Optic Nerve,	2	—	2
Do. of Lachrymal Apparatus,	1	2	3
Strabismus,	—	2	2
Exophthalmos,	2	—	2
Anchyloblepharon and Symblepharon,	2	—	2
Sympathetic Ophthalmia,	6	4	10
Detachment of Retina,	6	2	8
Tumours in Eyelids,	1	1	2
Hypermetropia,	1	—	1
Collapsed Globe,	5	1	6
Aural Diseases,	2	2	4
Total,	244	116	360
Remaining in Hospital on 1st April, 1870,	8	4	12

CLASSIFICATION of DISEASES of the EYE, registered at ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, from 1ST APRIL, 1870, to 31ST MARCH, 1871,—according to Diseases, Sexes, and colour of the Eyes.

DISEASES.	SEXES.			COLOUR OF EYEs.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Gray.	Blue.	Hazel.	Brown.
<i>Affections of the Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.</i>							
Inflammations and Cutaneous Affections,	29	48	77	37	24	1	5
Diseases of Lachrymal Apparatus,	14	17	31	17	12	2	-
Inversion of Eyelashes, Trichiasis,	19	15	34	8	24	-	2
Eversion of Eyelids,	1	2	3	3	1	-	-
Tumours in Eyelids,	13	6	19	9	9	-	1
Cancerous Ulceration,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Falling of Upper Lid,	5	2	7	4	2	1	-
Strabismus,	5	7	12	4	7	1	-
Injuries of Eyelids, &c.,	7	3	10	4	5	-	1
Total,	95	101	196	86	96	5	9
<i>Ophthalmia and Diseases of the Cornea and Conjunctiva.</i>							
Inflammation of Conjunctiva, diffused,	66	69	135	60	59	1	15
Do. circumscribed (Fustular),	20	16	36	18	18	-	-
Chronic Ophthalmia,	8	4	12	4	8	-	-
Pterygium,	1	1	2	1	1	-	-
Inflammation of the Cornea, diffused,	19	24	43	9	26	1	7
Do. circumscribed (Fustula, Ulcer)	55	62	117	44	60	6	7
Chronic Inflammation and thickening of Cornea from Granular lids (Pannus),	63	63	126	38	85	-	5
Opacities of Cornea,	29	36	65	27	33	-	5
Injuries of Cornea, Mechanical and Chemical,	48	3	51	15	25	-	11
Staphyloma,	9	1	10	4	1	4	1
Total,	318	279	597	218	316	12	56
<i>Diseases and Injuries of the Internal Tunics, — Sclerotic, Iris, and Choroid.</i>							
Inflammation of Sclerotic,	7	4	11	4	7	-	-
Do. of Iris,	31	10	41	6	30	2	3
Do. of Choroid,	32	17	49	12	29	1	6
Injury of Iris,	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ruptured Globe,	10	1	11	1	7	-	3
Total,	82	32	114	26	73	3	12
<i>Affections of Lens.</i>							
Cataract,	36	36	74	18	46	2	8
Do. Congenital,	41	1	5	-	4	1	-
Do. Traumatic,	10	3	13	3	9	-	1
Total,	50	42	92	21	59	3	9
<i>Diseases of Retina, Optic Nerve, and Brain.</i>							
Amaurosis, Cerebral and Alcoholic,	23	5	28	11	14	1	2
Detachment of Retina,	14	2	16	6	6	1	3
Diseases of Retina,	5	2	7	3	4	-	-
Do. of Optic Nerve,	8	2	10	3	6	1	-
Total,	50	11	61	23	30	2	6
<i>Myopia and Myopic Diseases.</i>							
Myopia,	10	11	21	9	9	2	1
Hypermetropia,	6	3	9	2	6	-	1
Glaucoma,	5	5	10	1	7	1	1
Symphathetic Ophthalmia,	5	1	6	2	3	1	-
Atrophy of Eye,	5	5	10	5	3	-	2
Diseases of Eye, unspecified,	12	8	20	12	7	1	-
Total,	43	33	76	31	35	4	6
General Total,	638	498	1,136	405	609	29	83

DISEASES of the EAR, registered at ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, from 1st APRIL, 1870, to 31st MARCH, 1871, according to DISEASES, SEXES, and AGES.

DISEASE.	Under 4.		6-10.		11-14.		16-20.		21-40.		41-60.		61 and upwards.		Total.		General Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Excessus Aurium.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7
Inflammation of External Meatus.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	15
Do. with Otorrhoea.	3	9	5	6	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	66
Do. " Polypus.	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	22	24
Abscess in External Meatus.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4
Cerumenous Collections.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5
Inflammation of Membrana Tympani Acute.	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	11	6	3	8	9	8	1	46	34
Do. Chronic.	1	3	6	8	3	3	5	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	5	25	50
Ulceration and Perforation of do. with Otorrhoea.	1	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	7	6	4	2	1	1	20	28	38
Thickening and Opacity of Membrana Tympani.	.	.	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	19	21	40
Collapsed Membrana Tympani.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	11	12	13
Otitis.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8
Do. with Caries.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
Tinnitus Aurium.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	4	6
Cerebral and Nervous Deafness.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	6
Deaf Dumbness.	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	6
Foreign Bodies in Meatus.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Total.	6	17	33	26	17	20	27	20	53	43	22	13	19	15	19	183	173
																	356

Appendix.

No. 3.

St. Mark's
Ophthalmic
Hospital.

OPERATIONS performed in ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, from 1st APRIL, 1870, to 31st MARCH, 1871.

OPERATIONS.				Males.	Fem.	Total.
Cataract,	{By Extraction,	.	.	40	28	68
	{By Solution,	.	.	35	28	63
Iridectomy for Artificial Pupil and other purposes,	.	.	.	29	20	49
Other Operations on Iris,	.	.	.	3	-	3
Enucleation of Eyeball,	.	.	.	9	5	14
For removal of Entropium and Trichiasis,	.	.	.	17	15	32
Do. Foreign Bodies from Eye and Ear,	.	.	.	38	4	42
Do. Strabismus,	.	.	.	1	5	6
Do. Staphyloma,	.	.	.	2	-	2
Do. Aural Polypus,	.	.	.	7	5	12
Do. Tumours in Eyelids,	.	.	.	9	8	17
Do. Pterygium,	.	.	.	-	1	1
Do. Symblepharon and Anchyloblepharon,	.	.	.	4	-	4
On Lachrymal Apparatus,	.	.	.	4	5	9
Minor Operations,	.	.	.	4	2	6
Total,				202	126	328

APPENDIX, No. 4.

TABLE, No. 1, showing the AVERAGE COST per BED occupied throughout the year ended 31st MARCH, 1871, for MAINTENANCE, and for ESTABLISHMENT, and for both, exclusive of Buildings, and furnishing such Buildings.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average daily number of Beds occupied through- out the year.	Average annual cost per bed for Maintenance.	Average annual cost per bed for Establishment, exclusive of buildings and furnishing such buildings.	Average annual cost per bed for Maintenance and for Establishment, exclusive of buildings and furnishing such buildings.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lock,	79.14	11 3 4½	19 12 2½	30 15 6½
Steevens's,	151.40	20 5 6½	15 3 5½	35 8 11½
Meath,	91.58	17 6 1½	18 9 4½	35 15 6½
Cork-street,	78.	15 11 3	32 2 4½	47 13 7½
House of Industry,	220.	14 0 8½	22 3 2	36 3 10½
Rotunda Lying-in,	41.	16 17 2	47 10 7	64 7 9
Coombe do.,	16.41	12 17 4½	49 7 5½	*62 4 10
Incurables,	146.41	17 10 2½	8 17 8½	26 7 11½
St. Mark's,	18.	13 17 10½	16 17 0½	30 14 11

* This is exclusive of new buildings and purchase of ground,

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the several CHIEF HEADS of EXPENDITURE of
and to Establishment, and

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE.							
	Provisions.	Groceries.	Stimulants.			Drugs and Leeches.	Surgical Instruments and other Medical and Surgical Appliances.	
			Wine.	Whisky, Brandy, &c.	Ale and Porter.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Westmoreland Lock,	586 10 8	69 1 1	27 0 0	45 4 9	24 6 0	81 19 5	28 16 5	
Stevens's, . . .	2,042 16 9	272 5 6	180 11 0	65 9 0	71 5 0	367 18 9	63 10 9	
Meath, . . .	1,139 10 4	102 8 2	40 0 0	20 11 0	29 12 0	193 8 6	56 6 11	
Cork-street, . .	708 0 3	35 4 4	153 4 3	36 11 6	24 3 0	109 11 8	11 4 4	
House of Industry,	1,774 16 4	271 16 7	178 16 0	75 14 0	55 16 0	396 19 8	293 18 2	
Rotunda Lying-in, .	457 12 4	28 6 6	28 8 0	3 8 0	10 12 0	121 14 10	9 16 2	
Coombe do. . .	141 17 2	5 18 5	2 5 0	1 0 8	3 4 2	39 17 9	17 8 2	
Incurables, . . .	1,900 13 11	187 8 5	189 12 0	26 9 0	72 16 10	115 13 8	-	
St. Mark's, . . .	161 14 7	25 13 10	2 6 0	1 1 0	2 17 0	43 11 4	12 17 11	

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the several CHIEF HEADS of EXPENDITURE of

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Soap and Candles.	Coals and other Fuel, and Gas-light.	Furniture and Repairs.	Straw, Bedding, and Utensils.	Buildings, and Furnishing such Buildings.	Sta- tionery, Printing, and Adver- tising.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Westmoreland Lock,	14 17 1	11 14 9	169 9 10	37 1 1	24 17 10	181 14 9	61 5 4	
Stevens's, . . .	8 1 10	46 12 8	436 2 7	289 2 3	—	243 18 2	41 5 1	
Meath, . . .	15 11 2	36 16 3	184 3 1	113 5 5	8 17 2	355 14 6	52 14 1	
Cork-street, . . .	119 9 3	41 5 11	267 11 4	172 0 6	171 5 6	—	49 19 4	
House of Industry, .	391 3 4	56 4 10	483 6 1	226 19 3	151 15 11	482 19 10	80 1 6	
Rotunda Lying-in, .	8 7 6	29 5 11	272 16 1	205 6 9	88 12 1	—	19 18 2	
Coombe do. . .	33 1 6	14 4 9	68 16 1	11 9 4	12 10 10	38 11 3	47 7 7	
Incurables, . . .	86 3 0	—	176 4 11	66 10 3	5 18 0	418 17 5	44 19 3	
St. Mark's, . . .	31 15 5	3 16 6	28 11 6	60 8 7	—	—	4 16 8	

b Including Incidentals.

c Gratuity to Retired Nurse, £26.

e House Property.

f Law Costs, £50.

g Conveyance of Patients, £29 16s. 6d.

h Including Commission to Collector, £11 11s. 4d.

i Banking Expenses.

j There was indebted to Treasurer on 31st March, 1871, £481 6s. 8d.; and in addition to this debt closing year

No. 4.

each HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1871, in respect to M.
the Total Expenditure.

		EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.				OF
Clothing of Patients.	Total Maintenance.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Rations of Officers and Servants.	Clothing of Servants.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10 19 9	888 18 1	668 18 0	249 19 4	71 10 2	—	Westm
—	2,069 16 9	623 13 8	468 19 6	—	—	Steeven
3 0 7	1,584 17 6	380 6 10	412 0 4	—	—	Meath.
68 1 11	1,136 1 3	596 3 4	587 0 9	281 17 4	—	Cork-st
44 14 6	3,087 11 3	1,075 18 6	733 12 10	992 12 2	74 3 9	House c
31 6 0	691 8 10	314 12 3	227 0 6	531 12 10	—	Rotund
—	211 11 4	360 0 0	191 15 0	—	—	Coombe
121 2 6	2,663 13 4	250 15 0	178 7 4	—	—	Incural
—	250 1 8	120 0 0	58 2 0	—	—	St. Mar
	13,478 15 0					

* Less £286 14s. 6d. from Female Pupils and Patients. See "Income."

each HOSPITAL, in respect to Maintenance, and to Establishment, &c.—

EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.					Total Expenditure.	OF
Burials and Coffins.	Pensions.	Incidentals.	Laundry Expenses.	Total Establi- shment.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 3 0	69 5 6	30 6 1	208 19 10	1,551 17 7	13,081 6 8	Westmo
—	—	144 7 0	—	2,297 2 9	5,366 19 6	Steeven
—	—	132 1 5	—	1,691 10 3	3,276 7 9	Meath.
17 18 0	—	440 3 6	—	2,344 14 9	3,489 16 0	Cork-st
—	—	125 19 1	—	4,874 17 1	17,999 10 0	House c
—	—	80 1 7	170 19 1	1,948 13 9	2,639 17 7	Rotund
—	—	33 17 4	—	811 13 8	1,853 16 10	Coombe
30 9 9	—	542 15 10	—	1,301 0 9	3,864 14 1	Incurab
—	—	40 4 2	5 11 10	303 6 8	553 8 4	St. Mar
				17,124 17 3	32,116 16 9	

1870-71, sundry accounts, due prior to 24th March, 1871, amounting to 2778 19s. 3d., had to be l
of funds to pay same; and such accounts were subsequently paid out of income for year 1871-2.

J Of this sum there was a balance, £37 1s. 8d., on 31st March, 1871.

* Including £700 19s., payment on account of new buildings in Brabazon-street. Purcha
Interest on Guinness's Fund invested, £69 12s. 10d.

Appendix.

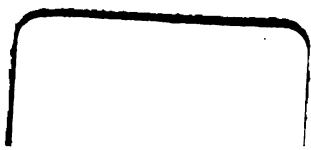
No. 4.

Admissions,
Discharges,
&c.

TABLE, No. 4, showing the Number of PATIENTS treated in each INSTITUTION, under the Supervision of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, in the Year ended 31st March, 1871; the Mortality in each; the Average Daily Number in Hospital during the Year; and the present extent of Accommodation for each class of Patients.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c.										Present Bed Accommodation for									
	Number remaining on the 1st April, 1870.	Admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1871	Discharged in the year.	Died in the year.	Remaining on the 31st March, 1871.	Total under treatment in the year.	Total treated to a termination.	Average daily number of Beds occupied through the year.	Average number of Days spent in Hospital by each under treatment.	Mortality per cent. on the total treated to a termination.	Fever Patients.	Other Medical Patients.	Surgical Patients.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Patients.	Labouring Patients.	Chronic Female Patients.	Incurable Patients.	Ophthalmic Patients.	Total Bed accommodation.	
Westmoreland Lock,	108	948	962	15	74	1,051	977	79.14	27.48	1.54	1	54	130	130	1	1	1	1	180	
Steevens's, . . .	113	2,045	1,980	58	180	2,188	2,088	151.40	25.25	2.85	20	54	14	15	1	1	1	1	280	
Meech:																				
Influenza	101	1,058	997	60	98	1,169	1,066	91.58	28.84	6.47	86	80	51	1	1	1	1	1	117	
Fever	76	1,357	1,249	118	66	1,438	1,367	78	18.6	8.68	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	
Cork-street Fever, . .	60	986	888	101	62	1,046	984	60.5	21.12	10.28	190	80	120	1	1	1	1	1	190	
House of Industry:	72	879	823	53	75	961	870	62.2	23.76	6.03	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	
Hardwicke, . . .	96	1,212	1,172	84	102	1,308	1,203	97	26.77	2.82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	
Richmond, . . .	35	1,268	1,241	27	25	1,288	1,138	27.5	8	5.37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	117	
Rotunda Lying-in:	6	227	217	6	11	233	222	18.17	21	2.25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Labour Wards, . .	15	447	435	4	8	462	459	10.93	8.63	0.97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	
Chronic do., . . .	7	58	61	—	4	65	61	5.91	30.85	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Incurables, . . .	153	62	14	46	165	215	80	146.41	248.5	76.67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	
St. Mark's, . . .	12	960	846	—	26	872	840	18	17.67	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	
Total,	884	10,862	10,400	530	846	11,776	10,890	760.6	—	—	145	117	91	100	1	1	1	1	1,380	

180 of these patients were discharged, and lying in labour. 47 were discharged, and lying in labour.



3 2044 106 495 120